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THE

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

ISSUE OF NAVY BILLS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING MONEY.

LOSS

ARISING FROM THE MODE OF PAYING THE

INTEREST ON NAVY AND TRANSPORT BILLS.

MONEY IMPRESTED BY THE NAVY BOARD FOR SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

Ordered to be printed 11*th March* 1805.

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To the Honourable the COMMONS of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament aſſembled.

THE ELEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His preſent MAJESTY, intituled,

"An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire "and examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or "Abuſes, which are or have been practiſed by "Perſons employed in the ſeveral Naval Depart- "ments therein mentioned, and in the Buſineſs "of Prize Agency, and to report ſuch Obſer- "vations as ſhall occur to them for preventing "ſuch Irregularities, Frauds, and Abuſes, and "for the better conducting and managing the "Buſineſs of the ſaid Departments, and of Prize "Agency, in future."

Iſſue of NAVY BILLS, for the Purpoſe of Raiſing MONEY.

LOSS ariſing from the Mode of Paying the Intereſt on NAVY and TRANSPORT BILLS.

MONEY Impreſted by the NAVY BOARD, for SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

Iſſue of Navy Bills, for the purpoſe of Raiſing Money.

HAVING underſtood that, during the late War, Bills to a very conſiderable Amount had been iſſued by the Navy Board, for the purpoſe of raiſing Money; and this tranſaction appearing to us irregular, we deemed it a fit object for our Enquiry. We at the ſame time made an inveſtigation, in ſome degree connected with the ſubject, into a practice which had prevailed with the Navy and Tranſport Boards, of making the Bills iſſued by them at ninety days date, payable on the 89th day from the date of the Bills, although Intereſt for ninety days was allowed to the parties.

In

Iſſue of Navy Bills, for the purpoſe of Raiſing Money.

In the courſe of our enquiries on theſe ſubjects, we diſcovered that Sums had been advanced by the Navy Board, by way of Impreſt, in purſuance of directions from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for the performance of Secret Naval Services.

The preſent Report we ſhall confine to the conſideration of theſe Matters, in the order in which they have been mentioned.

Iſſue of NAVY BILLS for the purpoſe of raiſing MONEY.

Appendix, N° 1. Previouſly to the adoption of this meaſure, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury directed the Navy Board to cauſe it to be notified to the Appendix, N° 2. perſons having ninety-day Navy Bills then due, "and wiſhing to have a "renewal of the ſame inſtead of receiving the Amount in Caſh, that "they might be accommodated with new Bills bearing the ſame Intereſt," which accommodation was directed to be continued till further notice; Appendix, N° 1. but this mode not fully anſwering the purpoſe intended, the expedient of raiſing Money by the iſſue of Navy Bills was reſorted to.

This tranſaction appears to have ariſen from a converſation between the Comptroller of the Navy and Mr. George Glenny, a Merchant having large concerns with the Victualling Department, upon the difficulties which were occaſionally experienced by delays in the iſſues of Money from the Exchequer for the ſervice of the Navy. In that converſation Mr. Glenny communicated the manner in which he had procured Money on the Victualling Bills, made out to him in payment under his Contracts, through the Agency of Meſſrs. Goldſmids. This produced an interview the next day between the Comptroller of the Navy, Meſſrs. Goldſmids, and Mr. Glenny, and the plan of drawing Navy Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing Money was thereupon concerted.

£. 100,000. Appendix, N° 1. The firſt ſet of theſe Bills for One hundred thouſand Pounds was drawn on the 23d of October 1800, payable to Mr. Cornwall Smalley; but he diſapproving of his name being made uſe of, theſe Bills were deſtroyed, and others for the ſame Amount were made out in the name of Appendix, N° 3. Mr. George Glenny. It was afterwards thought right to make ſuch Bills payable to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, the Firm of the Houſe to which Mr. Glenny belonged.

Appendix, N° 4. £. 4,300,000. The total Amount of theſe Bills, iſſued between the 24th of October 1800 and the 5th of May 1802, when the practice of drawing ſuch Bills was diſcontinued, was Four million three hundred thouſand Pounds, beſides ninety days intereſt, which was added to give them the ſemblance of regular Bills.

There

Iſſue of Navy Bills for the purpoſe of Raiſing Money.

There was, however, this eſſential difference between them; the regular Bills ſtated the particular kind of Stores, or Services, for which they were given in payment; theſe Bills expreſſed only, that they were for "Sundry Naval Services." Appendix, N° 5.

Not being aware of any power in the Navy Board to draw Bills of this deſcription for the purpoſe above-mentioned, we ſought information from the Comptroller of the Navy on the ſubject, but he declined to anſwer the queſtion put to him, under that clauſe of the Act of Parliament by which we are appointed, which provides, that no perſon ſhall be obliged to anſwer any queſtion which may tend to criminate him, or expoſe him to Pains or Penalties; referring us for the authority under which he and the Navy Board had acted, to His Majeſty's Order in Council in June 1796, for regulating the Duties of the ſeveral Members of the Navy Board, and to the Patent by which they are appointed. Appendix, N° 1.

From theſe Documents no ſuch authority is derived, nor do we conceive the Navy Board can, without the expreſs authority of Parliament, iſſue Bills to raiſe Money to be applied to the Service of the Navy, or any other Service.

It is not meant by the Obſervations which our duty requires us to make on this tranſaction, to intimate, that it was undertaken with any indirect view, or to charge any abuſe in the execution of the Plan, after it was reſolved upon; it is the Meaſure itſelf which we have to notice.

It is proper likewiſe to ſtate, that theſe Bills were iſſued under the directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, ſignified at the time of each iſſue by Letters from their Secretary to the Navy Board, which were incloſed confidentially to the Comptroller, and the produce of the Bills was paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy; the Letters entered in the Appendix ſhew how this buſineſs was conducted. Appendix, N°s 6, 7, & 8.

We enquired whether the difficulties in obtaining Money for the Service of the Navy, ſtated to have exiſted in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, aroſe from any unuſual deficiencies in the Navy Eſtimates for thoſe years; the Comptroller could not ſpeak to the Eſtimates, but informed us, that the difficulties which led to the adoption of this plan were owing ſometimes to a deficiency of Money in the Treaſury, and ſometimes to the Naval Supplies being exhauſted, which he believed to have been the caſe in October 1800. The Paymaſter of the Navy ſtated the general occurrence of official difficulties in applications for Money, and that ſuch difficulties might have occurred at the period when theſe Bills were iſſued; although he did not recollect any correſpondence of the Treaſurer of the Navy with the Treaſury or Navy Board, which led or related to the iſſue of theſe Bills. Appendix, N° 1. Appendix, N° 9.

Iſſue of Navy Bills, for the Purpoſe of Raiſing Money.

Appendix, N° 1.

It was certainly proper that the Public credit ſhould be ſupported, but we cannot admit that this meaſure was indiſpenſably neceſſary for that purpoſe; nor can we allow the validity of the reaſon given for it by the Comptroller, namely, that no Funds were excluſively ſet apart for the payment of ninety-day Bills, the Amount being uncertain; it is in the nature of the thing that an Eſtimate ſhould be uncertain. All the Supplies for the Navy are annually voted by Parliament on Eſtimate, and the Amount paid by ninety-day Bills, forming no inconſiderable part of the Navy expenditure, muſt of courſe be included in the general proviſion for Navy Services.

Appendix, N°s 1. & 5.

Appendix, N° 10.

We were led by the Examination of the Comptroller and Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, to imagine that the advantage which might accrue by the Intereſt on the Bills, from the time of their date to the time of their being negociated, was to be the remuneration to the Brokers for their trouble; but by an Account afterwards laid before us, we found, that they had made the uſual charge of One-eighth per cent. Commiſſion, and had given credit to Government for the Intereſt on the days elapſed before the Bills were negociated. The Amount of Meſſrs. Goldſmid's Commiſſion on the negociation of theſe Bills was Five thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-five Pounds.

£. 5,375.

Appendix N° 11.

On examining Meſſrs. Goldſmid's Account, it appeared in the firſt entry, that they had not given credit to the Public for the full Amount of the produce of the Bills at the time of negociating them. But this is ſtated by Meſſrs. Goldſmids to have ariſen from their having advanced the Money before the Bills were actually negociated.

This circumſtance could not be diſcovered from any thing on the face of the Account. We are of opinion, that all Accounts rendered to the Public Boards, ſhould be made out with ſuch particularities as may be neceſſary to a clear exhibit of each Item, which will greatly facilitate the Examination of the Accounts.

LOSS

Ariſing from the mode of paying the Intereſt on NAVY and TRANSPORT BILLS.

By an Act of the 34th of His preſent Majeſty, cap. 21. it is enacted, That after the 5th day of April 1794, all Navy and Victualling Bills ſhall be made payable on a certain day, not later than fifteen months from the date of each Bill; and that the Intereſt on ſuch Bills as ſhall carry Intereſt, ſhall commence from the day on which the ſaid Bills ſhall be regiſtered.

And

Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills.

And by a ſubſequent Act of the 37th year of His preſent Majeſty, cap. 26, it is directed, That all Navy, Victualling, and Tranſport Bills, ſhall be payable on a certain day, to be expreſſed in each Bill, which day ſhall not be later than three calendar months from the day of the date thereof; and that every ſuch Bill ſhall carry an Intereſt after the rate of three Pence and one Halfpenny per centum per diem, to commence from the day of the date of each Bill.

Upon the paſſing of the laſt Act, the Commiſſioners of the Victualling tranſmitted to the Navy Board an Account of Victualling Bills payable in courſe, which had been regiſtered in the month of January 1797, noting them to become due in ninety days from the day of the date, which day was not included.

The Navy Board, on receipt of the Account, ſtated their objections to this method of computation in a Letter to the Victualling Board, in which they obſerved, that all Bills made out under the ſame Act, ſhould be uniform in all their terms; that on all occaſions dependent on time, it was cuſtomary to include both the firſt and laſt day; that this mode of computing Intereſt on the Navy Bills had prevailed during the late Act, was followed in the Tranſport Office, and was in conformity with the preſent Act. Appendix, N° 12.

The Commiſſioners of the Victualling, in reply, forcibly controvert theſe poſitions. They ſtate, that it had always been the cuſtom of their Office not to include the firſt and laſt days in the calculation of Intereſt, until that rule had been departed from in reckoning the Intereſt on the Bills iſſued under the 34th of His preſent Majeſty, and which was done at the ſuggeſtion of the Officers of the Navy Board; that the rule now again adopted in the Victualling Office was conſiſtent with that univerſally obſerved in reſpect to Bills of Exchange; to which, except in the inſtance of the three days grace uſually taken, they underſtood theſe Bills were, as nearly as poſſible, to be rendered ſimilar: that they conceived their mode to be conformable to the Act of Parliament, and that it had not occaſioned the ſlighteſt remonſtrance from any Perſons receiving or holding their Bills. To this Letter no anſwer appears to have been returned. Appendix, N° 13.

In purſuing different lines of conduct on the ſame occaſion, both the Boards could not be right; and, as the intereſt of the Public was committed in the queſtion, it might have been expected that a reference would have been made to the ſuperior Board for a deciſion, particularly by that Board whoſe conduct, if erroneous, ſubjected the Public to a loſs.

It does not, however, appear that this difference produced either reference or enquiry; and the rule adopted by the Navy Board, of making the Appendix, N° 14.

Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills.

the ninety-day Bills payable on the eighty-ninth day from the date, continued in practice in that and the Tranſport Office until the month of December 1801.

Appendix, N° 15.

On the 12th of that month a Minute from the Committee of Accounts (one of the Committees into which the Navy Board is divided) ſtating, that doubts had been ſuggeſted of the propriety of the mode in which ninety-day Bills iſſued from that Office had been made out, was referred to the Board at large.

In this Minute the Committee ſet forth the propriety of their preſent mode of proceeding, grounded on the eſtabliſhed practice of their Office, and the neceſſity of keeping faith with the Merchants, who had been uſed to this mode of computing the Intereſt on their Bills. They alſo expreſs their doubts whether any Saving would accrue to the Public from the days Intereſt in queſtion, on a preſumption that the Contractors reckon upon it in the terms of their Contracts; yet, notwithſtanding theſe reaſons offered in favour of the exiſting practice, the Committee refer to the conſideration of the Board, whether it might be proper at that time "to depart from the ancient uſage of the Office, and make "an alteration in the computation of the time the ninety-day Bills "are made out to run, in conformity with the Victualling Office, and "the cuſtom of Merchants in diſcounting Bills."

In conſequence of this Minute the Navy Board, upon the 18th of the ſame month, came to a Reſolution, that the Navy Bills iſſued in future ſhould not bear Intereſt for the day on which they are dated, agreeably to the practice with regard to Exchequer Bills, and Bills made out at the Victualling Office, and direct this change to commence on the following day.

Previouſly to our having any knowledge of the above Minute and Reſolution, we had deſired information of the Navy Board as to the cauſes of the rejection, and ſubſequent adoption, of the mode in uſe at the Victualling Office, of excluding the day of the date in reckoning the Intereſt on the ninety-day Bills. The rejection of that mode is no otherwiſe accounted for, than by obſerving that they did not ſee reaſon, on receiving the Letter from the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, to change the conſtant practice of their Office ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of Navy Intereſt Bills, and which extended to all Payments of Salary, Penſions, Full or Half Pay, and all other Allowances iſſued from that Department. The reaſons aſſigned for the ſubſequent alteration, are, that an uniformity might pervade the ſeveral Public Boards from which Bills of a ſimilar deſcription are iſſued; and that when the time arrived at the concluſion of the late War, that many Contracts were put up, and many more were intended to be ſo, it was thought a good opportunity

Appendix, N° 16.

portunity for making an alteration in the mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy Bills, which could not, without imputation of departing from an univerſally underſtood cuſtom, be altered whilſt the Contracts were pending. It is likewiſe intimated to be immaterial whether the Bills were paid one day ſooner or later, the Sum paid for the Intereſt being the ſame in one caſe as the other.

Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills.

We ſhall now make ſome remarks on the above proceedings of the Navy Board, and afterwards obſerve on the Bills drawn by the Commiſſioners of Tranſports.

Although the Navy Board might have been uninformed of the general practice of computing the Diſcount on Bills of Exchange, and the mode of calculating intereſt on Exchequer Bills, yet, when the Victualling Board ſo ſtrongly pointed out to them that they were in error, and that error injurious to the Public, we think they ſhould have inſtituted an enquiry: Had they done ſo, they muſt have come to the ſame concluſion then which they did afterwards, and on the ſame grounds; for the method of computing Intereſt on Exchequer Bills was the ſame in 1797 as in 1801, and the practice of the Victualling Board they were before fully acquainted with, and had rejected.

It is certainly the rule in the paying of Wages, Salaries, &c. as obſerved by the Navy Board, to include both days, but nothing is gained by this to the perſon receiving ſuch payment, as his time is afterwards reckoned from the day next to that included in the former Account, ſo that in the courſe of the year he is only paid for Three hundred and ſixty-five days; but by the Navy Board's mode of making the ninety days intereſt payable on the eighty-ninth day, a perſon might obtain Three hundred and ſixty-nine days Intereſt in the courſe of the year; or, by following up that mode, a day's Intereſt might be gained every time Individuals changed their ſecurity, provided the Money was again lent on the day of its being received.

The faith to be preſerved with Perſons whoſe Contracts were pending, is a circumſtance much inſiſted upon in the Navy Board's Letter to us, and in the Minute of the Committee of Accounts. In order to judge what influence that conſideration could have had upon the reſolution of the Board at the time it was carried into execution, we called for an Account, ſhewing what ſtanding Contracts had determined between the 1ſt of October and 19th of December 1801 (the day on which the alteration took place) and an Account of ſuch as were then in force, and continued to be ſo for twelve months. By the Return made to our Precept, it muſt appear how little the conſideration of keeping faith with the Contractors could have influenced the deciſion of the Navy Board, as only two Contracts, of ſmall conſequence, had terminated within the firſt-

Appendix, N° 17.

Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills.

mentioned period; and One hundred and twenty-three Contracts were remaining in force a year after the change, beyond which time we thought it uſeleſs to carry our Enquiries; and the change being ordered to take effect the day after the reſolution, operated immediately upon all theſe Contracts, contrary to what was alledged to be the common underſtanding of the Parties.

It further appeared, by the Examination of the Secretary to the Navy Board, that although the Contractors were not conſulted on the alteration, they did not object to or complain of it, confirming in this reſpect what had been obſerved in the Letter of the Victualling Board.

Appendix, N° 18. The Commiſſioners of Tranſports, in anſwer to our application to them on the ſubject, informed us, that they had allowed Intereſt both for the day on which the Bills were dated, and that on which they became payable, becauſe the Perſons to whom payments were made by ninety-day Bills were, in ſtrictneſs, entitled to their Money upon the completion of the Services performed; but that an interval of ſeveral days almoſt invariably occurred whilſt their Accounts were under inveſtigation, and the Bills preparing; and becauſe, according to their conſtruction of the Act of Parliament, they conceived it to have been intended that the Bills ſhould be ſo paid.

If the Tranſport Board thought themſelves juſtified in their practice by their conſtruction of the Act, they ſhould not have departed from it without legal advice, or proper authority. If a compenſation, in proportion to the delay, was looked for by the Contractors, one day's Intereſt was not ſufficient. It would ſeem that this Board followed the courſe taken by the Navy Board, and altered their practice when they found that the Navy Board had reſolved upon a change.

We rather think the Contractors did not look for any anticipation of Payment, as a compenſation for the loſs of time whilſt their Accounts were paſſing, ſome delay in which muſt neceſſarily occur, and that it had not then, nor has ſince had, any weight with them in regulating the Prices at which they made their Tenders to Government.

The following is the Amount of Ninety-day Bills, iſſued between the 26th of December 1796, and the 19th of December 1801, at an Intereſt of Three Pence Halfpenny per cent. per day, allowed both for the day of the Date and the day of the Payment of the Bills:

Appendix, N°s 19. & 20.

Iſſued by the Navy Board - - -	£.	19,747,835	11 11
Tranſport Board - - - - -		6,305,976	11 7
	£.	26,053,812	3 6
Loſs of one day's Intereſt on the above Sum - -	£.	3,799	10 3

Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills.

Although the loſs of between Seven and Eight hundred Pounds per Annum adds little to the vaſt Amount of the National Expenditure, yet it is becauſe the neceſſary Expenditure is ſo great, that all poſſible care ſhould be taken to avoid any improper increaſe of it, ſuch as we think this to have been. To the Public, one day's Intereſt on ninety, operating on ſo many Millions, was a conſideration; to each Individual it was not.

We think it right to obſerve, whenever a difference of opinion may ariſe between the Naval Boards on the conſtruction of an Act of Parliament, or any other general Regulation, that ſuch difference of opinion ſhould be laid before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for their deciſion thereon, as the purſuing of different lines of conduct muſt tend to produce diſſatisfaction, and will in general be found to be injurious to the Public Intereſt.

MONEY Impreſted by the NAVY BOARD, for SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

On examining the Book containing the Regiſtry of Bills iſſued by the Navy Board, we diſcovered that conſiderable Sums had been advanced, by way of Impreſt, during the late War, for the performance of Secret Naval Services.

The Impreſt againſt one of theſe Parties, amounting to One hundred thouſand Pounds, having been taken off, and the Account cloſed in the Books of the Navy Office in a manner which appeared to us irregular, we enquired into the circumſtances of the tranſaction. £. 100,000.

From the Examination of the Comptroller of the Navy, we learned that this Sum had been advanced by the Navy Board, in conſequence of directions given by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to the Comptroller, which were marked "Moſt Secret;" that Five thouſand Pounds had been repaid into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and that the remaining Impreſt of Ninety-five thouſand Pounds had been cleared, or taken off, by the direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, ſignified by their Secretary's Letter to the Navy Board, dated the 1ſt of May 1804. Appendix, N° 1. £. 5,000. £. 95,000. Appendix, N° 21.

By His Majeſty's Order in Council for regulating the Navy Office, dated the 8th of June 1796, the Comptroller of the Navy is authorized to execute ſuch Secret Naval Services as may be directed by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty for the time being; and, after the Services are performed, the Comptroller is required to communicate his Orders, and his proceedings thereon, to the Navy Board for their concurrence. In caſe a Majority

Money Impreſted by the Navy Board for Secret Naval Services.

a Majority ſhould diſapprove of any part of his conduct, they are to ſubmit the whole, with the reaſons for ſuch diſapprobation, to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, whoſe deciſion thereon is to be conſidered as final.

Upon this Order in Council, inſtructions were drawn up by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the conduct of the Navy Board, and they were directed to conform thereto by their Lordſhips Order of the 17th of Auguſt 1796, in which there is an omiſſion that we think it right to notice.

It is not ſtated in that Order, under whoſe directions or authority the Comptroller is to perform the Secret Services therein mentioned; the Order runs thus:

> "All Contracts are to be made by the Board at large, thoſe for "Secret Services only excepted, which are to be entruſted to the "Comptroller, who is hereby authorized to execute ſuch Duty."

Whereas, in the Order in Council, after ſtating that Contracts of every kind are to be made by the Board at large, thoſe for Secret Services excepted, which are to be entruſted to the Comptroller, it is expreſſed,

> "That the Secret Services above-mentioned ſhould be performed "under the authority of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty for the time "being."

This omiſſion ſhould be rectified, as we are of opinion, it is of conſiderable importance that the ſeveral ſubordinate Boards ſhould have preciſe information not only of the extent of the Authority veſted in them, but of the authority under which they are to act.

The Navy Board, by their Patent of Appointment, are required to follow ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as they may from time to time receive from the Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral for the time being; and it does not appear that they are authorized to follow directions which may be given to them by any other Department of Government. It is, however, ſtated by the Comptroller and the Secretary, that the Board have been in the conſtant practice of receiving and following directions from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, in certain caſes, which they have enumerated. It alſo appears, by the Account entered in the Appendix, N° 4. that Sixteen thouſand Pounds have been advanced by the Navy Board to Meſſrs. Hammerſley and Company for the performance of a Secret Naval Service, which was directed by one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. If it be judged expedient that the Navy Board ſhould follow the directions of any other department of Government than that under which they are placed excluſively by their Patent,

Appendix, N^os 1 & 14.

£. 16,000.

Patent, we think they ſhould be furniſhed with ſpecific authority to that effect; and that they ſhould in no caſe depart from their Inſtructions without the ſanction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Money Impreſted by the Navy Board, for Secret Naval Services.

It is ſtated by the Comptroller, that the ſervices for which the Sum in queſtion of One hundred thouſand Pounds, was advanced, were not performed under his Orders, but under the Directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, by whoſe authority the Impreſt was cleared, without any Account of the Expenditure of the Money being rendered to the Navy Board. £. 100,000.

It is moſt probable that a communication of the circumſtances of this tranſaction was made to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty at the time of advancing the firſt part of this Money; it does not however appear, from his Lordſhip's Examination, that he directed the meaſure; and the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, at the time the laſt advance was made, and when the Impreſt was taken off, was altogether uninformed of the tranſaction. Appendix, N° 22. Appendix, No. 23.

Notwithſtanding the time which has elapſed ſince the advance of the Money, and the injunctions of the Order in Council, we find that the Comptroller has not communicated to the Navy Board his proceedings in this buſineſs, or even made them acquainted with the nature of the Service performed. The reaſon given by the Comptroller for this departure from his Inſtructions is, that the Service is of ſo delicate a nature, that he does not think it prudent to make the circumſtance public.

After this declaration we forbore to enquire into the purpoſes to which this Money had been applied, and, of courſe, have no evidence of the nature of the Services performed; yet we have reaſon to believe, that they were of ſuch a nature as to come within the deſcription of Naval Services. There are circumſtances, connected with the Public Intereſt, which have induced us to withhold the names of the Parties to whom the Money was advanced, and the nature of the Service to which we apprehend it has been applied; but, as the only ſecurity which the Public have for the propriety of the Diſburſements of Public Money by the Comptroller of the Navy, which may be conſidered of a Secret nature, is the ultimate Inveſtigation of the Navy Board, to which all tranſactions of this nature are directed by the Order in Council to be ſubmitted, upon the completion of the Services, we think ſo ſalutary a regulation ought not to be departed from.

By the Account entered in the Appendix, No. 4, it will be ſeen that other Sums have been advanced by the Navy Board for the performance of Secret Naval Services; but as theſe Services are not yet terminated,

Money Imprested by the Navy Board, for Secret Naval Services.

we can only recommend, that as soon as they are completed, the Communication, directed by His Majesty's Order in Council, be made to the Navy Board.

CHA. M. POLE. (L. S.)
EWAN LAW. (L. S.)
JOHN FORD. (L. S.)
HENRY NICHOLLS. (L. S.)
Wm. MACKWORTH PRAED. (L. S.)

Office of Naval Enquiry,
N° 24, Great George-Street,
4th March 1805.

APPENDIX

TO THE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS of NAVAL ENQUIRY:

Appointed by Act 43 GEO. III.

ISSUE OF NAVY BILLS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING MONEY.

LOSS ARISING FROM THE MODE OF PAYING THE INTEREST ON NAVY AND TRANSPORT BILLS.

MONEY IMPRESTED BY THE NAVY BOARD FOR SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

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ISSUE OF NAVY BILLS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING MONEY.

LOSS ARISING FROM THE MODE OF PAYING THE INTEREST ON NAVY AND TRANSPORT BILLS.

MONEY IMPRESTED BY THE NAVY BOARD FOR SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

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3. The Examination of George Glenny, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 503

4. An Account of Bills issued by the Navy Board to Mr. George Glenny, and to Messrs. Donaldson and Glenny, for the purpose of raising Money: And of Sums advanced by the Navy Board, by way of Impreſt, for the performance of Secret Naval Services - - - - - p. 504

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16. Letter from the Commissioners of the Navy; dated the 22d of August 1804 - - p. 525

17. Letter from the Navy Board, dated the 20th of November 1804; and an Account of the standing Contracts in force on the 19th of December 1801, and which continued so for Twelve Months afterward - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 526

18. Letter from the Transport Board; dated the 12th of October 1804 - - - - p. 531

19. An Account of the Amount of the Bills payable at ninety days date, issued by the Navy Board in each Year, upon which the Interest of the day of the date and the day of Payment was included - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *ibid.*

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APPENDIX.

ISSUE OF NAVY BILLS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING MONEY.

No. 1.

The Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bt. Comptroller of the Navy; taken upon Oath, the 6th of June 1804.

Sir A.S.Hamond.

WHAT was the Amount of the Bills iſſued to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, Mr. George Glenny, and to _____ on account of ſundry Naval Services?

To Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, between October 1800 and May 1802, the Sum of Four millions three hundred thouſand Pounds; and to _____ at three different periods, between October 1799 and March 1801, One hundred thouſand Pounds.

Did theſe Bills differ in Form from the Bills uſually iſſued at ninety days?

In no other way than in ſtating, that they were for general Naval Service; the other Bills particularizing the Services for which they were iſſued.

Had there been any Stores delivered, or Services performed by thoſe Perſons, at the time of iſſuing thoſe Bills, or were they under orders to perform any Service, or to purchaſe any Stores for the uſe of the Navy?

There were Services performed by _____ but by the others none. Theſe Bills were iſſued for the purpoſe of the amount being paid into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, to diſcharge Navy ninety-day Bills then become due, by order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. It will be here neceſſary for me to ſtate, in order to give the Commiſſioners a clear idea of that tranſaction, that an Act of Parliament took place in 1796, for diſcharging all Navy Bills in ninety days. The Treaſury were occaſionally apprized of the time the Bills became due.—In September 1800, Money not being then in the Treaſury ſufficient to diſcharge the ninety-day Bills then become due, their Lordſhips gave orders that ſuch Perſons as thought proper might be accommodated with new ninety-day Bills in diſcharge of thoſe due, until further order. But more Bills becoming due to Perſons who were deſirous of receiving their Money, their Lordſhips directed an iſſue of Bills to be put into the hands of the Broker employed by them to diſpoſe of Exchequer Bills, who undertook upon receiving the Bills, to pay the amount into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, for the purpoſe above-mentioned. The Treaſurer was informed by the Navy Board of the circumſtance, and directed to receive the Money for the purpoſe of diſcharging the Bills as they became due.—The mode of paying Navy Bills at ninety days was an immenſe ſaving to the Public, as, previous to the Act of Parliament taking place, Bills were at a diſcount of near fifteen per cent. which was borne by the Public; and had it not been for this timely remedy, would certainly have increaſed. The great object, therefore, was to keep up the credit of the ninety-day Bills, and as no fund was excluſively ſet apart for the payment of them, the amount

Sir A. S. Hamond.

being perfectly uncertain, the expedient of iſſuing new Bills to pay thoſe becoming due was abſolutely neceſſary to keep up their credit; the Sums ſo iſſued were regularly paid into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and the Public ſuffered no loſs thereby beyond the common Intereſt.

Were any Perſons accommodated with theſe Bills, other than the holders of ninety-day Bills then due?——No.

Was the amount of the Bills impreſted, or charged againſt the Perſons to whom they were iſſued, or any other Perſon?

No, they were not iſſued by way of Impreſt: the Brokers who were employed by the Treaſury for the ſale of Exchequer Bills, Meſſrs. Benjamin and Abraham Goldſmids, and Meſſrs. Antrobus and Wood, had the Bills made out to ſuch Perſons as they thought proper; they undertaking to be ſecurity for the payment, and producing the parties at the Navy Board, and frequently paying the Money into the hands of the Treaſurer before the Bills could be made out.

Had Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing Money ever been iſſued previous to October 1800?

Not that I know of, there does not appear to have been any occaſion.

Have the Navy Board, or Comptroller of the Navy, by Act of Parliament or Patent, power to draw Bills otherwiſe than for Services performed, or Stores ſupplied, or by way of Impreſt for Services to be performed, or Stores to be ſupplied?

I have an objection to anſwer that Queſtion. You, Gentlemen, have before you the Navy Patent, and Order in Council, on which the Board is to act. You alſo know the Comptroller has an authority to execute any Secret Services entruſted to him by the Government.

Upon what grounds do you object to anſwer the above Queſtion?

Upon the fifth Section of the Act of the 43d Geo. III. cap. 16.

In what manner is Money ſupplied to the Treaſurer of the Navy, for the Services of that Department?

By the Commiſſioners of the Navy authorizing the Treaſurer of the Navy to ſolicit the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and which had been done in the caſes before recited, previous to receiving any order for iſſuing the Navy Bills above-mentioned.

Were any of the Bills iſſued to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, Mr. George Glenny, or to _____ charged as an Impreſt againſt any of thoſe Perſons?

To _____ they were, but not to the others; the Order from the Treaſury directing the Amount to be placed as an Impreſt againſt _____.

Why were the Bills iſſued to _____ charged as an Impreſt, and thoſe iſſued to the other Perſons not ſo charged againſt them?

Becauſe the former were to defray the Expence of Secret Services performed by him, and the latter paid the amount of the Bills they received immediately into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy.

Was the whole amount of the Four millions three hundred thouſand Pounds, for which Bills were made out to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, paid over to the Treaſurer of the Navy?——Yes.

What was the nature of the directions given by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for iſſuing the Bills?

Their Lordſhips directions were given by their Secretary's Letters to the Navy Board, and encloſed confidentially to the Comptroller.

Was the amount of the Bills to be iſſued at different times ſpecifically directed, or was it left to your diſcretion, or the diſcretion of the Navy Board?

The Amount was ſpecifically directed.

What

Sir A. S. Hamond.

What means were taken to discharge these Bills when they became due?

The same means as were used for the paying of other ninety-day Bills when they became due, and of which they became a part.

Were all these Bills paid off when they became due, or were other Bills issued in lieu of them?——They were paid off when they became due.

What interest or advantage did the persons in whose favour the Bills were drawn derive from them?

Not the least; they only permitted their names to be inserted by the desire of the Brokers who undertook to pay the amount

Were these Bills payable at ninety days, and the interest for that time added to the principal Sum of the Bill?

They were exactly upon the footing of all other Bills, and bore an interest from the day they were issued.

For what purpose was interest added?

The interest was added agreeably to Act of Parliament.

Did the persons employed to negociate the Bills account to the Treasurer of the Navy for the Principal and Interest of the Bills?

They regularly accounted with the Treasurer of the Navy for the Principal, who certified the receipt with other Monies that had come into his hands. The payments being made so soon after the issue of the Bills, very little Interest could occur for the benefit of the Brokers.

What Allowance had the Persons for negociating them?——None.

By whose direction were the Brokers made to account to the Treasurer of the Navy for the produce of such Bills?

At the time of issuing the Bills to the Brokers, a Letter was written to them by the Navy Board to pay the amount into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and a Letter was at the same time written to the Treasurer to receive such amount.

Have the Persons to whom the Bills were issued duly accounted for the same?

They have.

When were the Bills in favour of _____ issued?

At different times, from the 4th October 1799 to 14th March 1801.

When, and by what order, was the Impress against _____ taken off?

_____ had paid five thousand Pounds of it into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy some time back, and the remaining Impress of ninety-five thousand Pounds was taken off within these two months, by an order from the Lords of the Treasury.

What was the reason given for removing the Impress?

That their Lordships were satisfied that the Naval Services for which the Money had been issued had been actually performed.

Did the Navy Board ever pay Money, or issue Bills on account of Secret Services, except the Bills issued to _____?

They have in other instances issued Navy Bills for Secret Service, but never when that Service has not been naval.

Are such Secret Services performed under the orders of the Navy Board, or are they made acquainted with the Services?

If the order from Government is directed to the Comptroller "Secret "and confidential," he communicates only with the Committee of Accounts till the Service is executed, and then lays the whole transaction, with his proceedings thereon, before the Board, for their judgment and decision.

Have

Sir A.S.Hamond.

Have you laid before the Navy Board all the circumſtances of the tranſaction reſpecting the One hundred thouſand Pounds iſſued to _____ for their judgment and deciſion?

The Letter from the Treaſury directing the clearing Bill to _____ has been read to the Board; but the Service is of ſo delicate a nature, that although I am acquainted with it, I ſtill think it prudent not to make the circumſtance public.

Was the ſervice performed by _____ under the orders of the Comptroller?——No.

Under whoſe directions were thoſe Secret Naval Services performed, for which the Impreſt of One hundred thouſand Pounds was made to _____?

Under the directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and with the knowledge and approbation of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Have _____ accounted with the Navy Board for the expenditure of the Money impreſted againſt them?——No.

Have Monies for Secret Service ever been iſſued by the Navy Board to any other perſons than _____ of the expenditure of which the Navy Board were not ultimately made acquainted?

No, if the Services have been terminated.

Had _____ been called upon by the Navy Board, previous to the Impreſt being removed, to account for the produce of the Bills iſſued to them?

No, it was not a Service that the Navy Board have been acquainted with.

As it appears that ſeveral Bills were made out on the 23d October 1800 to Mr. Cornwall Smalley for ſundry Naval Services, which were forwarded to him, and returned on the following day, cancelled and burned, you are deſired to explain the nature of this tranſaction?

The Bills that were made out to Mr. Glenny were originally made out to Mr. Smalley; but Mr. Smalley ſtating an objection, they were cancelled, and Mr. Glenny was brought by Mr. Goldſmid the next day.

What was the nature of the objection ſtated by Mr. Smalley?

As he had other concerns with the Board, he ſeemed to think it might interfere with them.

Was any Minute made on the proceedings of the Board reſpecting the iſſuing or negociating of the Bills to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, Mr. George Glenny, and _____?

I do not think there was; It was conſidered as a confidential ſervice.

In the Account of out-ſtanding Bills laid before Parliament, as forming a part of the Debt of the Navy, were theſe Bills diſtinguiſhed from thoſe iſſued for Services performed, or Stores ſupplied?——No.

When were the Bills at ninety days firſt iſſued?

I think about January 1797; the Bill paſſed the 30th of December 1796.

Previous to that time did the Bills ſpecify the nature, quantity, and price of the Articles for which they were iſſued in payment?——Yes.

Do the Bills now iſſued ſo ſpecify the nature, quantity, and price of the articles for which they are iſſued in payment?

Previous to the paſſing of the Act, the Bills for Stores were made out at

the Yards, according to the Warrants and Prices; but as the new mode of payment was thought to be more beneficial to the Merchants, three months Credit was exacted, therefore the Yards were directed to ſend up Certificates of the Stores they had received, which, after lying three months in the Office

Office, and undergoing the neceſſary examination, a ninety-day Navy Bill was delivered to the party for the amount, ſpecifying only the general heads of the Service performed. *Sir A. S. Hamond.*

Why was the former practice departed from?

I have given the reaſon in my former Anſwer, and it was not thought neceſſary to detail the particulars of the articles in the Bills, more eſpecially as the increaſe of buſineſs rendered it neceſſary to abridge whatever might appear ſuperfluous.

Has it been the practice of the Navy Board to draw Bills on the Treaſurer of the Navy, or to pay Money in compliance with directions from the Lords of the Treaſury?——Yes.

What is the nature of the Services for which the Treaſury direct the Navy Board to pay?

All Head Money caſes, where, from the want of neceſſary vouchers, the Navy Board have not felt themſelves authorized to pay without their direction; Bounty Bills; ſome Penſions and Rewards, and Sign Manuals.

Was the Treaſurer of the Navy, about the time of iſſuing the Bills to the Perſons before named, regularly ſupplied with the Money he was deſired by the Navy Board to apply for?——No.

Did any difficulties ariſe to the Public Service in conſequence of the Money not being regularly ſupplied?

None, owing to the expedient which was adopted; but there would have been a very ſerious inconvenience, if ſome meaſure of that ſort had not been reſorted to, to prevent the Navy Bills falling into diſrepute, and frequently for want of ready Money called for on a ſudden to ſend down to the Ports to pay Ship's Companies.

At the time of iſſuing the Bills in queſtion, were there any, and what Bills, which the Navy Board thought it right to defer the payment of?

I do not remember the payment of any Bills having been deferred.

Did the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty give any directions to you or to the Navy Board, reſpecting the iſſue of the Bills to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, Mr. George Glenny, or to _____?

I had frequent converſations with the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty on the ſubject; but do not recollect any order given by the Board of Admiralty on thoſe points.

Was it officially communicated to the Admiralty, that the Navy Board were about to iſſue, or that they had iſſued ſuch Bills?——No.

A. S. Hamond.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ALTERATION made this eighth day of June 1804, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Anſwers given by him on the 6th inſtant.

(A) Contracts.

A. S. Hamond.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

The further Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bt.; taken upon Oath, this 8th Day of June 1804.

WAS the Amount of the ninety-day Bills more uncertain in the years when the Bills were drawn for the purpoſe of raiſing Money than in former years?

I do not recollect; the amount was always uncertain.

Are the Votes of Money for the ſervice of the Navy made on Eſtimates laid before Parliament by the Navy Board, of the probable Expences in the enſuing years?

The Eſtimates voted by Parliament are according to the number of Men intended to be employed, at the rate of £.7. a Man per month; but the Ordinary and Extraordinary of the Navy are voted ſeparately on Eſtimates laid before Parliament.

Did the Expences of the Navy ſince the eſtabliſhment of the ninety-day Bills, in the years in which Money was raiſed by the Bills iſſued as before deſcribed, exceed the Eſtimates in a greater degree than in the years preceding, in which this meaſure was not had recourſe to?

I muſt refer to the expence of the Navy for thoſe years for an Anſwer to that Queſtion.

Did the neceſſity of raiſing Money by iſſuing ninety-day Bills for that purpoſe, ariſe from a deficiency in the Votes for Naval Services?

Sometimes I conceive the neceſſity aroſe from a deficiency of Money in the Treaſury, at others from the Naval Supplies being exhauſted, as I believe was the caſe in October 1800, when the meaſure was firſt reſorted to.

A. S. Hamond.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 2.

Treaſury Chambers, 7th September 1800.

Gentlemen,

I AM commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to deſire that you will ſignify to the Treaſurer of the Navy, the deſire of this Board, that he notify to the Perſons having ninety-day Navy Bills now due, and wiſhing to have a renewal of the ſame, inſtead of receiving the amount in Caſh, that they may be accommodated with new Bills, bearing the ſame Intereſt; and that he would continue the ſame accommodation of the Parties till further Notice from this Board.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servant,
Chas Long.

Commiſſioners of the Navy.

No. 3.

The Examination of GEORGE GLENNY, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 22d June 1804.

Mr. Glenny.

IT appearing that Bills to the amount of One million Sterling were drawn in your favour in the years 1800 and 1801, by the Navy Board, for the purpoſe of raiſing Money, what circumſtances led to the uſe of your name, and what advantage did you derive from that tranſaction?

The circumſtances which led to my name being uſed, aroſe in the firſt inſtance from an accidental converſation which took place between Sir Andrew Hamond and myſelf; when he enquired of me, if I did not meet with conſiderable difficulty in procuring Money for the very large Sums of Victualling Bills which neceſſarily paſs through my hands. I anſwered, that I never met with any difficulty. He aſked me through what channel I obtained the Money; I informed him, that I had been in the habit for ſeveral years of giving to Meſſrs. Goldſmids all the Bills as I received them, on the condition that they would ſupply me with any Sum of Money, not exceeding the value of the Bills, whenever I had occaſion for it, without any previous notice. He continued his enquiry, and aſked, to what extent Meſſrs. Goldſmids could at any time furniſh me with Money without previous notice; I told him, that I never had had occaſion to try to what extent they could go, but that I had underſtood from them they could raiſe from the extent of Five hundred thouſand Pounds in a day, if it were neceſſary. He enquired what conſideration I paid them; I informed him, that the conſideration varied according to the time the Bills had to run when I received the Money; from one quarter to one-eighth per cent. He aſked me, how they could take that to avoid Uſury; I informed him, that they never diſcounted the Bills themſelves; they advanced Money, and kept them until ſome perſon who had Money to ſpare applied for ſuch Bills, charging five per cent. for the time the Loan had been made, and the quarter or eighth per cent. as a Brokerage. He informed me, that their Office was very often under great difficulties for want of ready Money, when the Treaſury could not iſſue it, and aſked, if I thought any means could be deviſed whereby they might obtain occaſional aſſiſtance through the medium of ſuch Bills, and the Goldſmids; I informed him that I would communicate with them, and let him know; I accordingly had an interview with Meſſrs. Goldſmids on the ſubject, and we waited the next morning on Sir Andrew Hamond together, when Mr. Goldſmid informed him, if ſuch Bills could be made out, that they could furniſh the Office with any Sum they might require upon a day's notice. The only difficulty then was, how to iſſue the Bills, and, after ſome conſideration, I agreed that the Bills ſhould be made payable to me; the reſult was, that theſe Bills were made out, ſometimes One hundred thouſand or One hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds at a time, and I endorſed them and handed them over to Meſſrs. Goldſmids, firſt having acknowledged the receipt of the Bills to the Board by Letter. Here the tranſaction ended, as far as regarded me, and I derived no Advantage or Emolument, directly or indirectly, in contemplation or otherwiſe, from this tranſaction.

It appearing alſo that Bills for a ſimilar purpoſe, to the Amount of Three millions three hundred thouſand Pounds, were drawn in favour of Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny in 1801 and 1802, what circumſtances led to the uſe of the Firm of your Houſe in preference to your name, and what advantage did you, or the Houſe to which you belonged, derive from that tranſaction?

The circumſtance that led to theſe Bills being made payable to Donaldſon and

Mr. Glenny.

and Glenny, was, that as they had conſiderable dealings with the Public, it was conceived that the change might the better conceal from the Public eye the temporary neceſſity which occaſioned the iſſue of theſe Bills; and neither Alexander Donaldſon nor myſelf received, directly or indirectly, any Advantage or Emolument whatever, in contemplation or otherwiſe, from this tranſaction.

No.

NAVY OFFICE,

AN ACCOUNT of the BILLS iſſued to Mr. GEORGE GLENNY, to Meſſrs. on Account of ſundry

DATE of BILLS.	In whoſe Favour drawn.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	INTEREST. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.	To whom delivered.
1800.					
24th Oct^r	Geo^e Glenny, Eſq.	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
27 - -	- - D° - -	150,000 0 0	1,968 15 0	151,968 15 0	
30 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
5th Nov^r	- - D° - -	50,000 0 0	656 5 0	50,656 5 0	
10 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
1801.					Sent to Mr. Glenny.
4th Feb^y	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
12 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
20 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
27 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
3 March	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
	£.	1,000,000 0 0	13,125 0 0	1,013,125 0 0	
1801.					
4 March	Donaldſon & Glenny	200,000 0 0	2,625 0 0	202,625 0 0	Sent to Mr. Glenny.
6 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
7 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Not noted.
9 Sept^r	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
14 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
30 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
15th Oct^r	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Goldſmid.
23 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
27 - -	- - D° - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
	£.	1,000,000 0 0	13,125 0 0	1,013,125 0 0	

Has any Allowance been made, or is any Allowance to be made to Meſſrs. Goldſmids, for negociating ſuch Bills? *Mr. Glenny.*

I underſtand there either has, or will be, ſome conſideration made to Meſſrs. Goldſmids; but what the quantum is I do not know.

Ewan Law. *Geoᵉ Glenny.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

4.

12th June 1804.

DONALDSON and GLENNY, to _____ and to Meſſrs. HAMMERSLEY & Co.

Naval Services.

Perſons employed to negociate them.	Charge for Negociating the Bills.	Produce of each Bill.	To whom Paid.	When Paid.
Meſsʳˢ Benjⁿ & Abᵐ Goldſmid.	No Charge has yet been made for negociating the Bills, Meſsʳˢ Goldſmids not having made any demand.	The whole Amount of the Principal of theſe Bills has been paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy at various Times, by Meſsʳˢ Goldſmids, as ſtated in the incloſed Liſt.		

DATA of BILLS.	In whose Favour drawn.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST.	TOTAL.	To whom delivered.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	
	Pro^{t} forward -	1,000,000 0 0	13,125 0 0	1,013,125 0 0	
1801.					
5 Nov^{r}	Donaldson & Glenny.	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
11 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
1802.					Mr. Goldsmid.
18 Jan^{y}	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
23 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
28 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
5 Feb^{y}	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Mitchell, for Mr. Goldsmid.
9 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Not noted.
12 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Not noted.
18 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Goldsmid.
24 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Not noted.
23 Mar.	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
27 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Goldsmid.
29 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Mitchell.
2 April	- - D^{o} - -	50,000 0 0	656 5 0	50,656 5 0	
5 - -	- - D^{o} - -	50,000 0 0	656 5 0	50,656 5 0	Sent to Mr. Goldsmi
7 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Wilson, Pay Offic
22 - -	- - D^{o} - -	150,000 0 0	1,968 15 0	151,968 15 0	
23 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Mitchell.
24 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
27 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
28 - -	- - D^{o} - -	50,000 0 0	656 5 0	50,656 5 0	Mr. Wilson.
30 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
3 May	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Mitchell.
5 - -	- - D^{o} - -	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	Mr. Trotter.
	£.	3,300,000 0 0	43,312 10 0	3,343,312 10 0	

Perſons employed to negociate them.	Charge for negociating.	Produce of each Bill.	To whom Paid.	When Paid.
Meſſ^rs^ Benj^n^ & Ab^m^ Goldſmids.	No Charge has yet been made for negociating theſe Bills, Meſſ^rs^ Goldſmids not having made any demand.	The whole Amount of the Principal of theſe Bills has been paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy, at various Times, by Meſſ^rs^ Goldſmids, as ſtated in the incloſed Account.		

DATE of BILLS	In whose Favour drawn.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST.	TOTAL.	To whom delivered.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1799.					
4 Oct[r]		30 000 0 0	393 15 0	30,393 15 0	
22 Nov.	- - D° - -	40,000 0 0	525 0 0	40,525 0 0	
1801.					
9 April	- - D° - -	30,000 0 0	393 15 0	30,393 15 0	
	£.	100,000 0 0	1,312 10 0	101,312 10 0	
1804.					
18 Feb[y]	T. Hammersley, & C°	5,000 0 0	56 5 0	5,056 5 0	
23 - -	- - D° - -	3,000 0 0	33 15 0	3,033 15 0	
27 - -	- - D° - -	4,000 0 0	45 0 0	4,045 0 0	
9 May	- - D° - -	2,000 0 0	22 10 0	2,022 10 0	Mess. Hammersley & C°
5 Mar.	- - D° - -	1,000 0 0	- - Ready Money	1,000 0 0	
19 - -	- - D° - -	500 0 0	Impreſt Bills.	500 0 0	
21 April	- - D° - -	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	
		16,000 0 0	157 10 0	16,157 10 0	

These Bills were made out as Impreſts: £.5,000 of their Amount were paid to the Treaſurer in October 1802, and the remainder of the Impreſt, in conſequence of an Order from the R^t Honble. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, dated the 1ſt ult^o, has been cleared, "their Lordſhips being ſatisfied that Diſburſements for Naval Services had been made by them to that Amount."

These Bills have been iſſued by order of His Majeſty's Government for a Secret Service, which is not yet completed.

NAVY OFFICE, 12th June 1804.

AN ACCOUNT of BILLS iſſued to Perſons "for which neither Stores have been delivered, or Services performed."

DATE of the BILLS.	In whoſe Favour drawn.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	
1803.		£. s. d.	
14 Dec^r	Mr. Eton -	7,000 0 0	Mr. Eton was authorized by the Comptroller (under orders from the Earl St. Vincent) to purchaſe Naval Stores in the Ports of the Black Sea.
1804.			
9 April	- D^o -	2,500 0 0	

No. 5.

The Examination of WILLIAM FOSTER, Eſquire, Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, in the Navy Office; taken upon Oath, the 31ſt May 1804.

Mr. Foſter. HOW long have you been in your preſent ſituation, and what are the duties attached to it?

I have been in my preſent ſituation ſince December 1801; and my duty is to ſuperintend the whole buſineſs of the Office for Bills and Accounts.

What is the proceſs of making out Bills for Stores delivered, or Services performed?

Upon the Certificates of the delivery of the Stores at the Yards being received at the Office, they are examined with reſpect to the prices, to ſee that they are agreeable to the Contracts and Warrants, and the computations are checked, and if found correct, a Bill of Exchange is then made out to the parties, ſigned by three Members of the Board, payable at ninety days; the Intereſt on which is added to the Sum of the Bill; and the nature of the Services for which the Bills are iſſued is ſtated on the Bills.

Have there been any Bills made out for which neither Stores have been delivered, nor Services performed?

I know of none but thoſe made out to Donaldſon and Glenny, to _____ _____ and to Mr. George Glenny.

What was the object of the Bills iſſued to thoſe Perſons?

I apprehend as a temporary aſſiſtance to Government. (a)

What was the nature of the directions you received for making out ſuch Bills, and from whom?

Papers requiring me at different periods to cauſe Bills to be made out to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, to _____ _____ or Mr. George Glenny, to certain amounts, ſigned in general by the Comptroller of the Navy ſingly.

What orders were given to you for making out Bills for Stores delivered, or Services performed?

I receive no Orders; the Bills are made out of courſe on the receipt of the Certificate of the delivery of the Stores at the Yards, if found correct.

To what amount do you apprehend Bills have been made out to the Perſons whom you have ſtated?

About Four millions four hundred thouſand Pounds, as follows:—

	£.
To Mr. George Glenny - - - -	1,100,000
To Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny - -	3,200,000
To _____ - - - -	100,000
	£. 4,400,000

Between what periods were ſuch Bills made out?

Between October 1800 and May 1802.

Did ſuch Bills differ in their Form from thoſe iſſued for Stores delivered, or Services performed?

The wording of theſe Bills was "On Account of ſundry Naval Services." The wording of the others, "On Account of the particular Stores, or for "the particular Services."

What

Mr. Foſter.

What was the nature of the Charge or Impreſt placed againſt the Perſons to whom ſuch Bills were iſſued?

An Impreſt was charged againſt _____ for the amount of the Bills iſſued to him, which was cleared about a week or ten days ago, by an order from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. There was no Impreſt charged againſt the other Perſons; they were not Impreſt Bills, but regular Bills, and conſequently no Impreſt could be charged.

Do you know why the amount of the Bills iſſued to _____ was charged as an Impreſt againſt him, and thoſe iſſued to the other Perſons not ſo charged againſt them?——I do not.

To whom were the Bills delivered?

They were in general ſent to Mr. Glenny, or delivered to Mr. Goldſmid.

You have ſaid, that you apprehend the Bills were iſſued as a temporary aſſiſtance to Government; in what manner were they rendered effectual to that purpoſe?

I conceive they were diſpoſed of, and the produce appropriated for the uſe of Government. (b)

In what manner was the produce of ſuch Bills accounted for?

I do not know. (c)

What Allowances have been made to the Perſons employed in negociating and diſcounting ſuch Bills?——I do not know. (d)

Have the Accounts of the Perſons to whom the Bills were iſſued been finally ſettled, and when?——I do not know that they have any Account. (e)

In the Regiſter of Bills for the year 1800, there appears to have been iſſued on the 23d October, to Cornwall Smalley, Eſquire, ſixty-nine Bills, on Account of ſundry Naval Services, which appear by a notation in the Book to have been returned on the following day, cancelled, and burned; ſtate what you know relating to this circumſtance?

It was not in my time, and I do not know any thing relating to the circumſtance.

When was the preſent mode of paying the Contractors by Bills at ninety days firſt adopted?——In December 1796.

Previous to that time did the Bills ſpecify the nature, quantity, and price of the Articles, for which they were iſſued in payment?

Yes, the Account made out at the Yard of the Stores delivered, was the Bill, after having been regiſtered in the Navy Office, and ſigned by the Board; ſince that time the Bills have only ſpecified the nature of the Stores.

What was the reaſon for departing from the practice of making out the Bills in the former mode?

It was done by direction from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Foſter.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS made to the foregoing Examination, by deſire of this Examinant, the 1ſt June 1804.

(a) To the queſtion, "What was the object of the Bills iſſued to thoſe Perſons?" I now anſwer, They were iſſued to them for the Service of the Navy.

(b) The

Mr. Foſter.

(b) The Bills were diſpoſed of by Meſſrs. Benjamin and Abraham Goldſmids, and Meſſrs. Antrobus and Wood, and accounted for by them to the Treaſurer of the Navy.

(c) The Amount of the Bills was accounted for, as I have before ſaid, to the Treaſurer of the Navy.

(d) The Perſons employed in negociating the Bills were allowed the uſual Commiſſion of one-eighth per cent.

(e) The Accounts have been delivered in to the Treaſurer of the Navy; but whether they are finally ſettled or not, I cannot ſay.

W. Foſter.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

FURTHER INTERROGATORIES put to WILLIAM FOSTER, Eſquire, this firſt day of June 1804.

HOW do you know that the Bills iſſued to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, and Mr. George Glenny, were for the Service of the Navy?

From Accounts having been rendered by Meſſrs. Goldſmids, and Meſſrs. Antrobus and Wood, the Brokers to the Treaſurer of the Navy, of the produce of ſuch Bills.

Is it the uſual practice of the Navy Office to charge all Perſons with Impreſts for Money advanced to them on Account of Stores to be purchaſed, or Services to be performed?——Yes.

When the ninety-day Bills were firſt iſſued, how were the days reckoned for which the Intereſt was computed?

The ninety days were reckoned from the day of the Regiſtry to the day of Payment, both days incluſive.

Has that mode of reckoning the days on which the Intereſt has been computed been altered, and in what manner?

It has; the day of Regiſtry is not now included.

When did ſuch alteration take place?——I believe about twelve months ago.

Did the other Offices reckon the ninety days for the Intereſt in the ſame manner as the Navy Office formerly did?

The Victualling Office did not; the day of Regiſtry was not included.

Was the practice of the Victualling Office long known at the Navy Office before it was altered?——I cannot anſwer that Queſtion with any degree of accuracy.

W. Foſter.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of WILLIAM FOSTER, Esquire; taken upon Oath, the 19th of June 1804. *Mr. Foster.*

WHAT reason have you to believe that the Persons employed to negociate the Bills issued by the Navy Board for the purpose of raising Money, were allowed a Commission of one-eighth per cent.?

I have none. In my Evidence of the 1st of June, I made a mistake; the Commission I alluded to was on the sale of Exchequer Bills.

Have you any reason to believe that the Persons employed to negociate those Bills are to have any Allowance made them?——I have not.

W. Foster.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 6.

Treasury Chambers, October 22d 1800.

Gentlemen,

THE Public Service requiring an Issue to the Amount of £. 500,000, for the purpose of paying off ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to direct that you will issue, from time to time, ninety-day Bills to that Amount, for payment of the said Bills.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble Servant,
Charles Long.

To the Commissioners of the Navy.

No. 7.

Navy Office, 24th October 1800.

Sir,

WE have your Letter of this date, informing us of your having received the Sum of One hundred thousand Pounds on our Account, and we desire you will pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, at his Office in Somerset House.

We are, Sir,
Your humble Servants,
A. S. Hamond.
C. Hope.
Geo. Rogers.

To *George Glenny*, Esquire.

No. 8.

Navy Office, 24th October, 1800.

Sir,

Mr. George Glenny, having received the Sum of One hundred thouſand Pounds on Account of this Board, we have directed him to pay the ſame into your hands, and we deſire you will pleaſe to receive it, and apply it towards the Payment of Navy, Victualling, and Tranſport ninety-day Bills, as they become due.

We are, Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

A. S. Hamond.
C. Hope.
Geo. Rogers.

R^t Hon^ble *Dudley Ryder.*

No. 9.

The Examination of ALEXANDER TROTTER, Eſquire, Paymaſter of the Navy; taken upon Oath, the 15th June 1804.

Mr. Trotter.

BY whom was the produce of the Navy Bills iſſued for the purpoſe of raiſing Money for the Service of the Navy, between October 1800 and May 1802, received?

Money was received at the Bank on Account of the Treaſurer of the Navy, which I believe to have been the produce of Bills iſſued under the circumſtances alluded to in the Queſtion, and I alſo believe to have been the whole of the Money raiſed by Bills under this deſcription.

Has any Allowance been made to the Perſons in whoſe favour ſuch Bills were drawn, or to the Perſons employed to negociate ſuch Bills?

I have no knowledge of the tranſaction, or of the negociation.

Did any correſpondence paſs between the Treaſurer of the Navy and the Treaſury, or the Navy Board, which led to the iſſue of theſe Bills?

I do not recollect any correſpondence upon the ſubject.

Did the Treaſurer of the Navy, between October 1800 and May 1802, meet with any difficulties in obtaining from the Treaſury the Sums applied for by him, by directions of the Navy Board?

Official difficulties will always occur in the frequent applications made for Money, and I believe difficulties may have occurred during that period.

Alex^r Trotter.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

The

The further Examination of ALEXANDER TROTTER, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 11th December 1804.

Mr. Trotter.

IT appears that ſeveral of the Bills iſſued by the Navy Board for the purpoſe of raiſing Money, were delivered to you and Mr. Thomas Wilſon; were any of ſuch Bills diſcounted by you, or for your uſe?——They were not.

Alexr Trotter.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed..

No.

ACCOUNT, rendered by Meſſ^rs GOLDSMIDS, of the Sale of the NAVY

D^r. - - - - - - - The Right Honourable the Treaſurer of the Navy

1800.			£.	s.	d.
October	25.	To Caſh - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	30.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	31.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
November	4.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	8.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	14.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	40,000	—	—
	15.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	60,000	—	—
1801.					
February	12.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	16.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	17.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	40,000	—	—
	19.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	20.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	28.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
March	2.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	3.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	85,000	—	—
	4.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	25,000	—	—
	5.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	15,000	—	—
	6.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	200,000	—	—
	9.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	60,000	—	—
	11.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	40,000	—	—
	12.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	19.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	—	—
April	4.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	7.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	55,000	—	—
	8.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	40,000	—	—
September	23.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	29.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	—	—
	30.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	—	- - D° 12 - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
October	2.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	16.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	22.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
November	2.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	90,000	—	—
	3.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	6.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	80,000	—	—
	9.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	80,000	—	—
	10.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	14.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	25,000	—	—
	20.	- - D° - - - - - - - - - -	60,000	—	—
		Carried forward - - £.	2,110,000	—	—

10.

BILLS, iſſued for the Purpoſe of raiſing Money in 1800, 1801, and 1802.

in Account of Bills diſcounted with GEORGE GLENNY, - - - - - Cr.

1800.			£.	s.	d.
October	25.	By Caſh received for Bills - - - - - - - -	100,036	1	5
	27.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	60,046	4	—
	28.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	40,036	4	11
	29.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	34,035	12	1
	30.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	16,018	18	9
	31.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	15,013	13	3
November	1.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	51,053	7	6
	3.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	34,045	1	4
	5.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	40,030	17	—
	6.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	4,003	13	3
	7.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	5,005	4	7
	11.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	1,001	—	7
	11.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	34,030	18	11
	12.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	20,020	19	8
	13.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	46,054	11	5
1801.					
February	5.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	40,036	8	8
	6.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	8,008	7	2
	7.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	10,011	17	—
	9.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	5,007	6	2
	—	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	4,005	17	3
	10.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	20,032	—	4
	12.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	13,024	8	3
	17.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	100,146	7	5
	21.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	26,023	11	8
	24.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	74,098	2	—
March	2.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	100,118	12	3
	3.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	100,076	19	7
	5.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	200,181	14	3
	7.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	50,045	8	10
April	4.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	50,240	4	—
	7.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	100,507	4	—
September	11.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	100,104	14	8
	15.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	28,025	8	9
	16.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	3,003	2	9
	17.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	4,004	15	1
	25.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	29,066	11	8
	29.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	16,045	13	7
	—	- - - Dº 23 - - - - - - - -	20,040	7	—
October	1.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	25,022	14	6
	5.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	3,004	15	11
	6.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	4,006	8	5
	14.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	13,035	5	8
	15.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	5,014	4	11
	19.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	13,027	12	2
	20.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	5,007	6	2
	21.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	68,202	13	1
	23.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	35,065	16	—
	24.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	17,029	18	—
	26.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	21,037	3	7
	27.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	18,023	16	4
	28.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	5,007	6	2
	29.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	13,021	19	2
	30.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	43,050	19	10
	31.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	23,038	16	2
November	3.	- - - Dº - - - - - - - - -	11,019	3	5
		Carried forward - - £.	1,924,903	10	6

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - No. 10.—Account, Sale of Navy

			£.	s.	d.
		To Amount brought forward - - -	2,110,000	—	—
1801.					
December	5.	To Cash - - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	8.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	35,000	—	—
	30.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	—	—
1802.					
January	23.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	30.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	12,000	—	—
	—	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	45,000	—	—
February	1.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	63,000	—	—
	3.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	4.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	6.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	9.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	10.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	11.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	15.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	16.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	18.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	19.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	—	—
	20.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	50,000	—	—
	22.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	—	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
	23.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—	—
March	1.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	25.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	80,000	—	—
	26.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	—	—
	27.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
April	1.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	110,000	—	—
	6.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	25,000	—	—
	8.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	25,000	—	—
	—	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	60,000	—	—
	9.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	60,000	—	—
	15.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—	—
	22.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
	23.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	120,000	—	—
	24.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	55,000	—	—
	26.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	75,000	—	—
	28.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	150,000	—	—
May	1.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	130,000	—	—
	4.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	70,000	—	—
	8.	- - Dº - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	—	—
		- - Commission on £. 4,300,000, at $\frac{1}{8}$ pr Ct. - - -	5,375	—	—
			£. 4,305,375	—	—

Bills, &c.—*continued.* - Cr.

			£.	s.	d.
		By Amount brought forward - - -	1,924,903	10	6
1801.					
November	4.	By Cash received for Bills - - - - - - - -	25,060	16	10
	5.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	15,030	5	4
	6.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	5,010	15	6
	7.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	22,057	4	1
	9.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	5,006	12	2
	10.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	43,062	19	8
	11.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	52,083	6	6
	12.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	3,010	12	6
	13.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	10,010	9	4
	17.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	5,008	—	—
	21.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	4,008	12	9
	24.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	10,025	14	7
	25.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	9,024	8	6
	26.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	5,014	5	—
December	3.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	48,204	12	5
	8.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	17,076	18	6
1802.					
January	19.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	17,013	1	—
	20.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	10,009	1	4
	21.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	18,018	17	3
	22.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	13,015	17	10
	23.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	42,055	14	—
	26.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	20,020	19	5
	27.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	80,094	17	8
February	1.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,059	5	8
	2.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	8,010	12	7
	3.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	42,061	9	6
	6.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,038	8	3
	8.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,052	9	—
	10.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,076	19	6
	13.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	60,046	2	—
	16.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	40,047	10	10
	19.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	7,005	7	9
	20.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	93,084	10	2
	25.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	3,002	6	—
	26.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	97,088	4	2
March	23.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	60,037	15	6
	25.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	40,036	8	7
	27.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	—
	31.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,090	16	7
April	6.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,038	9	3
	8.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,076	19	9
	9.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,080	2	—
	22.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	150,093	12	9
	23.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
	24.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
	27.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
	28.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	50,031	6	3
May	1.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
	4.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
	5.	- - - D° - - - - - - - - -	100,063	2	1
		By Balance due to George Glenny - - - -	46	16	9
			£. 4,305,375	—	—

(Errors excepted.)

London, May 8, 1802.

Benjn & Abm Goldsmid.

No. 11.

The Examination of ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 25th June 1804.

Mr. Goldſmid.

IT appearing that in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, Bills to the amount of £. 4,300,000. were drawn by the Navy Board in favour of Mr. George Glenny, and Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, for the purpoſe of raiſing Money, was you employed to negociate ſuch Bills, and by whom?

I was; Mr. Long, the Secretary of the Treaſury, aſked me if I could diſcount ſuch Bills; and I afterwards received them from the Navy Office.

Has any Allowance been made to you for your trouble in negociating the Bills?

The Account is not ſettled; the Sum of the Bills, the Intereſt which had run on them, and the difference between the Three pence halfpenny per cent. per day, and Five per cent. at which rate they were diſcounted, were carried to the Account of Government, and I am to have one-eighth per cent. Brokerage, which exceeds the Intereſt by the ſum of Forty-ſix Pounds ſixteen Shillings and nine Pence, upon the ſum of £. 4,300,000. the amount of the Bills.

In what manner did you diſpoſe of the Bills?——We got them diſcounted.

To whom, and when, did you pay over the produce of ſuch Bills?

Whenever it was required by the Paymaſter of the Navy, the Money was paid into the Bank on Account of the Treaſurer of the Navy.

Did you pay over the produce of the Bills as you diſcounted them, or did the produce of the Bills remain in your hands any length of time?

Never any length of time; the Money was paid over as it was required.

Abm Goldſmid.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 9th July 1804.

IS it cuſtomary, in calculating Intereſt on Bills, to include the day of the date of the Bills, and the day of Payment?

It is not; the day of Payment is included, but not the day of the date of the Bill.

Was you aware that the ninety days Intereſt on the Bills drawn by the Navy Board, and negociated by you previous to the 19th of December 1801, included the day of the date of the Bills, and the day of Payment?——No.

It appearing from the account furniſhed by you to the Navy Board, of the produce of the Bills drawn by that Board in favour of Mr. George Glenny, that Bills to the amount of £. 100,000. dated the 24th October 1800, were negociated by you on the following day, and that the Sum with which you have credited the Public beyond the principal Sum of the Bills, is £. 36. 1s. 5d. and that on the 5th of May 1802, Bills to the ſame amount were iſſued and negociated by you on that day, and that the Sum carried to the Credit of Government beyond the principal Sum of the Bills, is

£.

£. 63. 2s. 1d.; how do you account for the latter ſum being greater than the former? *Mr. Goldſmid.*

It was owing, in the firſt inſtance, to the Money being provided before the Bills were iſſued, ſome delay having occurred owing to a difficulty in whoſe Name the Bills were to be made out.—The ſecond Sum is right according to a calculation made from a Diſcount Book, by which Book we always make our calculations of Intereſt.

Abm Goldſmid.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 12.

Navy Office, 7th February 1797.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, tranſmitting an Account of Victualling Bills payable in courſe, which have been regiſtered in laſt Month; and we conclude there are none outſtanding previouſly thereto, although that circumſtance is not mentioned in your Letter.

As we think that all the Bills paſt under the ſame Act of Parliament ought to be uniform in all their terms, we are concerned to find that the days of your Bills becoming due, as noted in this Account, differ from thoſe made out at this Office, and at the Tranſport Office, viz; that your's, regiſtered on the 2d January, are noted to become due on the 2d April, and ſo on, forward; whereas at this Office and at the Tranſport Office, they are made to become due on the 1ſt April (when 90 days for their running on Intereſt expire) according to the cuſtom which has been conſtantly adopted of including the firſt and laſt days on all occaſions, dependent on length of time or number of days; and amongſt the reſt, in the mode of computing Intereſt on the Navy Bills paſſed under the Act of Parliament in force immediately preceding the preſent one, and likewiſe in conformity to the preſent Act, which directs ſuch Intereſt to commence from the dates of the Bills.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your humble Servants,
H. Harmood.
Geoe Rogers.
S. Gambier.

Commiſſioners Victualling.

No. 13.

Victualling Office, 8th February 1797.

Gentlemen,

WE received your Letter of the 7th inſtant on the ſubject of the Bills payable in courſe, which have been iſſued by us in the courſe of the laſt month, as ſpecified

in the Account tranſmitted to you in our Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, being noted as becoming due a day later than the Bills of the ſame deſcription iſſued by you, and the Commiſſioners for conducting the Tranſport Service, on the ſame day.

In reply to which we beg leave to acquaint you, that the Bills in courſe, which ſince the beginning of laſt month have been made out in this Department, are payable ninety Days *after* date (inſtead of three months) conformably to the Plan adopted by you. In aſcertaining therefore the particular periods on which theſe Bills ſeverally become due, it appeared to us obvious, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that the days on which they were reſpectively dated could not be included in the computation of the time they have to run, and of courſe the Bills iſſued by us on the 2d January laſt (which were the firſt we made out) have been marked payable on the 2d April next, being according to the number of days in each month, the ninetieth day *after* the ſaid 2d of January.

This rule is likewiſe conſiſtent with that univerſally obſerved in reſpect to Bills of Exchange, to which, except in the inſtance of the three days grace uſually taken, we underſtood it was the intention that theſe Bills ſhould as near as poſſible be rendered ſimilar, and to which alſo we believe the cuſtom you mention "of including the firſt and laſt days on all occaſions dependent on length of time or "number of days," has never applied; and we have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the mode we have hitherto purſued has not occaſioned the ſlighteſt remonſtrance from any perſon receiving or holding ſuch Bills, of their having been made payable a day later than accuracy requires.

The cuſtom above referred to, which you are pleaſed to repreſent as having been conſtantly adopted on all occaſions, has, we believe, been confined ſolely to the computation of the Intereſt on the Navy Bills paſt under the Act of Parliament in force preceding the preſent one, and was then adopted from the ſuggeſtion of your Officers. But before that period, it was the invariable practice of this Office not to include both the firſt and laſt days in the calculation of the Intereſt; and, upon referring to the preſent Act of Parliament, it expreſsly enacts, that the Intereſt ſhall commence "from" (not on) the dates of the Bills.

We beg leave to add, that in the formation of the plan we have thus purſued, we were not conſcious of differing from the practice of other departments, nor had we any other object in view than a deſire of acting correctly.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble Servants,

G. Cherry.
G. P. Towry.
F. Stephens.
R. S. Moody.
J. Hunt.
W. Boſcawen.

No. 14.

The Examination of RICHARD A. NELSON, Eſquire, Secretary to the Navy Board; taken upon Oath, the 8th November 1804.

Mr. Nelſon.

WAS the Report of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, reſpecting the arrangement of the Navy Board into Committees, and the duties of its ſeveral Members, upon which the order of His Majeſty in Council, dated the 8th of June 1796, was grounded, or a Copy thereof, tranſmitted to the Navy Board with the Admiralty order of the 17th Auguſt 1796?——It was not.

Has

Has that Report, or a Copy thereof, been ſince tranſmitted to the Navy Board? *Mr. Nelſon.*
It has not.

Have any and what Regulations been eſtabliſhed ſince that period, for regulating the official duties of the Navy Board, or any particular Member thereof?
None.

It not being ſpecified in the Regulations of the Admiralty of the 17th Auguſt 1796, under what authority the Comptroller was to perform the Secret Services therein alluded to, under what authority did the Navy Board underſtand the Comptroller was to perform ſuch Services?
The Comptroller is authorized by the Order of 17th Auguſt 1796, to execute Secret Services; and for any Secret Services which he has hitherto performed, and which have afterwards been laid before the Board, he has produced the Orders of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Is the Navy Board in the practice of following the directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury?——Yes, in many inſtances.

How long has this practice prevailed?
It has always been the practice ſince I have been in the Office; on looking over the Books I have ſeen old Orders from the Treaſury addreſſed to the Navy Board.

Upon what ſubjects are ſuch directions uſually given?
Head Money is the principal; payment for Timber felled in the King's Foreſts; payments for Ships detained before a declaration of War; and references for Reports upon expences in Naval Affairs.

Is it uſual for the Navy Board to communicate ſuch directions to the Admiralty?
No.

Did the Admiralty, during the late War, direct the Navy Board to furniſh them with Copies of ſuch Orders as they might receive from the Treaſury?—No.

Are there any Regulations by which the Navy Board, or any particular Member thereof, is required or authorized to follow the directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury?——None that I know of.

Do the Orders given by the Treaſury to the Navy Board for the Payment of Money, ſpecify the particular ſums to be paid, and the Services for which the payments are to be made?
The Services are always ſpecified; ſometimes the rate, and ſometimes the ſum.

R. A. Nelſon.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm. Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of RICHARD ALEXANDER NELSON, Eſquire, Secretary to the Navy Board; taken upon Oath, the 12th January 1805.

IT appears that on the 12th December 1801, a Minute of the Committee of Accounts was laid before the Navy Board, propoſing an alteration in the mode of paying the ninety-day Bills, which was adopted by that Board on the 18th of that month, and ordered to take effect on the following day; was any general notice given to Perſons holding contracts under the Navy Board, and their conſent thereto required, previous to carrying into execution the reſolution of the Board above-mentioned?
I do not recollect that there was.

Have

Mr. Nelſon. Have any remonſtrances or complaints been made by the Contractors to the Board, in conſequence of this alteration? —— None that I remember.

Is there any Minute on the proceedings of the Navy Board, ſhewing, previous to the reſolution above mentioned, an intention of altering their mode of computing the time when the ninety-day Bills became payable, either at the approach of Peace or any other period? ——None that I know of.

Do you know of any enquiry having been made, by order of the Navy Board, into the mode of computing the time of paying Bills of Exchange, or Exchequer Bills, in conſequence of the repreſentation made to them by the Commiſſioners of Victualling, in their Letter of February 1797, or of any enquiry made by the Navy Board at any other time upon the ſubject?

I do not know whether any enquiry has or has not been made, but no public enquiry has taken place by examination before the Board.

R. A. Nelſon.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 15.

COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS, 12th December 1801.

Doubts having been ſuggeſted of the propriety of the mode in which the ninety-day Bills iſſued from this Office are made out, as to the expreſſion of the time for which Intereſt is to be paid on them, the Committee, after inveſtigating the buſineſs, find, that the mode of computation uſed in this Office was adopted in conformity to the cuſtom which had conſtantly prevailed, and ſtill prevails on all occaſions dependent on length of time and number of days, and among the reſt in computing the Intereſt on every Navy Bill paid ſince their firſt eſtabliſhment, to include in the computation the day on which the Bill is iſſued as well as that on which it is paid, and this mode of computing the Intereſt being that to which the Contractors with this Office had been accuſtomed, it was conſidered as only keeping faith with them to continue the calculation of Intereſt on the ſame footing; and the Chief Clerk at the time, and the late Mr. Davies*, deeming it to be in conformity not only to the ancient practice of the Office on all occaſions, but alſo to the preſent Act, which directs ſuch Intereſt to commence from the dates of the Bills (they, according to official interpretation, conceiving the word "from" to mean incluſively, as in the computation of all broken time, whether for the payment of Penſion, Salary, Day-Pay, Intereſt, &c.) it has always been, and now is, the invariable practice to include under the expreſſion of "from ſuch a time to ſuch a time," both the day on which the Salary, Penſion, Day-Pay, Intereſt, &c. commenced, as well as that on which it terminated.

* The preceding Chief Clerk.

The ninety-day Bills iſſued by the Victualling Office are made out differently (though on the inſpection of Salary Bills made out by that Office, it appears that in their computation of broken time from ſuch a day to ſuch a day, they included both the firſt and the laſt day, conſtruing the word "from" to be incluſive) in the ninety-day Bills the firſt day is thrown out in the computation, by which means a Bill drawn by that Office falls due one day later than one drawn on the ſame day by the Navy Office

Office; but it may be conſidered whether this day's Intereſt is really any ſaving to the Public, as it may be preſumed that the Contractors reckon upon it accordingly.

Under theſe circumſtances, the Committee refer to the Board's conſideration, whether it may be proper at this time to depart from the ancient uſage of the Office, and make an alteration in the computation of the time the ninety-day Bills are made out to run, in conformity with the Victualling Office and the cuſtom of Merchants in diſcounting Bills.

18th December 1801.

The whole of the preceding circumſtances being this day taken into conſideration, the Board determined, That the ninety-day Bills to be iſſued in future, ſhould not bear any Intereſt for the day on which they are dated, agreeable to what is the practice with regard to Exchequer Bills, and Bills made out at the Victualling Office.

To commence on the 19th inſt.

BOARD.

No. 16.

Navy Office, 22d Auguſt 1804.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, deſiring to be informed what induced us to continue the practice of including the day of the date in reckoning the Intereſt on ninety-day Bills, until the 19th of December 1801, and what afterwards led to our adopting the practice of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, pointed out in their Letter of the 8th of February 1797; and we requeſt to inform you, that we did not, upon receiving the Letter from the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, in anſwer to the one we had addreſſed to them on the ſubject, ſee ſufficient reaſon from what was urged by them, for altering a mode of computation which had conſtantly prevailed in this Office ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of Navy Intereſt Bills, of including the day on which the Bill is dated, as well as that on which it is paid; a mode of computation which extends to all payments for Salary, Penſion, Full or Half Pay, and for all other allowances iſſued from this Department.

In whatever light the conſideration may have been held, in reſpect to, whether a Bill be paid one day ſooner or later (the Sum paid for the Intereſt being the ſame in one caſe as in the other) it was of courſe calculated upon by the Contractors when they made their Contracts, and we could not deviate from it while the Contracts were pending, without ſubjecting ourſelves to the imputation of having departed from the univerſally underſtood mode of rendering payments at this Office; but when the time arrived, at the concluſion of the late War, that many Contracts were put up, and many more were intended to be ſo, we thought it a good opportunity for altering the day of paying the ninety-day Bills, in order that an uniformity in this reſpect might pervade the different Public Boards where Bills of a ſimilar deſcription were iſſued.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,
W. Palmer.
S. Gambier.
F. I. Hartwell.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 17.

Navy Office, 20th November 1804.

Gentlemen,

YOU having by your Precept of the 1ſt inſtant, required that there be laid before you an Account, ſhewing what ſtanding Contracts with the Navy Board had determined between 1ſt October and 19th December 1801, and an Account of the ſtanding Contracts in force at the latter date, and which continued ſo for twelve months afterwards; alſo, a Copy of the Minute or directions for altering the practice of including the day of the date in reckoning the Intereſt on ninety-day Bills:

We acquaint you, that the Contract for Tin Machines of 6th November, for Portſmouth and Plymouth, and the Contract for Leather liquored for Portſmouth, are the only ſtanding Contracts that determined between 1ſt October and 19th December 1801. We incloſe an Account of the Contracts in force at the latter date, with a Copy of the Minute required; and have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servants,

W. Palmer.
S. Gambier.
F. I. Hartwell.

The Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

Navy Office, 20th November 1804.

AN ACCOUNT of the STANDING CONTRACTS with the Navy Board, in force on the 19th December 1801, and which continued so for twelve Months afterwards.

Date of Contract.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.	SPECIES of the STORES.	At what YARDS to be delivered.					
			Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerness.	Portsmouth.	Plymouth.
27 June 1701	Wm Knott	Sawing deals	✓					
27 Sept. 1714	Geo. Cawthorn	Handscrews	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15 Jany 1728	Rebª Clemenson & Co	Fishing gear	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 Augt 1746	E. & F. Whitewood	Glaziers works					✓	
5 Oct. 1762	Walter Prentis	Teams			✓			
27 Augt 1771	Jno Hadley	Water engines	✓	✓				
17 May 1774	Saml Jellicoe	Ironmongers wares					✓	
25 Jany 1776	Jno Walter	Ship-chandlers wares	✓	✓				
25 Jany 1776	Do	Blacking and brushes			✓	✓		
21 June 1776	Jno Davies	Hair, loose and spun	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 April 1777	Thos Hambly	Teams	✓					
7 Nov. 1777	Mary Jessop	Black links	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4 April 1781	Edwd Pierce	Stones	✓	✓		✓		
2 June 1781	Alexr Brodie	Firehearths	✓	✓				
8 June 1781	Pickernell & Adams	Tanners wares	✓					
28 Feby 1782	Mich. & J. Hedges	Coopers wares	✓	✓				
30 April 1783	John Poore	Water carriage of timber from New Forest to					✓	
28 Sept. 1784	Saml Nicholson	Clay			✓	✓		
12 Oct. 1784	Addis & Winsloe	Painters work					✓	
		Determined 12 September 1802.						
11 Nov. 1784	Jno Hitchins	Glaziers works	✓	✓				
31 Mar. 1785	Jno White	Platerers wares	✓	✓				
14 April 1785	J. & W. Bradley	Furze and wood faggots					✓	
6 June 1785	Saunders & Luscombe	Black varnish	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 Nov. 1785	Winsloe & Son	Painters works						✓
		Determined 12 Sept. 1802.						
17 Oct. 1786	Jno Wiglesworth	Birch brooms					✓	
19 Dec. 1786	Jno Hitchins	Painters works	✓					
23 Dec. 1786	Jno Horton	Do		✓				
		Determined 12 Sept. 1802.						
14 Feby 1787	Danl Fieldhouse	Augur bitts	✓				✓	✓
12 Sept. 1787	Thos Wheeler	Glaziers works			✓	✓		
13 Augt 1788	Aaron Moody	Teams					✓	
7 Jany 1789	Edwd Pierce	Guernsey sqre stones	✓					
18 May 1789	Collins & Boughton	Hand pumps	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18 May 1789	W. Taylor, Sr & Jr	Do					✓	✓
25 May 1790	Edwd Pierce	Masons work	✓	✓				
25 May 1790	Wall & Friend	Do			✓	✓		
8 April 1791	Walter Taylor	Blockmakers wares	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Date of Contract.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.	SPECIES of the STORES.	At what YARDS to be delivered.					
			Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.
27 Oct[r] 1791	Jn[o] Weech - - -	Buenos Ayres hides - -	✓					✓
4 Oct[r] 1792	- D[o] - - - -	Leather liquored - -	✓	✓				
4 Oct[r] 1792	Anth[y] Strother - -	Team work - - - - -		✓				
9 Aug[t] 1792	Ja[s] Burrows - - -	Rother chains and ring plates - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Feb[y] 1793	Ge[o] Hutton - - -	Hogging for paviors -	✓					
27 Mar. 1793	David Forbes - - -	Braziers and Founders goods - - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 June 1793	Sam[l] Galindo - -	Bedding - - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 July 1793	N. & J. Chinchin -	Stones - - - - - -					✓	
12 Dec[r] 1793	R. & J. Miles & C[o] -	Thrums - - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4 Dec[r] 1793	Gordons & C[o] - -	Anchors - - - - - -	✓					
4 Dec[r] 1793	Millington & C[o] - -	D[o] - - - - - - -		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Dec[r] 1793	Gordons & C[o] - -	Ironmongers goods - -	✓					
4 Dec[r] 1793	Millington - - - -	D[o] - - - - - - -		✓	✓	✓		✓
20 Dec[r] 1793	Ja[s] Henckell - - -	Lightning conductors -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Mar. 1786	E. Dove - - - -	Coopers wares - - -						✓
4 July 1793	Flight & C[o] - - -	Blackwadd - - - -	✓					
10 April 1794	Rob[t] Grear - - -	Ship lanterns - - - -	✓	✓				
7 Aug[t] 1794	Ja[s] Hillier - - -	Watch glaſſes - - -	✓	✓				
14 Aug[t] 1794	Tho[s] Milton - - -	Gravel - - - - - -			✓	✓		
2 Sept[r] 1794	Sus[a] Croad - - -	Teams - - - - - -						✓
5 Mar. 1795	Beaufoy & C[o] - -	Vinegar - - - - - -	✓					
18 June 1795	Mines Royal C[o] - -	Copper ſheets - - -		✓	✓			✓
13 Aug[t] 1795	W[m] Threſher - - -	Hair, looſe - - - -					✓	
13 Aug[t] 1795	Sam[l] Nicholſon & Son	Lime - - - - - - -			✓	✓		
13 Aug[t] 1795	Tho[s] Champion - -	Vinegar - - - - - -						✓
10 Sept[r] 1795	Henry Cleverly - -	Lime - - - - - - -	✓	✓				
10 Sept[r] 1795	Jn[o] Earnſhaw - - -	Dutch tarras - - -	✓	✓				
18 Dec[r] 1795	H. D. Edmeades - -	Ship chandlers & wheelwrights goods - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15 Sept[r] 1795	Jones, Havard, & C[o]	Kerſey - - - - - -	✓					
5 April 1796	Ann Holmes - - -	Birch brooms - - -	✓	✓				
14 May 1796	Jn[o] Williams - - -	Copper ſheets - - -	✓			✓	✓	
14 May 1796	- D[o] - - - - -	Copper bolts and rings -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 May 1796	- D[o] - - - - -	Mixed metal nails - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31 May 1796	Ja[s] Lawrence & C[o] -	Bees wax - - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 June 1796	W[m] Mitford - - -	Hewed wedges - - -					✓	✓
15 July 1796	Edm[d] Waters - - -	Fearnought - - - - -	✓					
11 Nov[r] 1796	Rob[t] Grear - - -	Tin machines for ſweetening ſtinking water -	✓	✓	✓	✓		
9 Jan[y] 1797	Tho[s] Edwards - -	Colours & flags - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Feb[y] 1797	W[m] Dealtry - - -	Paviors work - - - -	✓	✓				
10 Mar. 1797	Ja[s] Henckell - - -	Camp forges - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 Mar. 1797	Jn[o] Grenfall - - -	Brimſtone - - - - -	✓					
26 April 1797	Tho[s] Stares - - -	Bricks, tiles, &c. - -					✓	
10 July 1798	W[m] Willans - - -	Lines and twine - - -	✓					
21 June 1799	Jos[h] Powell - - -	Ship-chandlers goods -						✓
28 Aug[t] 1799	Jn[o] & H[y] Lee - -	Taking away aſhes - -	✓					

Date of Contract.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.	SPECIES of the STORES.	At what YARDS to be delivered.					
			Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.
28 Aug[t] 1799	Lancelot Loat - -	Taking away aſhes - -		✓				
27 Aug[t] 1799	Sam[l] Sanders - - -	Fir ſheathing board - -					✓	✓
27 Aug[t] 1799	Jn[o] Whaley - - -	Painters works - - -			✓	✓		
		Determined 12 Sept. 1802.						
8 Oct[r] 1799	Flight & Jennings -	Oil of Tar - - - - -	✓					
10 Dec[r] 1799	Jn[o] Williams - - -	Copper nails - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Feb[y] 1800	J. B. Thomas - -	Squaring and conveying timber from Dean Foreſt						✓
28 Feb[y] 1800	John Weech - - -	Tanners wares - - - -						✓
4 Ap[l] 1800	S. & W. Nicholſon -	Bricks and tiles - - - -	✓	✓				
4 Ap[l] 1800	Schooling & C[o] - -	Airing ſtoves - - - -	✓	✓				
18 July 1800	Haycraft & Son - -	Copper locks and hinges	✓					
22 Aug[t] 1800	Jn[o] Boulcott - - -	Boards cut from Riga logs	✓	✓	✓	✓		
26 Sept[r] 1800	Jn[o] Alexander - -	Bricks and clinkers - -			✓	✓		
10 Oct[r] 1800	J. & W. Ellis - -	Guernſey ſtones - -					✓	
14 Feb[y] 1801	Hunter & C[o] - - -	Maſts, N[o] American -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		and Jamaica, Antigua, and Halifax.						
20 Mar. 1801	W[m] Uſher - - -	Plumbers wares - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27 Mar. 1801	Jn[o] Dunkin - - -	Candles - - - - - -	✓	✓	✓	✓		
27 Mar. 1801	T. & J. White - -	D[o] - - - - - - -					✓	
27 Mar. 1801	W[m] Loady - - -	D[o] - - - - - - -						✓
20 Mar. 1801	Sam[l] Sanders - - -	Fir ſheathing board - -	✓	✓	✓	✓		
24 Ap[l] 1801	M. & J. Hedges - -	Coopers wares - - -			✓	✓		
29 May 1801	Jn[o] Nicholſon - -	Burning reed - - -			✓	✓		
12 Sept[r] 1801	B. S. Lloyd - - -	Taking away ſawduſt -		✓				
2 Sept[r] 1801	Ja[s] Lewis - - - -	Making wedges and tree-nails - - - - - -	✓					
2 Sept[r] 1801	W. Mead - - - -	D[o] - - - - - - -		✓				
11 Sept[r] 1801	W[m] Quinton - - -	Sand and chalk rubbiſh -	✓	✓				
29 Sept[r] 1801	Rob[t] Gear - - -	Tin machines for ſweetening ſtinking water -					✓	✓
11 Dec[r] 1801	W[m] Creaſe - - -	Leather liquored - -					✓	

Contracts for SLOP CLOATHING, &c. for Seamen.

29 Oct[r] 1782	Carter & Waldron -	Stockings - - - - -	These articles delivered at the Slop Office.
4 April 1793	Favell & Bonsfield -	Kerſey jackets, ½ thick waiſtcoats and breeches	
9 April 1795	Jn[o] Miles - - - -	Heſſens - - - - - -	
22 Oct[r] 1795	Miles, Galendo, & C[o]	Blankets - - - - - -	
30 Sept[r] 1796	Laycock & Tyler -	Blue woollen trowſers -	
11 Nov[r] 1796	- D[o] - - - - -	Flannel waiſtcoats - -	
22 Oct[r] 1799	J. & G. Idle - - -	Hats - - - - - - -	
20 Jan[y] 1801	Sam[l] Sanders - - -	Packing caſes - - -	

Date of Contract.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.	SPECIES of the STORES.	
24 Feb^{y} 1801	Edm^{d} Darby - - -	Shirts, Ruſſia duck frocks and trowſers, and flannel drawers for men; ſhirts Ticklenburg frocks & trowſers, kerſey jackets, ½ thick waiſtcoats, woollen trowſers and ſtockings for boys - - -	These articles delivered at the Slop Office.
6 Mar. 1801	Sam^{l} Galendo & C^{o} -	Shoes - - - - - - -	

Contracts for CLOATHING and ACCOUTREMENTS for Marines.

3 April 1798	Alex^{r} Daviſon - - -	Cloathing - - - - -	These articles delivered at the Slop Office.
10 April 1798	Learmouth & Beazley	Accoutrements - - -	
12 Oct^{r} 1798	M. H. Wagner - -	Hats - - - - - - -	
26 Oct^{r} 1798	T. & Q. Gotch & C^{o}	Shoes - - - - - - -	
2 Aug^{t} 1799	Turner, Whiteſide, & C^{o}	Shirts - - - - - - -	

No. 18.

Transport Office, 12th Oct^r 1804.

Gentlemen,

IN return to your Precept of the 5th Inſtant, requiring an Account of the amount of the Bills of this Office payable at ninety days, iſſued in each year, upon which the Intereſt of the day of the date, and the day of payment was included; and a Statement of the circumſtances which led to the adoption and diſcontinuance of that mode of calculating the Intereſt; we encloſe to you the ſaid Account, and have to acquaint you, that the Perſons to whom Payments were made by ninety-day Bills, were, in ſtrictneſs, entitled to their Money upon the completion of the ſeveral Services performed; but an interval of ſeveral days having almoſt invariably occurred while their Accounts have been under inveſtigation, and the Bills were preparing; it was upon this ground, and upon the conſtruction we entertained of the intention of the Act of Parliament, that the Intereſt was allowed by us both for the day on which the Bills were dated, and that on which they became payable. This mode has, however, been altered ever ſince the month of December 1801, from which time the Intereſt has not commenced till the following day, underſtanding the like alteration was to be made by the Commiſſioners of the Navy, with whoſe Office Liſt our daily Accounts of Bills iſſued are conſtantly incorporated, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servants,
Rup^t George.
Ambroſe Serle.
Tho^s Hamilton.
E. Bouverie.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 19.

Navy Office, 16th October 1804.

AN ACCOUNT, ſhewing the Amount of the NINETY-DAY BILLS iſſued from this Office in each Year, during the time Intereſt was allowed both on the Day of the Date of the Bills, and the Day of Payment.

Commencing:	Ending:	AMOUNT.		
		£.	s.	d.
26th December -	31ſt December 1796 -	90,534	14	11
1ſt January - -	31ſt - - - 1797 -	3,537,291	8	8
1ſt - - - - -	31ſt - - - 1798 -	2,611,926	17	2
1ſt - - - - -	31ſt - - - 1799 -	3,019,555	2	7
1ſt - - - - -	31ſt - - - 1800 -	4,661,788	2	2
1ſt - - - - -	19th - - - 1801 -	5,826,739	6	5
	Total - - £.	19,747,835	11	11

No. 20.

Transport-Office, 12th October, 1804.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the BILLS payable at Ninety Days Date, iſſued in each Year, upon which the Intereſt of the Day of the Date, and the Day of Payment, was included.

	TRANSPORTS.			PRISONERS of WAR			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1797 - - -	1,321,240	15	7	186,178	19	3	1,507,419	14	10
1798 - - -	911,637	15	1	175,933	19	9	1,087,571	14	10
1799 - - -	998,740	15	10	113,112	11	7	1,111,853	7	5
1800 - - -	1,035,896	3	8	311,858	13	3	1,347,754	16	11
1801 - - -	855,910	0	7	395,466	17	0	1,251,376	17	7
£.	5,123,425	10	9	1,182,551	0	10	6,305,976	11	7

No. 21.

Treaſury Chambers, 1ſt May 1804.

Gentlemen,

THE Sum of Ninety-five thouſand Pounds having been impreſted to _____ for Naval Services, and the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury being ſatisfied that Diſburſements for thoſe Services have been made by them to that amount;

I am commanded by their Lordſhips to direct you to cauſe a clearing Bill for the ſaid Sum of Ninety-five thouſand Pounds to be made out, to diſcharge _____ in the Books of your Office from that Impreſt.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
N. Vanſittart.

Commiſſioners of the Navy.

No. 22.

The Examination of the Right Honourable the Earl SPENCER, K. G.; taken upon Oath, the 6th November 1804.

Earl *Spencer.*

IT appears, that between the 4th October 1799 and the 9th April 1801, Navy Bills, amounting to One hundred thouſand Pounds, were iſſued by the Navy Board to _____ for Naval Services, of which Five thouſand Pounds have been repaid to the Treaſurer of the Navy on the 9th October 1802, and the remainder of the Impreſt cleared and taken off by an order from the Right Honourable

Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury Seventy thouſand Pounds of which Sum were advanced between the 4th October and 22d November 1799, during which period your Lordſhip preſided at the Board of Admiralty; was any part of this tranſaction known to your Lordſhip? Earl *Spencer.*

I apprehend the tranſaction was known to me at the time; but I have not now a ſufficient recollection to ſpeak preciſely on the ſubject.

Spencer.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 23.

The Examination of the Right Honourable the Earl of ST. VINCENT, K. B.; taken upon Oath, the 2d of November 1804.

IT appears that between the 4th October 1799 and 9th April 1801, Navy Bills, amounting to One hundred thouſand Pounds, were iſſued by the Navy Board to _____ for Naval Services, of which Five thouſand Pounds have been repaid to the Treaſurer of the Navy on 9th October 1802, and the remainder of the Impreſt cleared and taken off by an order from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, Thirty thouſand Pounds of which Sum were advanced on the 9th April 1801, at which time your Lordſhip preſided at the Board of Admiralty; was any part of this tranſaction known to you? Earl *St. Vincent.*

None whatever.

It appearing that the Sum of Fourteen thouſand Pounds was advanced by the Navy Board to Meſſrs. T. Hammerſley and Company, between the 18th of February and 21ſt of April 1804, for a Secret Service; was the Comptroller of the Navy authorized by you to perform any Secret Service for which this Money was advanced, or had you any knowledge of the tranſaction?

He was not; nor have I any knowledge of the tranſaction.

Ch. M. Pole. *St. Vincent.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

UPON THE

Eleventh Naval Report;

&c.

Ordered to be printed 24th June 1805.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the ELEVENTH REPORT of the Commiſſioners of NAVAL ENQUIRY; reſpecting, The Iſſue of Navy Bills for the Purpoſe of raiſing Money; Loſs ariſing from the Mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills; and, Money impreſted by the Navy Board for Secret Naval Services (except ſo far as the ſame relates to Circumſtances connected with the Iſſue of £.100,000. for Secret Naval Services) was referred;—HAVE agreed upon the following REPORT.

YOUR Committee have taken into Conſideration the matters in the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, referred to them, in the order in which they are ſtated in the Report; and have called for and examined ſuch Perſons and Documents, as they thought neceſſary for the elucidation of the tranſactions, concerning which it was their duty to report to the Houſe.

They inſert, in the MINUTES and APPENDIX hereunto annexed, the whole of the parole Evidence given before them, including, both the Queſtions put to the Perſons examined, and their Anſwers, and alſo, Copies of ſuch written Documents laid before them, as ſeemed material for the conſideration of the Houſe. p. 17. p. 53.

In ſubmitting this body of Evidence to the Houſe, it ſeems to them that they diſcharge, in the moſt effectual and ſatisfactory manner, the moſt eſſential part of their duty; but they have alſo thought it proper to introduce that Evidence with the following Statement, relative to the three Heads of Inveſtigation contained in the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

I. With regard to the firſt Head, intituled in the Eleventh Report, "Iſſue of Navy Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing Money:"—It appears that the Supplies granted by Parliament for the Service of the Navy in the beginning of the Year 1800, founded on the uſual Eſtimates, amounted to the Sum of £.13,256,579. 13s. 11d. and in the beginning of 1801 to the Sum of £.16,429,537. 0s. 2d. 11th Report, p. 484.

It is the cuſtom of the Navy Board to collect, from the different departments to which the expenditure for Naval Services belongs, about the month of September in each year, materials for the purpoſe of enabling them, by accounts of the outſtanding demands, and computations of the farther expences likely to be incurred during the remaining part of the year, to form a compariſon between the aggregate amount Min. of Evid. p. 30.

of

of ſuch outſtanding demands, and of thoſe likely to accrue, on the one hand, and the balance which may then remain unexhauſted of the ſum granted for the Naval Supplies of that year, on the other hand; and the Comptroller of the Navy, at the end of that month, communicates the particulars and reſult of this compariſon to the Treaſury; in order, in caſe ſuch balance ſhould appear to fall ſhort of the neceſſary or expected diſburſements, that means may be uſed for making good the deficiency.

Appendix, (N° 4.)

About this period of the year 1800, it appeared that the ſums remaining unapplied of the Grants for Naval Services for that year, amounted only to £. 3,433,023.; and it was computed that the demands outſtanding, or to accrue before the end of the year, would probably amount to an exceſs beyond that ſum, of £. 2,500,000. The exceſs, in fact, did amount to £. 1,522,589. 6. 10 ½.

Min. of Evid. p. 18.

Appendix, (N° 4.)

A conſiderable part of the outſtanding demands of courſe conſiſted of Navy Bills, which, under the law as it now ſtands, are made payable ninety-days after their date. Of the accruing demands, many were ſuch as muſt be paid for in ready money. If the remaining balance of the Naval Supplies of the year had been applied to pay off the Navy Bills then becoming due, there would not have been caſh left for the neceſſary payments in ready money.

Min. of Evid. p. 19.

Parliament was not then ſitting. It had been prorogued on the 29th of July to the 7th of October, and on that day to the 11th of November, when it met for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

If application had then been made to the Houſe of Commons for a new Grant in aid of the deficiency in queſtion, the money could only have been obtained by a Loan, or by the iſſue of Exchequer Bills under a vote of credit.

It appears that the regulation eſtabliſhed under the Act of the 37th Geo. III. c. 26. limiting the term of payment of Navy Bills to ninety days *, had been adopted with a view to remedy the great diſadvantage which had accrued to the Public during the later period of the time, when their term of payment was fifteen months, under the previous Act of 43 Geo. III. c. 21.; for at that period, owing to the great augmentation of our Naval expenditure, thoſe Bills having been iſſued to a very large extent, had been depreciated ſo much that they could not be diſcounted, or converted into caſh, without a loſs ſometimes of £. 14 per cent. or more. The fifteen-months Bills bore an intereſt of only £. 4 per cent.

* Note: The limit in the Act is 3 Calendar Months; but, probably for the ſake of uniformity, the Bills have always been made payable at 90 days.

Min. of Evid. p. 28.

This evil had been ſtill greater under the former courſe with regard to Navy Bills when there was no fixed time or obligation for their payment. The Holders then depended entirely on the diſcretion and convenience of Government for the receipt of their money, being alſo only entitled in the mean time (after the firſt ſix months) to the like intereſt, at the rate of £. 4 per cent. per annum; and theſe Bills having been accumulated to a vaſt amount during the American war, bore a diſcount of from £. 15 to upwards of £. 18 per cent.

Min. of Evid. p. 28.

Ibid.

They were afterwards funded upon terms calculated on their actual value to the Holders, at the time of funding them.

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On the firſt introduction of Bills payable in fifteen months, they ſuffered little or no depreciation; and they had this advantage from the length of their term of payment, that (though money could be demanded for them at the end of that period) if the ſupplies appropriated to Naval Services ſhould fall ſhort of the demands during the year in which they were iſſued, it was almoſt certain that Parliament would meet before they became due, ſo that Government would have the means, by a parliamentary grant, of making a farther proviſion for the payment of them. Min. of Evid. p. 28.

It is proper, in this place, to mention, that although the Grants annually made by Parliament for Naval Services, form a ſpecific ſum adapted to the amount of the eſtimated expenditure for the year, yet the actual expence, and the amount of the debt which may be contracted, neither is nor can be fixed, but may exceed the Grants to an extent which muſt neceſſarily be commenſurate with whatever may be the amount of the exceſs of Services beyond what had been foreſeen and included in the previous eſtimates, and of the exceſs of the prices of articles included in the eſtimates beyond the rates according to which thoſe eſtimates had been formed.

While therefore Navy Bills had no limited time of payment, there could be no unavoidable occaſion for a freſh ſupply of money during the courſe of any year, beyond what had been granted for the Naval Services of that year, unleſs the very improbable occurrence had happened of the Grant falling ſhort of the Demands neceſſary to be paid with ready money; and the ſame obſervation applies to the caſe of 15-months Bills; but this very circumſtance it was, which was ſo detrimental to the Public Intereſt, by operating as the principal cauſe in producing the depreciations above-mentioned, and thereby enhancing to Government, in the proportion of thoſe depreciations, the prices of all thoſe articles of Navy and Victualling Stores, for which Navy Bills were to be given in payment.

The paſſing of the Act 37 Geo. III. c. 26, ſince which all Navy Bills have been made payable at the ſhort date of 90 days, having put an end to ſuch depreciations, has, the Committee believes, been univerſally felt, and acknowledged to have been a meaſure of the utmoſt benefit in point of œconomy. To prevent ſuch depreciations was the principle of that meaſure. Min. of Evid. p. 28. 49.

When it was found, as has been already ſtated, in the month of September 1800, that what remained of the Grants appropriated for Naval Services beyond what would be required for ready-money payments, was not ſufficient for the diſcharge of the Bills outſtanding, it became a matter of the utmoſt importance to conſider of ſome method of providing for their diſcharge, by which the practical advantage of the principle might be preſerved, without immediately reſorting to Parliament for a freſh Grant of Naval Supplies; for it appears to have been the opinion of perſons eminently qualified to form a ſatisfactory judgment of the matter, that any additional Parliamentary Grant at that time, whether the money ſhould be raiſed under it by the iſſue of Exchequer Bills, or otherwiſe, Min. of Evid. p. 19.

otherwiſe, would have been attended with the very diſadvantage which the meaſure of the Ninety-day Bills had been calculated to prevent; as ſuch Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities on which the money required in that caſe muſt have been obtained, would, in the opinion of thoſe perſons, have borne ſuch a diſcount or depreciation of value, as muſt not only have greatly enhanced the expenditure of the Navy, and that of all other Public Departments, but alſo have proved highly injurious to the monied intereſt of the Country, and to the Public at large.

Min. of Evid. p. 18 19.

Under the circumſtances which Your Committee have thus endeavoured to explain, it was determined, by the principal Financial Department of Government, to propoſe to the Holders of Navy Bills about to become due, to accept of freſh Bills of the ſame ſort, made payable in like manner as thoſe they might chooſe to exchange againſt them, leaving it however to their option to receive, if they ſhould prefer it, payment in caſh according to the obligation of the original Bills: public notice of this option was accordingly given, and renewed Bills were accepted and exchanged againſt old ones to a conſiderable extent, the amount of the intereſt due on the old Bill being included in the principal ſum made payable at the end of Ninety days from the date of the new one.

Min. of Evid. Ibid.

It will immediately occur, that any perſon having accepted ſuch a renewed bill, who ſhould afterwards have occaſion for ready money, had it in his power to diſpoſe of it, like any holder of any other Navy Bill, for the full amount ſpecified in it (theſe Bills never having ſuffered any depreciation;) deducting only the intereſt which remained to accrue between the time of his converting it into caſh, and the time when the Bill ſo diſcounted was to become due; and it cannot but be ſuppoſed that many perſons found it convenient to act in this manner.

Min. of Evid. p. 19.

Still, however, though many Holders of ninety-day Bills had availed themſelves of the opportunity of exchanging them for new Bills, it was found that the amount of Bills outſtanding and not offered to be exchanged, was conſiderably beyond the diſpoſable part of the unexhauſted ſupplies of the year; and, upon this diſcovery, the Treaſury determined to iſſue other Navy Bills, made payable to a Merchant of the name of Glenny, and afterwards to the houſe of which he was a partner, under the firm of Donaldſon and Glenny (ſuch Bills being ſtill made payable at ninety days after the date;) and Mr. Goldſmid, the gentleman who had been long the Agent of Government in the negociation of Exchequer Bills, and other buſineſs of that nature, was employed to diſpoſe of thoſe Navy Bills in the uſual way in which ſuch ſecurities are turned into caſh, and to place the money received upon them at the diſpoſal of the Navy Department, in order to be applied to the diſcharge of ſuch of the Bills falling due, as the Holders were not willing to exchange againſt renewed Bills.

Min. of Evid. p. 25. 29.

Thoſe Bills ſo negociated by Mr. Goldſmid, were diſpoſed of by him, not only without loſs, but with a trifling advantage to the Public, as explained in his evidence given before Your Committee; and with no other

other charge for his ſervice in the buſineſs than the uſual commiſſion of 1/8 per cent. which he has been accuſtomed to receive from Government for negociating Exchequer Bills. Min. of Evid. p. 30.

It will be obſerved, that, ſo far as old Bills were exchanged againſt new ones, or paid off by caſh obtained on the negociation of new ones, no Navy Debt was created; the new Bills, in fact, only repreſenting and becoming the ſecurity for that which had been created by the purchaſes or other ſervices for which the old Bills were originally iſſued.

It will alſo be obſerved, that the only difference between the two caſes, of Bills exchanged for new ones, and thoſe paid off by means of the negociation of new ones, was, that, in the firſt inſtance, the Holders of the old Bills accepted, in lieu of them, others which they could, and probably often did, negotiate for caſh; and that, in the ſecond inſtance, the Navy Board themſelves procured new Bills to be negotiated for the purpoſe of paying the Holders of the others with caſh. In both caſes, a longer credit was obtained for the actual diſcharge of the debt, for which the original Bills had been the ſecurity, without any depreciation or additional charge, beyond what aroſe from the mere lengthened time of payment, and, in the latter caſe, with the addition of the per centage allowed to Mr. Goldſmid. Therefore, as, in form, the limitation of the Ninety Days was adhered to in both caſes, ſo, in effect, the benefit of the principle on which that regulation had been eſtabliſhed, was obtained in both.

A ſucceſſive iſſue of Bills, in the manner and for the purpoſe above ſtated, appears, by the Account No. 4. in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, to have been continued from the 24th of October 1800, to the 7th of March 1801. Of courſe, ſuch of them as were iſſued between the commencement of 1801, and the date laſt mentioned, muſt have been paid off before the month of September in that year. Min. of Evid. p. 29

In that month a ſimilar meaſure was reſorted to, on account of a like deficiency, as on the former occaſion, in the Naval Grants of that year, as compared with the expenditure.

On the 1ſt of September 1801, the ſum remaining in the Exchequer, unapplied, of the Grants for Naval Services for that year, together with a balance in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and alſo £. 1,000,000, paid to him out of the Vote of Credit, amounted only to £. 2,803,058. 5*s*. 8¼*d*. and left a deficiency, according to the Eſtimate then formed, of above £. 2,000,000. The actual exceſs of expenditure during the three remaining months of the year, appears to have been £. 2,363,131. 15*s*. 0¾*d*. Appendix, (N° 4.) Min. of Evid. p. 26. Appendix, (N° 4.)

Parliament in that year had been prorogued on the 2d of July, and was not aſſembled for the diſpatch of buſineſs till the 29th of October, after intermediate Prorogations on the 6th of Auguſt, the 15th of September, and the 22d of October.

For the detail of the cauſes which produced the exceſs of diſburſements and demands over the Eſtimates made, and Supplies granted at the reſpective commencements of each of the two years 1800 and 1801, Your Committee deſire to refer to the Evidence. Min. of Evid. p. 18. 19. 42. 43

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They think it ſufficient here to ſtate in general, that the mode of including in the fixed Sum of £. 7. per man per lunar month, (from which 5s. is deducted in the firſt inſtance and paid over to the Ordnance, leaving only £. 6. 15s. per man for the Navy) all the Navy and Victualling Stores for the year, whatever may prove the eventual rates at which thoſe Stores ſhall be procured, muſt neceſſarily render the correſpondence between the total amount of their actual coſt, and the proportion allotted to them out of the Grant ſo calculated, very precarious and uncertain; and that in fact the prices of ſome of the moſt material of thoſe articles had been, at the periods in queſtion, extremely enhanced, in conſequence of the rupture which had taken place between Ruſſia and this Country.

Min. of Evid. p. 26.

Min. of Evid. p. 26.

The reaſons which have been aſſigned to Your Committee for the firſt adoption of the meaſure in 1800, have been explained. The continuance of the Iſſues during the enſuing year up to the month of March, muſt be referred to the known ſtate of Public Affairs, both foreign and domeſtic, in the firſt months of that year.

Min. of Evid. p. 23. 31, 32.

The particular ſituation of affairs, in conſequence of the Negociations for Peace depending in the month of September 1801, appears to have rendered it extremely unadviſable, in the opinion of thoſe whoſe duty it was to judge of that matter, to reſort at that period to Parliament in order to procure a Loan, or the iſſue of Exchequer Bills, for the purpoſe of obtaining the Money wanted for the diſcharge of the Navy Bills then falling due.

Thoſe Negociations continued through nearly the whole of the period (from the 9th of September 1801 to the 5th of May 1802) during which the latter of the Iſſues in queſtion took place; and Mr. Goldſmid has informed Your Committee, that, during the Negociations, a Loan could not have been made but on terms leſs advantageous, by the difference of from ten to twelve per cent. than thoſe on which it was afterwards concluded.

Min. of Evid. Ibid.

The reſpective Eſtimates of the Navy Debt, made up to the 31ſt of December in the Years 1800 and 1801, were, in the uſual way, laid before Parliament; and the firſt Item of each contained, as uſual, an account of the Navy Bills then outſtanding; including at each period, thoſe negociated by Mr. Goldſmid, but without diſtinguiſhing them from others.

Min. of Evid. p. 29.

In the Eſtimate for the year 1802, none of theſe laſt-mentioned Bills were included, having of courſe been all paid off before that Eſtimate was prepared.

With reſpect to the whole amount of the Bills negociated by Mr. Goldſmid from the 24th of October 1800 to the 5th of May 1802, it appears, upon examination of the dates of the ſeveral Iſſues, that though the aggregate of all the ſums which they ſucceſſively repreſented at different periods is correctly ſtated in the 11th Report at £. 4,300,000. the ſum actually applied to the diſcharge of Navy Bills, by the iſſue of new ones, was no more than £. 2,200,000. viz. £. 900,000. between the 24th of October and the 7th of March 1801, and £. 1,300,000. between

Appx. to 11th Rep. (N° 4.)

between the 9th of September 1801 and the 5th of May 1802; the difference arising from taking into the larger account the fresh Bills issued from time to time, as others which became due were paid off.

It appears, that the measure of issuing the Navy Bills in question (how or by whom suggested, seems a matter of no importance) was authorized and directed by the Treasury, both at first, and on the occasion of each subsequent individual Issue: And, with regard to the conduct of the Treasury in that respect, the considerations which have occupied the attention of Your Committee have been—How far the measure was expedient and beneficial to the Public; how far it was *regular*, in whatever sense that word is to be understood; and, how far it was strictly legal.

Min. of Evid. p. 19. 20. 31. 48. Appendix, N°s 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.

As to the conduct of the Navy Board, the only material object of attention has been, how far they were justifiable and lawfully warranted in executing the orders they received from the Treasury, directing them to carry the measure into effect.

The Commissioners of Naval Enquiry have stated, that this transaction appeared to them "irregular, that the circumstance of inserting "Ninety-days Interest in the Bills in question," (to which Bills one of those gentlemen in his examination before Your Committee has applied the term fictitious) "had been added to give them the semblance of regu- "lar Bills, but that there was this essential difference between them, "that the regular Bills stated the particular kind of Stores, or Services, "for which they were given in payment, these Bills expressed only that "they were for Sundry Naval Services."

11th Rep. p. 483. Min. of Evid. p. 42. 47. 11th Rep. p. 484. Ibid. p. 485.

With regard to the question, how far the measure was of urgent expediency and benefit to the State, Your Committee have been the more anxious in their Investigation, in consequence of the following passage in the Eleventh Report:

"It was certainly proper that the Public Credit should be supported; "but we cannot admit that this measure was indispensably necessary for "that purpose, nor can we allow the validity of the reason given by the "Comptroller, namely, that no Funds were exclusively set apart for "the payment of Ninety-day Bills; the amount being uncertain, it is "in the nature of the thing that an Estimate should be uncertain. "All the Supplies for the Navy are annually voted by Parliament on "estimate, and the amount paid by Ninety-day Bills, forming no incon- "siderable part of the Navy Expenditure, must of course be included "in the general provision for Naval Services."

11th Rep. p. 486

Your Committee conceive, that the expressions "indispensably neces- "sary," in the passage just quoted, and "absolutely necessary," in the Evidence of the Comptroller of the Navy (inserted in N° 1, p. 498, of the Appendix to the 11th Report) must be understood to mean politically necessary, or, in other words, highly expedient and beneficial; for it cannot be supposed that, on such a subject, those expressions could have been intended in the more strict and accurate sense of physical or moral necessity.

Reſpecting the urgent expediency and public benefit of the meaſure, the Commiſſioners were poſſeſſed of the opinion of the Comptroller of the Navy, as appears by his Evidence juſt referred to. Your Committee have heard, and reported in the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, his confirmation of that opinion, with the reaſons on which it was formed. They have alſo heard, and reported, the opinion of Mr. Goldſmid to the ſame effect, together with his reaſons; and likewiſe the opinions and reaſons of Mr. Long and Mr. Vanſittart, who were Secretaries to the Treaſury at the reſpective periods when the different Iſſues took place. Mr. Goldſmid had been examined, before the Commiſſioners, on thoſe facts of the tranſactions which fell within his knowledge; and he appears to Your Committee to be a perſon peculiarly qualified to have informed them of the circumſtances which might have induced the adoption of the meaſure, and alſo to have formed and delivered an opinion, concerning its expediency, in a financial point of view.

Min. of Evid. p. 27.
Min. of Evid. p. 22.
Ibid. pp. 30 & 48.

That Gentleman has ſtated to Your Committee, that he did actually communicate to the Commiſſioners, in the courſe of the converſations which took place between him and them after he was ſworn, both his opinion on the ſubject, and the reaſons on which that opinion was founded.

Min. of Evid. p. 22.

On the other hand, two of the Commiſſioners who have been examined by Your Committee, have no recollection of ſuch communication having been made; and one of them has declared, in the moſt expreſs terms, that he does not believe that any ſuch communication took place.

Min. of Evid. p. 34.
Ibid. p. 45.

Your Committee however, collect, from the teſtimony of both thoſe Commiſſioners, that they did not think it their duty to inveſtigate this part of the ſubject; and that, in their opinion, any information concerning it, would have been ſo irrelevant to the object of their enquiries, that they would not have inſerted it in their proceedings, unleſs the Examinant had "offered it as evidence," and required it to be taken down as a part of his Examination; which Mr. Goldſmid does not appear to have done, nor (as he has expreſsly ſaid) to have thought himſelf authorized to do.

Min. of Evid. p. 45.
Ibid. p. 24.

It may be proper here to obſerve, that Mr. Goldſmid's Evidence is of a poſitive, that of the Commiſſioners of a negative kind; and that, as they would have conſidered any communication of the ſort in queſtion as irrelevant, it is very poſſible that it may have been made, and yet have eſcaped their attention; eſpecially as they have informed the Committee that what Mr. Goldſmid ſaid, while under examination, was extremely diffuſe and digreſſive; and it is alſo very poſſible, that when his anſwers came to be formally reduced into writing, he may have been unwilling to propoſe, that what he had ſtated as his reaſons and opinion in favour of the meaſure, ſhould be taken down; rightly conceiving, that the Commiſſioners were the beſt judges of the extent of their duty, and the proper objects of their inveſtigation. This explanation is countenanced by Mr. Goldſmid's declaration, already referred to, that he did not think himſelf entitled "to order them as to what "they ſhould think proper to lay before the Public."

Min. of Evid. p. 24.

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But whatever may have paſſed between Mr. Goldſmid and the Commiſſioners, Your Committee cannot agree with the Commiſſioners as to the irrelevancy of the queſtion of the expediency and utility of the meaſure which they were inveſtigating, to the object of the Report which they were to make upon it. If they thought it their duty to form and report an opinion, that the meaſure, whatever department of Government ſhould appear to be reſponſible for it, was ſo irregular and (as the context of the Report ſeems to imply) ſo little conſonant to law, as to be fit matter to be ſubmitted, on that account, to the conſideration of His Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, Your Committee ſubmit to the Houſe, whether they ought not alſo to have enquired fully into every circumſtance which might have tended, in reſpect of expediency and utility, either to juſtify, extenuate, or (as the caſe might have been) to aggravate the blame belonging to, the adoption of ſuch irregular or illegal meaſure.

The Committee think this was the more incumbent on the Commiſſioners, as they did, in ſome degree, inform themſelves on the point in queſtion, and have in fact reported the opinion concerning it, which has been ſtated. 11th Rep. p. 486.

With regard to the queſtion of irregularity, that word is certainly of no very definite import: the meaſure undoubtedly was, as ſtated by Mr. Long, new; and Mr. Vanſittart, when the renewal of iſſues like thoſe on the firſt occaſion was ſuggeſted to him, obſerved, that ſuch a mode appeared to him irregular. Min. of Evid. p. 48. Ibid. p. 31.

If this deſcription was meant to apply to the form or language of the Bills, Your Committee do not find that the form in which Navy Bills ſhould be drawn has ever been the ſubject of any poſitive law: the form in uſe before the Statute of 34 Geo. III. c. 21, was totally different from that which has ſince obtained; and, neither that Act nor the ſubſequent Statute of 37 Geo. III. c. 26. preſcribed any particular form. It is true that in the Bills iſſued in the courſe of payment to Contractors, Merchants, Tradeſmen, &c. it is the cuſtom of the Navy Board to mention the commodity or ſervice for which they are iſſued; but when iſſued by way of impreſt in advance, they are in a more general form; viz. "Being for ſundry works performed by him to His Majeſty's "ſhip ——," ſo that the form uſed in the Bills to Glenny, and to Donaldſon and Glenny, being, as ſtated in the 11th Report; viz. "On account of ſundry Naval Services," was not more general than that laſt-mentioned, except that it did not hold out a ſemblance, which would not have been conſonant to the fact, of their having been iſſued for ſervices performed by them. Appendix, N° 46. Appendix, N° 47. Appendix, N° 48. 11th Rep. p. 485.

If, by irregularity, is to be underſtood the circumſtance that the Bills in queſtion were made payable to perſons who were not actually Creditors of the Navy Board; it is to be obſerved, that they were drawn with the view and for the purpoſe of the payment of Bills for which Stores had been ſupplied, or Services performed; and that the Holders of any other Navy Bills after indorſement, are no more Creditors of the Navy Board, in reference to the actual ſupply of Stores, or performance of Services by themſelves, than the Holders of the Bills indorſed by Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny were.

In

In both cafes, the money is due on the Bills on account of Naval Stores or Naval Services originally furnifhed or performed; but not furnifhed or performed, in either cafe, by the Holders to whom the payment is to be made. On the whole, therefore, it appears to Your Committee, from the circumftances of the Iffues in queftion as they have been above explained, that the words obferved upon by the Commiffioners of Naval Enquiry, contained a true defcription of the confideration on account of which the Bills were iffued.

The remaining queftion on the fubject of thofe Bills is, whether it was lawful, either for the Navy Board to obey the directions they received from the Treafury, or for the Treafury to give thofe directions; and here it is to be obferved, that the word irregular, as applied by the Commiffioners of Naval Enquiry to the tranfactions, according to the moft probable interpretation, feems to Your Committee to convey the impreffion that they confidered them, in one or other of thofe refpects, as contrary to law.

It is certain, as has been before explained, that the Navy Board may contract debts and iffue Navy Bills on the terms prefcribed by the Statute 37 Geo. III. to whatever amount (beyond the extent of the Sums granted) the executive Government in their difcretion fhall think neceffary; the exercife of that difcretion being of courfe fubject to the fubfequent review and fanction of Parliament, when the Navy Debt comes to be laid before them, as it muft unavoidably be, in order that provifion may be made for its difcharge.

It is no queftion, on the prefent occafion, whether the Navy Debt incurred during the currency of the years 1800 and 1801 refpectively, beyond the amount of the refpective Grants of thofe years, was contracted on fufficient grounds. Having been contracted, it feems to Your Committee, that the Treafury, as the fupreme Financial Department of the Government, was the natural and only authority to direct the Navy Board as to the beft method of providing fatisfactory fecurities, conffiftently with law, to the Creditors to whom the Debt fo contracted was due.

11th Rep. p. 485. The Commiffioners of Naval Enquiry ftate, that they do not conceive the Navy Board can, without the expreſs authority of Parliament, iffue Bills to raife money to be applied to the fervice of the Navy, or any other fervice; that, not being aware of any power in the Navy Board to draw Bills of the defcription of thofe iffued to Glenny, and Donaldfon and Glenny, for the purpofe of raifing money, they had fought information from the Comptroller of the Navy on the fubject, and that he had referred them, for the authority under which he and the Navy Board had acted, to His Majefty's Order in Council in June 1796, for regulating the duties of the feveral Members of the Navy Board, and to the Patent by which they are appointed; and that from thofe documents no fuch authority is derived.

11th Rep. p. 492. In another part of the Report (under their fecond head of enquiry) the Commiffioners ftate, that the Navy Board, by their Patent of appointment, are required to follow fuch orders and inftructions as they may from time to time receive from the Lord High Admiral, or the Commiffioners for

for executing the office of Lord High Admiral for the time being; and that it does not appear that they are authorized to follow directions which may be given to them by any other department of Government: and they ſeem, by another part of the paſſage laſt referred to, to have thought it clear, that the effect of the Patent was to place the Navy Board "excluſively" under the controul of the Admiralty.

Your Committee have deemed it neceſſary to call for the Patent of the Navy Board; and alſo for the Order in Council of the 8th of June 1796; and the Order or Letter of Inſtructions from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Navy Board of the 17th of Auguſt 1796; and they find that, in the ſaid Patent, beſides the ſpecial directions therein contained, by which the Board are commanded to follow ſuch inſtructions as they ſhall at any time receive from the Admiralty, there are general clauſes, "empowering them to do all things appertaining to the principal Officers "and Commiſſioners of the Navy to do," and granting full power to the Comptroller to execute the duty appertaining to that office, "and "which was, or ought to have been performed by any former Comptroller "of the Navy, excepting ſuch parts thereof as by the Patent itſelf had "been entruſted to the Board at large, to be conducted and managed "by them in ſuch manner as the Admiralty ſhould direct, and alſo ſuch "as ſhould thereafter, by Warrant of the Admiralty, be committed to the "care of any other perſon or perſons."

Appendix, N° 1. Ibid. N° 2. Ibid. N° 3. Appendix, N° 1. p. 54. Ibid. p. 55.

It ſhould ſeem, from a view of thoſe clauſes, that if it has been cuſtomary for the Comptroller or Navy Board to act under direct orders from the Treaſury, a conformity to ſuch uſage is rather ſanctioned than prohibited by the Patent, at leaſt Your Committee have not diſcovered any where in it ſuch an expreſs prohibition or excluſion of the authority of the Treaſury as would render the exerciſe of ſuch authority, if conformable to uſage, contrary to law. And as to the uſage, it was in evidence before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, upon the examination of the Comptroller and Secretary, that the Navy Board had been in the conſtant practice of receiving and following directions from the Treaſury, without any communication of thoſe orders to the Admiralty; and it will appear from the Minutes hereunto annexed, that evidence has been given, by the Secretary, to the ſame effect, before Your Committee.

11th Rep. p. 492. Appx. to 11th Rep. N° 1. p. 501. Ibid. N° 14. p. 523. Min. of Evid p. 17.

Your Committee have thus ſtated what has occurred to them as material, relative to the legality of the tranſactions, as far as concerns the Comptroller and the Navy Board, or the queſtion whether they are bound or lawfully authorized to obey orders relative to ſuch matters, ſuppoſing thoſe orders to be legal, which they may receive from the Treaſury.

As to the orders themſelves, Your Committee ſubmit, that they cannot diſcover any fair ground for conſidering them as illegal, either in what has been previouſly ſtated relative to the particulars of the tranſactions, or in the evidence they have received, or in any ſtatute or rule of law with which they are acquainted.

11th Rep. p. 492.

11th Rep. p. 486.

II. THE Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry have intituled the ſecond head, in their Report, "Loſs ariſing from the mode of paying the Intereſt "on Navy and Tranſport Bills."

Your Committee have not deemed it neceſſary to enter into much enquiry, in addition to that which the Commiſſioners have thought fit to inſtitute, with regard to a ſubject which does not appear to Your Committee to have required the very particular and elaborate inveſtigation they have beſtowed upon it.

Appx. to 11th Rep. N° 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.

Ibid. N° 15. p. 525.

The Houſe have before them the reaſons ſtated by the Navy and Victualling Boards, for the different conſtructions which they had put upon the Act of 37 Geo. III. c. 26. and it alſo appears, that the Navy Board, ſo long ago as the 18th of December 1801, adopted the practice which the Victualling Board had previouſly followed, and of which the Commiſſioners have themſelves approved.

Your Committee will therefore take the liberty to diſmiſs this matter, with only two obſervations; Firſt, that in a queſtion concerning the true conſtruction of a Statute, the Commiſſioners (probably through inadvertency) have not accurately ſtated the proviſion of the Act: their words are, "That it is thereby directed, that the Bills ſhall be made

11th Rep. p. 487.

"payable on a certain day to be expreſſed in each Bill, which day ſhall "not be later than three calendar months from *the day of* the date "thereof, and that every ſuch Bill ſhall carry an intereſt after the rate of "$3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per centum per diem, to commence from *the day of* the date of "each Bill." But the words of the Act are, which day ſhall not be later than three calendar months *from the date* of ſuch Bill; and that every ſuch Bill ſhall carry an intereſt after the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per centum per diem, *from the date of* the ſame. The words of the former Act are

11th Rep. p. 486.

indeed, "that the intereſt ſhall commence *from the day*, &c." and they are correctly ſtated by the Commiſſioners.

The ſecond obſervation is, that the loſs ſaid to have been ſuſtained by the Public, from the imputed over payment on the Ninety-day Bills, included in the period between the 26th of December 1796, and the

Min. of Evid. p. 25.

19th of December 1801, will be found to have been calculated by the Commiſſioners at a ſum (not conſiderable indeed) beyond its real amount.

III. On the third head in the Report of the Commiſſioners, which is

11th Rep. p. 491.

intituled, "Money impreſted by the Navy Board for Secret Naval "Services:" Your Committee have confined themſelves, in conformity to the exception in Your order of reference, to the Iſſue of £. 16,000. for a Secret Service, which makes the ſubject of the ſecond queſtion and anſwer in the examination of the Earl of St. Vincent, N° 23 of the Appendix to the Eleventh Report.

The Commiſſioners have taken notice, in this part of the caſe, of an omiſſion in the Order or Letter of Inſtructions from the Admiralty to the Navy Board, dated 17th Auguſt 1796, and have ſtated "that this

Ibid.

"omiſſion ſhould be rectified, as they are of opinion, that it is of conſi-"derable importance, that the ſeveral ſubordinate Boards ſhould have "preciſe

" preciſe information, not only of the extent of the authority veſted in " them, but of the authority under which they are to act."

Your Committee have already mentioned, under the firſt head, what has occurred to them in general, relative to the power of the Treaſury to give directions to the Navy Board, and the duty of that Board to obey them.

Undoubtedly the Order of Council of 8th of June 1796, does contain the Clauſe omitted in the Inſtructions of the 17th of Auguſt; but Your Committee have to obſerve, that the Board of Admiralty, in their ſaid Letter of Inſtructions, did expreſsly ſtate, that the Order in Council had directed that the ſeveral arrangements ſuggeſted by them (of which the Clauſe in queſtion formed a part) ſhould be adopted and carried into execution in ſuch manner as they ſhould judge proper, and that they had incloſed therewith a Copy of the ſaid Order in Council for the farther information of the Navy Board. It will therefore be for the conſideration of the Houſe, whether ſufficient notice was not thus given to the Navy Board of the condition " that Secret Services were to be performed " under the authority of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty," and that ſuch condition, though not repeated in the Inſtructions, had actually made part of the plan recommended by the Admiralty itſelf, and ſanctioned by the Act of His Majeſty in Council, under which authority the whole of the Inſtructions of the 17th of Auguſt was eſtabliſhed.

Appendix, N° 2. p. 59.

Ibid. N° 3. p. 67.

As to the queſtion, how far the Service to which the £. 16,000* was applied, was ſanctioned or authorized by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and with a knowledge that the expence thereof was to be defrayed, in the firſt inſtance, by the Comptroller of the Navy; Your Committee avoid entering into any diſcuſſion, referring ſolely, in addition to what appears in N° 23 of the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, to the Evidence contained in the Minutes and Appendix hereunto annexed; having inſerted in the Appendix ſuch part of the correſpondence on the ſubject, as they have underſtood could be laid before them, without the danger of revealing what it might be inconvenient for the intereſts of the Public to have diſcloſed.

* Note: From a miſtake, which the Committee think is explained in the examination before them, of one of the Commiſſioners, (Min. of Evid. p. 46) the ſum was ſtated, in the queſtion to Ld. St. Vincent, at £. 14,000.

Min. of Evid. p. 40, 41, 46, 47, 48. Appendix, N°s 32 to 43.

Some variances having been obſerved between the expreſſions of the copy of the letter from the Comptroller of the Navy to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, bearing date on the 30th of November 1804, as printed by the order of the Houſe of the 29th of April laſt, and thoſe of the letter itſelf, as it appears to have been actually ſent to and received by the Commiſſioners, and which was produced to Your Committee by one of thoſe Commiſſioners, Your Committee have thought it right to inſert both, in the ſubjoined Appendix; and the Examinations taken by them relative to that circumſtance, form the concluding part of the Minutes of the Evidence.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE;

AND,

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George Glenny, Eſq. - - - 21. 22.

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MINUTES

OF THE

Select Committee on the Eleventh Naval Report.

Mercurii, 29° die Maii 1805.

RICHARD ALEXANDER NELSON, Eſquire, Secretary to the Navy Board; called in, and examined.

Mr. Nelſon.

DO you remember any inſtance in which the Navy Board have refuſed to comply with directions received from the Lords of the Treaſury?—Not any.

Have you found in the Records of the Office, before your own time, any inſtance of ſuch a refuſal?—No.

Have you looked back to the Records with that view?—No.

Have you often occaſion to refer to the books for other purpoſes?—Yes.

Did you, in looking over the books, ever find any orders from the Treaſury to the Navy Board prior to your time?—Yes, ſeveral.

Have there been orders from the Treaſury to the Navy Board in your time?—Yes, a great many.

Is there any inſtance of either of them being diſobeyed?—None, to my knowledge.

How long have you been Secretary?—Since 1796.

How long have you been an Officer of the Navy Board?—January 1779.

Have you been all that time in the Secretary's Office?—Yes, but it was formerly called the Clerk of the Acts Office.

Had you occaſion while you was in that Office, but before you was Secretary, to know of the orders that came from the Treaſury to the Navy Board?—Moſt of the orders came into the Office, and there I ſaw them.

Of what nature were thoſe orders from the Treaſury to the Navy Board?—On a variety of ſubjects.

Did any of them relate to the performance of Naval Services?—Without doubt they did.

Could they relate to any thing elſe?—Formerly the Navy Board conducted part of the Tranſport Service.

Did any of thoſe orders relate to the iſſuing of Navy Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing money?—I never ſaw any ſuch order.

Would ſuch orders as laſt-mentioned come neceſſarily to your hands from your ſituation in the Office?—If they came in the uſual manner I ſhould ſee them.

Mr. Nelſon. Are not orders of a ſpecial nature frequently directed to the Comptroller?—Yes, frequently.

Would orders of a ſpecial nature, directed to the Comptroller, neceſſarily come in the firſt inſtance into your hands?—No, they would not.

Would they afterwards come under your obſervation?—Yes, after the ſervice was performed.

JOHN MARSH, Eſquire, Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office; called in, and examined.

Mr. Marſh. Can you ſtate what was the increaſe of the prices of Victualling Stores in the year 1800, compared with the preceding year, and about what period of the year the riſe took place?—I cannot ſtate with preciſion as to the increaſe of the coſt of proviſions in the year 1800, from that of the preceding year; but, to the beſt of my recollection, ſome of them were, in many inſtances, more than double the price of the preceding year; with reſpect to the period of the year, I can ſtate nothing without reference to the books, as the purchaſes were made from time to time as the exigencies of the Public Service required.

Have you made any Eſtimate of the increaſe of expenditure of Naval Service in the year 1800, in conſequence of the increaſe of price in the Victualling Department?—A compariſon of the prices of various articles of proviſions purchaſed in the years 1799 and 1800, was made towards the latter end of the latter year in our Office; and I have a copy, which I beg leave to produce.

On what occaſion was the paper made out?—I ſhould ſuppoſe in conſequence of a letter addreſſed to me from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, dated September 1800, ſtating, That he wiſhed to have my opinion of what had been the occaſion of the exceeding in the Victualling Department, from the Eſtimate delivered in early in January, of the probable expence of that year. I beg leave to add to a former anſwer, that I have here a paper, dated the 4th of September 1800, intituled, "A compariſon of the ſums paid for various ſpecies of proviſions between the 1ſt January and 31ſt Auguſt 1799, with thoſe paid for the ſame articles in the ſame months in the year 1800;" which paper I beg leave to produce.

Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy; examined.

Sir A. S. Hamond. Do you know at what time in the year 1800, there was firſt a deficiency of money in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, for the diſcharge of demands for Naval Services?—About the beginning of September 1800, upon conſidering the ſums that remained to come in of the Supplies of that year, it appeared that the expenditure had been larger than was expected in the early part of the year, and upon an Eſtimate of what was likely to be wanted to the end of the year, there appeared to be a deficiency of about Two Millions and an Half.

Supra Rep. p. 4.

Was that compariſon made by you as Comptroller of the Navy?—Yes, and collected from the different Departments.

Was it made by the deſire of any of His Majeſty's Miniſters?—I rather think it was made by the deſire of the Secretaries of the Treaſury, who looked to me for information on all ſubjects of Naval Expenditure.

Had any previous repreſentation been made by you to the Lords or Secretaries of the Treaſury on that ſubject?—I don't recollect there were any letters paſſed on that occaſion, but it was my duty to inform the Treaſury if I ſaw any proſpect of the Supplies not holding out.

Had you in point of fact informed the Treaſury, whether by letter or otherwiſe, previouſly?—Yes, I had.

When

Sir A. S. Hamond.

When and to whom was that information given?—I believe it was given to Mr. Long and Mr. Roſe, certainly to one, and moſt likely both, in the early part of September, I believe, or perhaps the latter end of Auguſt.

Was it in conſequence of this information, that you was deſired by the Secretaries to make this Eſtimate?—I think it moſt likely was.

Having made the Eſtimate, what was the next communication made to you from the Treaſury?—I had certainly frequent communications with the Secretaries of the Treaſury, and was preſent when the meaſure of renewing Bills was mentioned; and I was aſked whether I ſaw any objection to renewing Bills, to any perſons that preferred having a new Navy Bill inſtead of being paid in money; to which I ſaid I ſaw no objection.

What perſons were preſent at this meeting, when the meaſure of renewing Bills was mentioned?—I really do not remember that any perſons were preſent but Mr. Long and Mr. Roſe; I believe they were both preſent.

What was the next communication you received from the Treaſury on this ſubject?—A letter from Mr. Long, dated 7th September, marked N° 2, in the Appendix to the 11th Report.

What anſwer did you return to that letter, and what was done in conſequence of it?—It was put into immediate execution by a letter from the Navy Board, written to the Treaſurer of the Navy, to requeſt he would ſtick up a notification in his Office, that ſuch perſons as thought proper might be accommodated with new bills at ninety days, in diſcharge of thoſe becoming due, until further order.

Were any Bills renewed in conſequence of that notice ſtuck up?—Yes, a great many.

To what amount?—I really cannot ſpeak from memory, but the account may be had upon application to the Navy Board.

Are the Bills which were given in renewal of others, included in the Appendix to the 11th Report, N° 4.—No.

Was any application made to the Treaſurer of the Navy, by any Holder of Navy Bills that were due, for payment without renewal with caſh, after this notice was ſtuck up?—I never heard that there was any application to the Treaſurer of the Navy, nor could there be any occaſion for ſuch application, as thoſe who did not wiſh for a freſh Bill received the amount in caſh.

Was there any communication from the Treaſury to you reſpecting the iſſue of Navy Bills for other purpoſes than the renewal of former Navy Bills?—Yes; I had the like communications with the Secretaries of the Treaſury on that meaſure as on the former.

When had you the firſt communication with the Treaſury reſpecting the iſſue of the latter Bills?—Some time previous to the 22d October 1800; when I ſtated that there were perſons who required to have their Bills paid in caſh, and that therefore the circumſtance of renewing the Bills would not anſwer the exigency of the ſervice; and that it was of the greateſt national conſequence that money ſhould be forthwith iſſued from the Treaſury, if it could be done, to pay ſuch Bills then becoming due, ſo as to prevent the poſſibility of the preſent advantageous ſyſtem of paying the Navy by Ninety-day Bills getting into diſcredit; and I recollect, at that time there was not remaining of the Supplies of the year more than 8 or 900,000, which was very inſufficient to carry on the other ſervices of the Navy, which actually require to be paid in ready money.

Were any and what directions given, and by whom, in conſequence of this repreſentation of yours to the Treaſury?—I received a letter from Mr. Long, dated 22d October (N° 6. in the Appendix to the 11th Report.)

Was

Sir A. S. Hamond.

Was that the first communication you received from the Treasury upon this subject after your representation?—No, I saw the Secretaries of the Treasury previous to that letter, and was informed that such a measure would be adopted. I was consulted upon the measure, as I had been on the former occasion; and the issuing of new Bills, as mentioned in the Report, was agreed upon.

What was the mode agreed upon between you and the Secretaries of the Treasury, for carrying the measure into execution?—That Navy Bills should be made out to any person that Messrs. Goldsmid, the Brokers employed by the Treasury for disposing of Exchequer Bills, should appoint, which Brokers were to pay the amount into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, for the discharge of Navy Bills becoming due.

In consequence of receiving the letter N° 6, in the Appendix to the 11th Report, did you make any application to Messrs. Goldsmid on the subject?—No, to the best of my recollection they were directed by Mr. Long to come to me at the Navy Office.

When Messrs. Goldsmid came to you at the Navy Office, what arrangement did you make with them for the drawing and disposing of those Bills?—Mr. Goldsmid informed me, and the Committee of Accounts, that if the Bills were made out to any person that would put them into his charge, he would immediately pay the amount, or such part thereof, to the Treasurer of the Navy, as was required for carrying on the service of discharging the Ninety-day Bills as they became due, therefore, on receiving Mr. Long's letter (N° 6.) £. 100,000 (part of £. 500,000, mentioned in that letter) in Navy Bills, were made out in the name of Mr. Cornwall Smally, who, happening to be in the Office, had proposed his name to be made use of; but the next day, he having signified some objection on account of the dealings his house had with the Board, Mr. Goldsmid having previously had a conversation with Mr. George Glenny, he proposed the measure to him, and Mr. Glenny introduced himself to me for the purpose, previous to which time I do not remember ever to have seen Mr. Glenny, and those Bills were destroyed, and new ones issued in the name of Mr. George Glenny; when these Bills were delivered to Mr. Glenny, he wrote a letter to the Navy Board, acknowledging the Receipt of £. 100,000, and the Navy Board wrote to him in consequence the letter N° 7. in the Appendix to the 11th Report.

What were the particular objections made by Mr. Smally to having his name mentioned in the Bills?—Mr. Smally stated, that having very considerable dealings with the Navy Board, his partners were of opinion, as well as himself, that these Bills might clash with his other Accounts.

Was there any agreement made between you and Mr. Goldsmid, as to the form in which the Bills were to be drawn?—No.

What was the reason for introducing the words "for account of sundry Naval "Services," in these Bills?—As these Bills were to pay other Ninety-nine day Bills issued for specific Naval Purposes, it was judged proper that these Bills should express that they were for sundry Naval Services.

Did the Navy Board continue to issue other Ninety-day Bills for the current service of the Navy, during those months they were delivering those to Mr. Glenny?—Yes, otherwise it could be no accommodation.

When were these Bills that were issued to Mr. Glenny paid, and out of what Fund?—They were regularly paid at the end of ninety days, when they became due, out of the Grants of the ensuing year; none of them became due till January 1801.

Since you have been Comptroller of the Navy, have you known of any Bills, whether Ninety-day Bills, or the Fifteen-months Bills, or Bills payable in course, disposed of for the purpose of raising money before the year 1800?—I do not know that any Bills of any of those descriptions were ever issued for that purpose previous to October in 1800.

In

Sir A. S. Hamond.

In the converſations which you ſtated yourſelf to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry to have had with the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, concerning the Bills iſſued to Glenny, did you receive any direction from, or were you authorized by him to draw the ſaid Bills iſſued to Mr. Glenny?—Lord Spencer was fully apprized of the difficulties the Treaſury experienced, and therefore gave his full ſanction to me to carry that meaſure into execution.

Jovis, 30° die Maii 1805.

GEORGE GLENNY, Eſquire; called in, and examined.

WHAT profeſſion are you?—A Merchant.

Mr. Glenny

Had you any converſation with Mr. Goldſmid about the Navy Bills, in October 1800, before you ſaw Sir Andrew Snape Hamond?—I believe Sir Andrew Snape Hamond ſpoke to me before I ſpoke to Mr. Goldſmid on the ſubject; by accident I happened to dine in company with Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, and he mentioned the matter firſt to me.

What inducement had you to permit your name to be uſed as Payee of the Bills?—A hope of ſerving the Public; no other inducement, either directly or indirectly.

Was it neceſſary you ſhould indorſe them before they were put in circulation?—Certainly.

Where were they brought to you to indorſe, and by whom?—The firſt 50.000 I received at the Navy Office myſelf; afterwards they were uſually ſent to Meſſrs. Goldſmids' Office, and I uſed to call there and indorſe them in their Office.

By whom was the change from the name of Glenny to the firm of Donaldſon and Glenny firſt ſuggeſted?—I cannot charge my memory, but I believe it was by me; the reaſon was, that I conceived that it would in ſome meaſure hide the neceſſity which Government were then under, becauſe the houſe of Donaldſon and Glenny had many Victualling Bills paſſing through their hands for ſervices performed, and I individually had none; and therefore the Bills, when in my name, had a novel appearance in the market.

Was not the change made in order to give the Bills the appearance of more regular Bills?—That was my meaning.

Was your firſt communication with Sir Andrew Snape Hamond on this ſubject an accidental meeting?—It was.

Your impreſſion is, that that meeting took place at a dinner; can you ſay where?—No, I cannot.

Can you ſay on what day?—I think it was either on a Friday or Saturday; for on the Monday we met at the Navy Office.

When, in conſequence of what paſſed between you and Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, you firſt ſpoke to Mr. Goldſmid, did you find Mr. Goldſmid already apprized of the ſubject?—He certainly was apprized of it.

Was the appointment for the meeting in conſequence of any deſire of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, or by an arrangement of Mr. Goldſmid?—The appointment was certainly of Mr. Goldſmid's making, becauſe I could not make an appointment for Mr. Goldſmid without having ſeen him.

Were you aware that theſe Bills were firſt made out in the name of Mr. Smally?—I was not.

Did you ever ſee Sir Andrew Snape Hamond before on the ſubject of buſineſs?—Never; I never had any buſineſs with him.

Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet; again examined.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

In your Evidence of Yeſterday, you ſtated that you did not ever remember to have ſeen Mr. Glenny before the meeting at the Navy Office; you have heard read to you the evidence which Mr. Glenny has to-day given, namely, that he had met you before accidentally at a dinner, and that you then mentioned the ſubject of iſſuing the Navy Bills to him; can you reconcile this difference?—All that I can ſay is, that I have not any recollection of ever having had any converſation with Mr. Glenny previous to ſeeing him at the Navy Office, waiting for Mr. Goldſmid to arrange the circumſtance of the Bills; the converſation alluded to by Mr. Glenny, muſt have paſſed in the interval before Mr. Goldſmid came into the room.

GEORGE GLENNY, Eſquire; called in, and further examined.

Mr. Glenny.

You have heard what Sir Andrew Snape Hamond has juſt ſtated; what is your recollection or belief now on the ſubject?—I feel myſelf obliged to admit, that what Sir Andrew Snape Hamond has juſt ſtated is moſt likely to be correct.

ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Eſquire; called in, and examined

Mr. Goldſmid.

Do you remember that at the time of the firſt iſſue of Navy Bills, in September and October 1800, to Mr. Glenny, there was great diſtreſs in the money market?—Yes, there was a great diſtreſs.

Were other Public Securities, particularly Exchequer Bills, very difficult to negociate?—Very much ſo, and if we had forced the market, it would have made them fall to a conſiderable diſcount; it was reported at that time, that great part of the Supplies that were granted were exhauſted, owing to the enormity of the price of Proviſions and Stores, which occaſioned the people that had money to hold themſelves in readineſs, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer muſt ſoon make a Loan.

Do you believe that if a freſh iſſue of Exchequer Bills had been attempted at that time, to ſupply the exigencies of Government, thoſe freſh Exchequer Bills could have been diſpoſed of without a conſiderable loſs?—Not without a conſiderable loſs, nor even then to any large amount.

Do you believe that if a Loan had been negociated at that time, it could have been negociated on any terms not highly diſadvantageous to the State?—Very diſadvantageouſly, owing to a great part of the former Loan not having been yet paid up.

Were the Navy Bills negociated by you, diſpoſed of in proportion as the produce of them was wanted for the exigencies of the Naval Service, without difficulty or loſs to the Public?—Without loſs to the Public or difficulty.

State why it was eaſier to diſpoſe of thoſe Bills than of Exchequer Bills?—Thoſe Navy Bills when run off 25 days, and having then only 65 days to run, the Holders could with eaſe have got the money by diſcounting them at the Bank, ſo that they would be ready with their money in caſe of a Loan; they came within Bank time, the uſage of the Bank being not to diſcount Bills of Exchange that have more than 65 days to run.

Do you know any other iſſue of Public Securities, or operation of Finance, by which the State could have been relieved without great diſadvantage?—I mean to ſay this was the only way it could have been done.

Are you able to ſtate, from your own knowledge or obſervation, whether the prices of many articles of Naval and Victualling Stores were conſiderably inhanced, in the courſe of the year 1800, beyond the prices of former years?—Very much indeed, particularly Victualling Articles.

Can

Mr. Goldſmid.

Can you ſtate whether the Merchants dealing in ſuch articles, were conſiderably preſſed for money about the time when the Bills were iſſued?—Very much diſtreſſed.

Did that preſſure, in your opinion, contribute to inhance ſtill farther the price of thoſe articles, and occaſion a neceſſity for a great increaſe of expenditure in the Naval and Victualling Departments of Government?—Clearly, to a very large amount.

Did the preſſure of thoſe difficulties continue in a great degree up to the month of March 1801?—Yes, there were pretty nearly the ſame difficulties; you could not depend on the ſale of Exchequer Bills, owing to the ſuſpenſe continuing with regard to the Chancellor of the Exchequer making his Loan; even if the Loan had been made in February, no money could have been obtained on it for three or four weeks.

Do you remember whether any conſiderable difficulties in the money market, exiſted in the month of September 1801?—Yes, money was rather ſcarce, Exchequer Bills ſold at about one ſhilling diſcount, and then there was no great demand for them.

If you at that time had attempted to force the market, would not the diſcount have been greater?—Very much ſo.

Were you then employed to negociate Navy Bills of a ſimilar deſcription, with thoſe you negociated from the 24th October 1800 to 7th March 1801?—Yes, I was.

Were you enabled to negociate thoſe Bills with the ſame facility as the former, and without loſs?—Juſt the ſame.

Did you continue to be employed in negociating Bills of this deſcription from September 1801 to the beginning of May 1802?—Yes, I was.

During the whole of that period, is it your opinion that the public exigencies for Naval Services were anſwered more advantageouſly by this method, than it could have been by the iſſue of any other Public Securities, or by any other operation of Finance?—By none ſo well.

Would haſtening the Loan have been advantageous to the State?—Very diſadvantageous, for during that period the Definitive Treaty was ſigned, and the Loan was made after that, and on better terms by from 10 to 12 per Cent. than if it had been made at an earlier period.

Upon the whole are you of opinion, that during the two periods from the 24th October 1800 to the 7th March 1801 and from the 9th September 1801 to the 5th May 1802, during which the iſſue of theſe Bills was reſorted to for the exigencies of the Naval Service, it would have been poſſible to meet thoſe exigencies in any other way ſo advantageous for the State?—None ſo good, and indeed that was the only poſſible way it could have been done.

Did the uſual Ninety-day Navy Bills ſuffer any depreciation by the iſſue of thoſe which you negociated?—Certainly not.

If the uſual Ninety-day Bills had not been paid when they became due, what effect would it have had in the city?—It would have been deſtruction.

Was the offer which was made to the Holders of Ninety-day Bills, to accommodate ſuch of them as choſe it with other Bills in lieu of payment in caſh, conſidered as reflecting the ſmalleſt diſcredit on the Ninety-day Bills?—None in the world, they might have had their money if they pleaſed.

When you were examined before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, did you communicate the ſubſtance of the opinions which you have now ſtated, to them?—Clearly ſo.

Mr. Goldſmid.

Look at your Evidence, as printed in the Eleventh Report, No. 11, and point out to the Committee, their Report of any ſuch communication?—I do not ſee a word of it, and I was very much ſurprized at not having found it there, becauſe I thought that I had made them acquainted with the ſervice which the meaſure had rendered to the Public.

Were you ſatisfied that you had, ſo far as was in your power, made the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry as completely maſters of the whole of this ſubject, as you have now made the Members of this Committee?—Clearly ſo.

Did you ſtate to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, that the meaſure was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſupport of public credit?—I certainly did; there were a great many queſtions aſked me by different Commiſſioners, and a general converſation on the whole tranſaction, and I endeavoured, all in my power, to make them underſtand the utility of the meaſure; and after this general diſcourſe, the Commiſſioners had the ſubſtance put in writing by their Clerk, which they, after conſulting among themſelves, thought requiſite, which was read to me, and I ſigned it; I therefore could not order them as to what they ſhould think proper to lay before the Public.

Is your Evidence fully ſtated in the Eleventh Report?—No, certainly not; I thought from their converſation that they were perfectly ſatisfied of the utility of the tranſaction.

Was no written queſtion ſet down at the time it was aſked you?—Certainly there were, but before any written queſtions were put down, ſeveral converſations took place to make them underſtand the uſe of the meaſure.

Do all the queſtions that were taken down in writing, at the time they were put, appear with their anſwers in the Report?—I believe ſo; but there are none of the converſations.

At what period were you ſworn before the Commiſſioners?—When I came into the room, before I was ſuffered to ſpeak, and before any of the converſations took place.

Did you conſider yourſelf as much upon your oath, in the anſwers which you gave to the queſtions which were not written down, as to thoſe that were?—I thought myſelf as firmly bound in the whole of what I ſaid, as if I had been before a Court of Juſtice.

Was you ſworn immediately on coming before the Commiſſioners?—I think I was.

Was what you call converſation conducted by way of queſtion and anſwer, as here?—Clearly ſo.

Was any thing which was at any time reduced to writing, eraſed before you was called upon to ſign?—There was firſt a rough copy made, and then the Clerk was ordered in what way to ſtate it.

Did the rough copy contain any thing which was not put into the paper which you ſigned?—Several words; I am ſure they made ſeveral alterations; I made none, for I did not conceive myſelf entitled to do it.

Were any whole queſtions or whole anſwers omitted?—I cannot charge my mind.

Do you recollect whether any of the queſtions and anſwers, ſtated by you to have been written down in the rough copy, tended to elucidate the utility of the meaſure of iſſuing the Navy Bills?—I do not think they were ever written down, becauſe whenever I wiſhed to explain them, their anſwer was, "it might be ſo, but that was not for them to look at;"—that was conſtantly ſaid when I wiſhed to explain the utility of the meaſure.

Were

Mr. Goldſmid.

Were theſe explanations of your's, reſpecting the utility of the meaſure, given in anſwer to any queſtions put by the Commiſſioners?—Yes, they were given in anſwer to queſtions reſpecting the origin of the tranſactions.

Were thoſe queſtions reſpecting how the Bills came to be iſſued, put down in the rough copy?—I cannot ſay; at firſt the Commiſſioners ſeemed to think that Sir Andrew Snape Hamond had iſſued the Bills without an order from the Treaſury: I made them underſtand how the matter was.

Does the Evidence you have given to-day, as to the manner of your Examination before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, apply to both your Examinations before them?—It does.

Do you know that at the ſame time Bills were iſſued to Mr. Glenny there were alſo Bills iſſued by the Navy Board, for the purpoſe of renewing Ninety-day Bills?—Certainly there were.

When you procured the Bills that were iſſued to Mr. Glenny to be diſcounted, were they paſſed as Bills iſſued in renewal of Ninety-day Bills?—I generally told the people who diſcounted them, that they were to pay other Ninety-day Bills, which were becoming due, and which the Holders did not find it convenient to renew; this was known by the Bank and by all private Bankers.

What rate of intereſt did Government pay for the Bills which you were entruſted to negociate?—£. 5 per cent. per annum.

What rate of intereſt does Government pay on ordinary Ninety-day Bills?—Five pounds ſix ſhillings and five pence halfpenny per cent. per annum.

Explain how this difference aroſe?—Although on the Bills (ſuppoſing drawn for £. 1,000) the intereſt added to that by Government is £. 13. 2*s.* 6*d.* for ninety-days, at 3½*d.* per day, ſtill they being done at 5 per cent. Government was only charged about £. 12. 10*s.*

Did you account to Government for the 3½*d.* a day on all the Bills you negociated?—Yes.

It appearing that Bills to the amount of £. 2,195,000 were negociated by you between 24th October 1800 and the 8th December 1801; are the Committee to underſtand that the 3½*d.* per day was paid back by you to Government on all thoſe Bills?—Yes, excluſive of a ſmall loſs at firſt, as explained in my Evidence before the Naval Commiſſioners.

Did Government loſe the 3½*d.* for the firſt day's intereſt on all thoſe Bills?—No part of it; on the whole ſum of £. 4,300,000, not a ſhilling.

That being the caſe, is the ſtatement in page 490 of the Eleventh Report, where it is aſſerted that Government loſt one day's intereſt on £. 26,053,812. 3*s.* 6*d.* iſſued previous to the 19th December 1801, ſuppoſing that ſum to include the £. 2,195,000, negociated by you before the 19th December 1801, a correct ſtatement?—Moſt certainly not.

Veneris, 31° die Maii 1805.

Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet; further examined.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

IN the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, there is only the letter of Mr. Long, N° 6. directing the one £. 500,000. did you receive ſubſequent orders from him for the iſſue of Bills afterwards delivered to Mr. Glenny, and up to what period?—I received ſpecific orders for each iſſue of Bills, originals of which orders I now produce; I received thoſe orders from Mr. Long, while he remained Secretary to the Treaſury; the orders were generally given to the amount of £. 500,000. at a time; but the Bills to Mr. Glenny were only made out as the money was required.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

Had you any converſation with Mr. Vanſittart or other gentlemen belonging to the Treaſury, reſpecting the iſſue of Bills delivered to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, on or after the 9th September 1801?—Yes, I remember having a converſation with Mr. Vanſittart about the firſt week in September in that year, on the ſubject of the deficiency of the Grants, and of their not holding out to the end of the year, and ſtated to him that there was a proſpect that the deficiency would be upwards of £. 2,000,000. for notwithſtanding the conſiderable additional ſum which had been voted for the augmentation of 15,000 ſeamen in the beginning of that year, yet it was found in September not to be equal to the year's expenditure by the ſum I have already ſtated.

What did Mr. Vanſittart deſire you to do in conſequence of that repreſentation?—Mr. Vanſittart propoſed to reſort to the ſame mode of paying the Navy Bills that might become due, as had been adopted the year preceding; and here I think it neceſſary to ſtate to the Committee, the great increaſe of expence that was incurred in that year, beſides the high price of all Naval Stores, by the augmentation of the Fleet, as, to the beſt of my recollection, between the beginning of February and end of June 1801, there were upwards of eighty ſhips, frigates, ſloops, and gun-brigs put into commiſſion, in addition to the Fleet which was the ſubject of the Eſtimates of that Seſſion.

In what manner are the Navy Eſtimates formed?—One Eſtimate is formed according to the number of men voted by Parliament, at the rate of £. 7. per man per month, including 5 *s.* per man per month for Ordnance, which goes directly to the Ordnance Board, the remaining £. 6. 15 *s.* includes wages, victuals, and wear and tear: There is another Eſtimate called the Ordinary Eſtimate, which includes the whole of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of the Navy, as well as the expences of the ſhips in ordinary: There is likewiſe an extra Eſtimate, which includes the expence of building and repairing, and wages to workmen in the Dock Yards, and various other objects; theſe three heads comprehend the Eſtimates prepared by the Navy and Victualling Boards: There is alſo another Eſtimate made out by the Tranſport Board, for Tranſport Services, and for care of Priſoners of War, and likewiſe one from the Sick and Hurt Board for ſick Priſoners: Should there be a ſurplus, which ſometimes happens, that is carried to the credit of the next year: On theſe five Eſtimates the whole of the Grants for the Naval Services of the year are voted, and if thoſe Grants are not ſufficient to pay the expence of the year, the overplus becomes an increaſe of debt, which is regularly ſtated to Parliament in the enſuing year, the Account being made up to the 31ſt December annually.

Are there any inſtances in your recollection of any addition being made to ſuch Grants for the ſervices of the year, in conſequence of any ſubſequent occurrences?—Previous to voting the ſeamen at £. 7. per man, and when they were voted only at £. 4. there were frequent Aids granted by Parliament to a conſiderable amount; ſince that period there have been ſome Aids, which, to the beſt of my recollection, were about £. 300,000. in 1799, £. 1,000,000. in 1801, and £. 2,000,000. in 1802; but, as I ſpeak from recollection, I would recommend to the Committee to call for an Account.

Do you mean to ſpeak of any other Aids than either an augmentation of the number of ſeamen, or a vote in diſcharge of Navy Debt, or an application of the vote of credit, or of a part thereof, to the Naval Service?—I deſire, by way of anſwer to this queſtion, to refer to the Votes and Journals; the Committee may know the particulars by calling for an Account from the Navy Office, in which the whole will be ſpecifically ſtated.

In what form is the increaſe of Debt, you have before mentioned, ſtated to Parliament?—By a Paper which is entitled "The Debt of the Navy," and contains the various articles of the Navy Expenditure that remain unpaid.

When did the high price of all Naval Stores, referred to by you, take place?—It began in the year 1800, when the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhut his Ports againſt the exportation to this Country of all Naval Stores, and continued until the Preliminary Articles

Sir A. S. Hamond.

Articles of Peace were ſigned; during that time ſome of the moſt expenſive articles were procured circuitouſly through neutral Merchants.

Was there any great increaſe between the latter end of 1800 and June 1801?—I believe it will appear, that during that period Hemp roſe in the London market to about £. 80. a ton, from about 61 or 62; this will appear more correctly from the printed "Current Prices;" other Naval Stores roſe conſiderably, though perhaps not in the ſame proportion.

When were the orders for the augmentation of the Fleet in the year 1801, before alluded to by you, firſt given?—I believe in January 1801, on the determination to ſend a Fleet into the Baltic.

Were the Fifteen-months Navy Bills regularly paid when they became due?—To the beſt of my recollection they were generally funded before they became due.

Were thoſe which were not funded before they became due, paid when they became due?—I do not recollect any being in arrear of payment; I do not recollect any in arrear, nor any renewal.

Did ſuch an unforeſeen advance in the price of Naval Stores take place in the laſt ſix months of 1800, as could neither have been anticipated in January 1800, nor be taken into the Naval Eſtimates at the time of their computation, in the early part of that year?—With reſpect to the Proviſions, I cannot tell from my own knowledge, but refer to the Paper on the table of the Committee from the Victualling Board; but with reſpect to Naval Stores, and particularly foreign articles, the increaſe of expence principally aroſe from the hoſtility of the Emperor of Ruſſia, which was not known till about the beginning of the month of Auguſt.

Have you any objection to ſtate the reaſons, why you objected under the 5th ſect. of 43 Geo. III. c. 16. to anſwer a queſtion put to you by the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, which is ſtated in page 498, in Appendix to the Eleventh Report?—I have no objection to give my reaſons for having declined to anſwer the queſtion put to me by the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry. It was not from any conſciouſneſs of having acted illegally or improperly, but as they had had all the authorities for ſome time before them, on which I as Comptroller and the Navy Board acted, viz. the Navy Board Patent; Order in Council of 1796; the Admiralty order relative to it, together with the Treaſury order for the iſſue of the Bills; and believing their queſtion tended to draw forth ſome crimination of myſelf, and not knowing what they might be acquainted with, and of which I was ignorant, I thought it right to object to anſwering the queſtion.

Were you aware, or are you now aware of any thing in the Authorities which you have enumerated, or in the Acts of the 34th and 37th of the King, regulating the iſſue of Navy Bills, which makes the conduct of the Navy Board in iſſuing the Bills to Mr. Glenny, and Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, illegal or improper?—I was not then, nor am I now.

Are you aware of any other Authorities by which the conduct of the Navy Board in the iſſue of Navy Bills is regulated?—I am not.

Did your refuſal to anſwer the queſtion ariſe ſolely from the apprehenſion that the Commiſſioners might be acquainted with ſome Authority, by which the iſſue of ſuch Bills was made illegal or improper, with which Authority you were yourſelf unacquainted?—It did.

Did you conceive, when you were under examination before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, that you were juſtified by 5th ſec. of Act 43 Geo. III. c. 16. in declining to anſwer any queſtion, under the general apprehenſion that ſuch anſwer might poſſibly criminate yourſelf, without being aware of any particular ground upon which it was probable that it would do ſo?—I was not aware of any particular ground on which I might criminate myſelf by the anſwer, except, as I have ſaid before, that the Commiſſioners might be acquainted with ſome Law of which I was ignorant, and therefore I thought myſelf fully juſtified in declining to anſwer the queſtion.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

Previous to the Act of 34 Geo. III. what was the ſtate of the Navy Bills with reſpect to the time they had to run, and what was the uſual courſe of payment?—They bore an Intereſt after the firſt ſix months, but having no certain time of payment, they were generally at a very conſiderable diſcount, inſomuch that I believe at the end of the American war they were upwards of 18 per cent. diſcount.

Do you remember at what diſcount they were immediately before the paſſing of that Act?—I believe they were nearly about 15 per cent. to the beſt of my recollection.

Were thoſe Bills iſſued for the ſame ſpecies of ſervices for which the Fifteen-months Bills, and Ninety-day Bills have been ſince iſſued?—Yes, they were.

Was the Account of the Navy Debt made up at that time, as now, to the 31ſt of December in each year?—Yes, exactly the ſame.

Did ſuch of thoſe Bills as were outſtanding make part of the Navy Debt, an Account of which was laid before Parliament?—All the Bills outſtanding on the 31ſt December in each year, compoſed one of the articles in the Navy Debt, which was laid before Parliament.

Was the amount of Navy Debt at that time limited by any Act of Parliament, or previous Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons?—Certainly not.

Was the credit of Navy Bills conſiderably redeemed by the operation of the Act of the 34th of the King, limiting the term of payment of the Bills to fifteen months?—It was for a time; and at the commencement of it the Bills bore a very ſmall diſcount, but as the war went on and money became more ſcarce, the diſcount progreſſively increaſed until the end of the year 1796, when it amounted to upwards of 14 per cent. which was a loſs to the Public.

Were ſuch of thoſe Fifteen-months Bills as were outſtanding at the end of each year, part of the Navy Debt, annually laid before Parliament?—Yes.

Was the credit of Navy Bills conſiderably redeemed by the Act of the 37th of the King, which made them payable in 90 Days?—I conceive it to be the moſt beneficial Act that ever paſſed for the payment of the Navy, as it totally did away the poſſibility of any diſcount whilſt their credit was ſupported; and in the firſt year after the Act paſſed, namely, 1797, there was an actual ſaving to the Public (ſuppoſing the diſcount to have continued at the rate it was at previous to the paſſing of the Act) of 8 or £. 900,000, and in the ſubſequent years, when the expenditure was larger, the ſaving muſt have been conſiderably greater; the Committee will therefore ſee the great conſequence it was of to prevent theſe Bills getting into diſcredit.

Is it not probable that, even upon the ſame ſcale of expenditure, the diſcount would have been much greater in the ſubſequent years if the Act of 37th Geo. III. had not paſſed?—My opinion is, that had not that Act paſſed, the diſcount would have conſiderably riſen from the progreſſive manner in which it did riſe in the latter part of the year 1796.

Are you of opinion that a great ſaving had alſo been made in the prices of all Naval Supplies, in conſequence of the certainty that the Contractors had of being paid with punctuality?—This mode of payment the Navy Board conſidered ſo much better for the Merchant, that they exacted a credit of three months before they iſſued the Bills to the Contractors, by which a conſiderable ſaving of courſe accrued to the Public; and I have no reaſon to believe that the Contracts upon all great concerns, were not made upon as beneficial terms for the Public as if they had been paid in ready money, for I believe the Goods were purchaſed at as low a price.

Have theſe Ninety-day Bills fallen to a diſcount at any period ſince their firſt iſſue?—No.

Do you believe that they could have maintained their credit, if any Holder of them, when he preſented them for payment, had not been ſatisfied?—Certainly not. *Sir A. S. Hamond.*

Do you mean that no Holder of a Ninety-day Bill was ever delayed when he preſented it for payment?—I can only ſay that ſuch a circumſtance never came to my knowledge.

Were ſuch of theſe Bills as were outſtanding at the end of the year, part of the Navy Debt, annually laid before Parliament?—Yes.

Were ſuch of thoſe Bills iſſued to Mr. Glenny, and Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny reſpectively, as were outſtanding at the end of the years 1800 and 1801 reſpectively, part of the Navy Debt laid before Parliament in the enſuing years?—Yes; thoſe iſſued in the laſt three months of 1800, ſtood in the Navy Debt of the 31ſt of December as Bills outſtanding; thoſe that were iſſued in the early part of 1801, were of courſe paid off in that year when due; thoſe iſſued in the laſt three months of that year, ſtood in the Navy Debt of 31ſt December as outſtanding.

Have you a Liſt of thoſe Bills, diſtinguiſhing ſuch as were paid in the year in which they were iſſued, and ſuch as form part of the Navy Debt, laid before Parliament in the enſuing year?—Yes, and which I now produce; it will ſtate when the Bills were paid off, as I have deſcribed *.

Were theſe Bills ever at a diſcount?—Never.

Under what deſcription were theſe Bills ſubmitted to Parliament?—Under the head of Bills outſtanding in the Navy Debt.

Were there compriſed under that head other Ninety-day Bills, regularly iſſued for the current ſervice of the Navy?—Yes, there was no diſtinction whatever made.

You having ſtated that the Fifteen-months Bills were at times at a conſiderable diſcount, did not that proceed from the amount of them kept in circulation?—The amount of them I think might have had ſome effect, but the principal cauſe I take to have been that they only bore 4 per cent. intereſt, which unfortunately laid a ground for the diſcount from the firſt day.

Are you able to ſtate whether the average amount of Fifteen-months Navy Bills, in circulation from 1794 to 1797, conſiderably exceeded the average amount of the Ninety-day Bills from the period of their being firſt iſſued?—I am not, from memory, able.

Are you of opinion that the introduction of the Ninety-day Navy Bills has conſiderably leſſened the amount of Navy Bills in circulation?—Moſt aſſuredly.

You, having in one of your Anſwers to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry (page 498 of the Eleventh Report) ſtated, "that the expedient of iſſuing new Bills to pay thoſe becoming due, was abſolutely neceſſary to keep up their credit;" would it have been ſo if the Treaſury had ſupplied the Treaſurer of the Navy with money for that purpoſe, derived from other ſources?—No.

In page 531, N° 19, in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, the amount of Ninety-day Bills, iſſued from the Navy Office from the 26th December 1796 to the 19th of December 1801, is ſtated at £. 19,747,835. 11*s.* 11*d.*; in pages 516 and 518, Appendix N° 10, the amount of the Bills iſſued to Mr. Glenny, previous to 19th December 1801, appears to be £. 2,195,000; is the amount of thoſe iſſued to Mr. Glenny included in the ſaid general amount, N° 19?—It is.

What was the rate of intereſt that the Public paid for the Bills diſcounted by Mr. Goldſmid?—The Bills to Mr. Glenny had an intereſt upon them of 3½d. per diem; but when Mr. Goldſmid diſcounted the Bills, he diſcounted them at 5 per cent. per annum; the difference was rendered back to the Navy Office in his Account.

* Note.—This Liſt, afterwards, appeared not to be ſufficiently diſtinct, and was withdrawn. *Vide* Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's anſwer to the laſt queſtion put to him 1ſt June; infra p. 30.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

Was there any other charge attending the negociating of thoſe Bills, beſides Mr. Goldſmid's brokerage of 1-8th per cent?—There was not.

Sabbati, 1° die Junii 1805.

Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet; further examined.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

IS there any period of the year at which the Navy Board takes into particular conſideration the adequacy of the Grants to the probable exigency of the ſervice?—In the month of September the Navy Board endeavours to collect, from the ſeveral Dock Yards and the different Departments of the Navy, the whole of the Expenditure and Debt, which is made up on the 30th of September, and is called "a Catch Debt," as being only a rough calculation; but on the 31ſt of December a more exact Eſtimate is prepared for Parliament, which is called the Navy Debt for the year.

Does the Eſtimate ſo formed in September enable the Board to aſcertain how far the Grants of the year will be adequate to the ſervices?—It certainly does enable the Board to form an opinion on what may be required for carrying on the ſervice to the end of the year, and unleſs any particular articles of expence or diminution of expenditure ſhall at that time appear, the calculation is made by taking one-fourth part of the Grants in the year; and this Eſtimate is communicated to the Treaſury and Admiralty.

Is that period, then, the earlieſt at which this official communication is ordinarily made?—It is.

Can you ſtate what part of the whole ſum of £. 4,300,000 iſſued on Ninety-day Bills to Meſſrs. Glenny, was applied towards the diſcharge of part of thoſe Bills, and how much remained to ſupply the actual deficiency of the Naval Grants of the reſpective years?—I cannot anſwer it from memory, but muſt refer to the Office, if the Committee ſhould chooſe to call for ſuch an account, but which I conceive would be very difficult to make out.

The Right Honourable NICHOLAS VANSITTART, examined.

Mr. Vanſittart.

Will you ſtate the circumſtances that led to the iſſue of Navy Bills to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, in September 1801?—In the beginning of September 1801, when the Navy Board laid their Annual Eſtimate before the Treaſury, of the ſums which would be wanted for the Naval Service during the remaining months of the year, I had a converſation with Mr. Alcock, the Chief Clerk in the Revenue Branch in the Treaſury, on the great deficiency which appeared upon comparing that Eſtimate, which amounted to about £. 5,166,000, with the ſum remaining in the Exchequer of the Naval Grants for 1805, which was only £. 1,584,000. I muſt obſerve to the Committee, that this latter ſum is ſomewhat different from what appears in the Account from the Navy Office, laid before the Houſe of Commons on the 21ſt of May laſt, in which the ſum remaining unapplied of the Grants for Naval Services for the year 1801, on the 1ſt of September in that year, is ſtated at £. 2,803,058, becauſe this latter ſum includes £. 1,000,000, which was paid out of the Vote of Credit to the Treaſurer of the Navy, by a ſubſequent order, and alſo includes the Balance in the Treaſurer of the Navy's hands. On converſing with Mr. Alcock on the means of ſupplying this deficiency, we firſt conſidered how much of the Vote of Credit might be applied to Naval Services, and as very large ſums were drawn upon the Paymaſter General and the Treaſury, for the expences of the Army in Egypt, we agreed to repreſent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that not more than £. 1,000,000 could be applied to Naval Services, and that ſum was afterwards accordingly paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy. Mr. Alcock then ſaid, that if it was thought unadviſable to call Parliament together early enough to paſs a Vote of Supply for Naval Service, before the time when the Grants for the year would be exhauſted,

exhauſted, a temporary accommodation might be obtained by ſelling Navy Bills, which he ſaid had been before practiſed in caſes of great difficulty. I ſaid that ſuch a mode appeared to me irregular, but that I would ſpeak to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond about it, and recommend it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if it appeared to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Public Service. I accordingly ſaw Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, and we agreed, upon converſation, that it was the beſt expedient which the exigency of the caſe admitted of. I then ſubmitted the reſult of our converſation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he ſaid that it was of ſo much importance to poſtpone the meeting of Parliament, till the Negociations for Peace then pending, could be brought to a concluſion, that it was neceſſary to carry on the Service in the mean time by ſuch means as could be deviſed, and, upon the whole, he approved of this expedient as the leaſt objectionable which occurred to us. *Mr. Vanſittart.*

What was the reaſon for the iſſue of theſe Bills being continued to the 5th of May 1802?—Parliament met the 29th of October 1801, and a Vote of Supply for the Navy, for three months, paſſed on the 9th of November; on the 12th of February following, the ſum of £. 2,000,000 was granted for the Reduction of the Navy Debt; but, as during the whole of that time the Negociation for a Definitive Treaty of Peace was carrying on, it appeared to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be impoſſible to conclude a Loan on fair terms, between the Public and the contracting Parties; and as the only means of raiſing money for the Public Service, beyond the produce of the Annual Taxes, was by iſſuing Exchequer Bills on the Inſtalments of a future Loan, it was impoſſible to raiſe a ſufficient ſupply of caſh to pay off the Navy Bills, which had been renewed, and at the ſame time to provide for the current Service. On the 11th of March two months further ſupply was voted upon Eſtimate for the Navy; the Definitive Treaty was ſigned the 27th of March, and upon the 5th of April the Loan was contracted for; on the 15th the Loan Act received the Royal Aſſent. At that time £. 8,100,000 had been raiſed by Exchequer Bills, viz. £. 5,000,000 by a Vote on the 11th December 1801; £. 2,100,000 on the 24th of February; and £. 1,000,000 on the 19th of March, on the Loan; and on the 14th of April, the day preceding the paſſing of the Act, the whole of the Ways and Means which had been granted by Parliament, were entirely exhauſted, the firſt Inſtalment of the Loan was therefore abſolutely neceſſary for the current Service, except what was paid in the diſcharge of the Exchequer Bills granted upon it; but upon the ſecond Inſtalment of the Loan, the ſale and renewal of Navy Bills was put a ſtop to, and has never ſince been renewed.

Can you ſtate to the Committee in what manner the ſum raiſed by the ſale of Navy Bills, in the years 1801 and 1802, were ultimately replaced by Parliament?—I believe they were paid off as they became due, together with other Bills bearing the ſame dates, partly out of the Votes for the current Service of the year, and partly out of the Vote of £.2,000,000, for reduction of Navy Debt.

Can you ſtate out of which particular Vote for the Current Service of the year?—I cannot, for I believe it to be the practice to pay Navy Bills as they become due, out of any monies in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, applicable to any Naval Services.

When the £.8,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, you have mentioned, were iſſued, between November 1801, and May 1802; do you recollect what diſcount Exchequer Bills were at the moſt of that time?—I cannot anſwer poſitively from recollection, it may eaſily be aſcertained by reference to the printed Stock Papers, but I believe they were at no diſcount whatever, partly becauſe being charged on the inſtalments of the Loan, they were very acceptable in the city, and partly becauſe the Unfunded Debt had been greatly reduced, by funding eight millions and an half of Exchequer Bills in November 1801.

Do you think if the iſſue of Navy Bills had not taken place in that period, and ſimilar ſums had been raiſed by Exchequer Bills, that thoſe Bills would have been at a diſcount?—I believe that there would have been great difficulty in raiſing money on Exchequer Bills during part of that period, previous to the funding Exchequer Bills

Mr. Vanſittart. Bills in November, and that Exchequer Bills would have been at a conſiderable diſcount, if more had been thrown into the market at ſubſequent periods; as one circumſtance which I omitted to mention, was, that in the courſe of that period, the Bank made conſiderable advances upon Exchequer Bills; but previous to the meeting of Parliament no further iſſue of Exchequer Bills could have taken place, beyond the Grants for the year, without a direct breach of the Act of Parliament.

What amount of Exchequer Bills would have anſwered the purpoſe of Government, ſo as to render it unneceſſary to iſſue Navy Bills?—I do not know what the actual amount of money raiſed by the ſale of Navy Bills may have been, without which it is impoſſible to anſwer that queſtion; but I have already ſaid, that I think the iſſue of Exchequer Bills was carried as far as it could be without material inconvenience.

Did the outſtanding Navy Bills, iſſued in conſequence of the exceſs of the expenditure above the Grants of the preceding year, form a diſtinct item of the Navy Eſtimates for the year 1802?—The amount of Navy Bills does not appear upon the Navy Eſtimates, but it forms a part of the account of Navy Debt laid before the Houſe of Commons, made up to 31ſt December in each year.

The Navy Bills iſſued to Donaldſon and Glenny, during the years 1801 and 1802, being continued for the purpoſe of paying off thoſe firſt iſſued, did not Government pay intereſt upon the intereſt, as well as the principal of the money firſt raiſed?—I take it for granted, that if Government were obliged to pay off Navy Bills as they became due, by means of borrowing money in whatever way, they muſt pay intereſt for what was applied to diſcharge the intereſt upon the Navy Bills, as well as the principal.

Suppoſing the intereſt to be at the ſame rate upon the Navy Bills iſſued to Donaldſon and Glenny as upon other Navy Bills, did any peculiar diſadvantage ariſe to Government, in reſpect to the intereſt payable on the Bills to Donaldſon and Glenny, that would not have ariſen upon the other Bills?—None whatever, ſo far as I am a judge.

The Right Honourable JOHN SULLIVAN examined.

Mr. Sullivan. Had you, between the 18th February and 21ſt April 1804, any direct perſonal communication with Earl Saint Vincent, on the ſubject of the Stone Expedition?—I had, I believe, three or four ſuch communications with Earl Saint Vincent on that ſubject; one I particularly remember having, in conſequence of ſome ſuſpicion caſt upon one of the Parties employed for the purpoſe of that Expedition, required of the perſon to accompany me to Earl Saint Vincent, and, having requeſted of Earl Saint Vincent to examine that perſon upon the ſubject of that ſuſpicion, I left the perſon in Earl Saint Vincent's cloſet, and went away, and was afterwards informed by Earl Saint Vincent that he was ſatisfied by the Examination.

Was Earl Saint Vincent that Member of the Admiralty Board with whom you had principally communication on the ſubject of the Stone Expedition?—He was.

Had you any converſation with him previouſly to the 18th February?—I do not recollect poſitively as to the dates.

In any of the converſations which you had with Earl Saint Vincent, reſpecting the Stone Expedition, did he expreſs to you his diſapprobation of it?—He did not.

Did it appear from any thing that paſſed between you and Earl Saint Vincent perſonally, that he was appriſed that the preparations for that expedition were conducted by the Comptroller of the Navy?—I do not recollect having had any converſation with Earl Saint Vincent, relative to the preparations having been placed under the directions of the Comptroller of the Navy; but I know that the Secretary of State did, by letter, inform Earl Saint Vincent that he had placed the

the management under the Comptroller of the Navy; I believe it bears date the 9th of February. *Mr. Sullivan.*

Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether there was an anſwer to that letter?—I do, and it will be found in the Secretary of State's Office.

Did you, upon the whole of the tranſaction, conceive that the Secret Naval Service for which the ſum of £. 16,000 was advanced to Meſſrs. Hammerſley, was performed under the expreſs authority and direction of the Earl Saint Vincent?—I underſtood Sir Andrew Snape Hamond to act in this ſervice under the direction he had received from the Secretary of State, which direction was by the Secretary of State communicated to Earl Saint Vincent.

By what authority did you ſignify to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, on the 18th of February, that Earl Saint Vincent approved much of the direction of the expedition being with him (Sir Andrew Snape Hamond)?—On the authority of Earl Saint Vincent's letter to the Secretary of State on that ſubject, before referred to.

Did you underſtand Earl Saint Vincent to know, that it was intended to defray the expence attending the Stone Expedition, in the firſt inſtance, from the money voted for Naval Services?—I did underſtand Earl Saint Vincent to know that the money for that ſervice was, in the firſt inſtance, to be furniſhed by the Comptroller of the Navy, under whoſe direction it was placed, but that it was finally to be replaced by the Treaſury.

Do you underſtand Earl Saint Vincent's opinion, expreſſed in his letter to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond of 10th March, that the whole expence was to be defrayed by the Treaſury, to refer only to the ultimate replacing, by the Treaſury, of the money ſo applied, in the firſt inſtance, by the Comptroller of the Navy?—That certainly is my underſtanding of the words.

Was it from your own perſonal communication with Earl Saint Vincent, that you formed this opinion?—I formed this opinion principally from the written communication that was made by the Secretary of State to Earl Saint Vincent on the ſubject, and to which I have before referred.

Do you know of any order having been given by Earl Saint Vincent relating to this expedition?—I do.

Was it a verbal order, or in writing?—It was a letter from Earl Saint Vincent to Lord Keith, I believe, of 23d February.

In whoſe poſſeſſion is that letter?—I apprehend Lord Keith's.

Lunæ, 3° die Junii 1805.

EWAN LAW, Eſquire; called in, and examined.

Were you one of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry preſent at the firſt examination of Mr. Abraham Goldſmid, N° 11, of the Appendix to the Eleventh Report?—I was. *Mr. Law.*

Is the Evidence which was given by Mr. Goldſmid before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, on the 25th June 1804, fully ſtated in that Number of the Appendix to the 11th Report?—If it is meant whether all that Mr. Goldſmid intended ſhould be conſidered and taken down as anſwers to the queſtions put to him, I believe it is; I know not that any thing was omitted.

Do you mean all that Mr. Goldſmid intended as anſwers to the five queſtions reported in N° 11, or all that he intended as anſwers to all the queſtions put to him on the 25th June 1804, on the ſubject of the iſſue of Navy Bills to Mr. Glenny, or Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny?—I am not aware of any other anſwers that he gave that were immediately applicable to the iſſue of thoſe Bills, though I muſt obſerve that it is very poſſible, that in the long deſcription of a variety of matters which he

Mr. Law.

those to enter into, there may have been things in his conception of the subject, at the time or since, which he may think might or ought to have been taken down; what I mean is, that there was no intention in the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry of withholding from their Report any thing that was material to the subject under their investigation. I think it likewise proper to observe to the Committee, that, previous to Mr. Goldsmid's examination of the 25th June 1804, stated in the Appendix to the 11th Report, he was on the same day (and I think without any other examination intervening) examined respecting the issue of Exchequer Bills to the Treasurer of the Navy, which examination appears in the Appendix to the 10th Report.

Were any other questions in writing, relative to the issue of the bills to Mr. Glenny, or Messrs. Donaldson and Glenny, put to Mr. Goldsmid on the 25th of June, except those which appear in N° 11.?—I have no recollection of any other questions so put to him, nor do I believe that any others were so put to him than those which appear in N° 11.

Do the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry always reduce to writing those questions which are put to the witnesses before them, as a part of their examination?—It is their constant practice so to do.

Have you any reason to believe, that that practice was deviated from in the examination of Mr. Goldsmid on the 25th of June, as stated in the 11th Report?—I have not.

Did the Commissioners reduce into writing the whole of the answers given by Mr. Goldsmid on 25th June, to the questions then proposed to him in writing by the Commissioners, and set forth in N° 11.?—Whether all that Mr. Goldsmid said, between the time that the question was read to him, and the answer given, as it appears in the examination, was taken down, it is impossible for me to say, as he was with great difficulty brought back from his own digressions to the consideration of the questions put to him; but that the answer taken down was the answer which he rested upon, and all that I believe he considered necessary to state, I am fully convinced. Our method is, after a question is proposed to the witness, and his answer taken down, immediately to read to him both the question and his answer, that it may be then corrected or added to in any way that he may think fit; when the examination is concluded, all the questions and answers are again read over to him, and the witness is at that time particularly desired to attend to see that his evidence is correct, and is then allowed to expunge, alter, or add to any part of it, in the manner he pleases. If I am asked whether all that Mr. Goldsmid said, during the time that he was in the Board Room was taken down, I should certainly say I believe not one hundredth part of it, as he entered into a history of himself, and a variety of matters not material in any shape to the subject of his examination; but, as I have before observed, there was no design in the Commissioners to keep back any part of the evidence, nor do I believe that it was done.

Was there on that day any examination of Mr. Goldsmid, by the Commissioners, except by questions in writing?—Not what I consider as examination.

Were there any questions put to Mr. Goldsmid, or any conversation between Mr. Goldsmid and the Commissioners, or any of them, tending to impress upon their minds the utility of, or advantage to the Public, resulting from the issue of the Navy Bills to Mr. Glenny, and Messrs. Donaldson and Glenny?—I do not recollect any such questions or conversations, though I will not undertake to state all that passed in the conversations with Mr. Goldsmid.

If such questions or conversations had passed, should you have considered them as a material subject of your investigation, so as to have induced you to have taken them down by way of regular question and answer, as part of Mr. Goldsmid's examination?—The examination of Mr. Goldsmid related to the share that he had in the negociation of these Bills; I do not know that I should have looked to him for an opinion as to the utility or necessity of the measure, and I should not probably have considered it necessary to have it taken down, but the Committee will be pleased to consider that I am here speaking for myself individually.

Was

Mr. Law.

Was there any difference of opinion between the Commiſſioners preſent, as to the propriety of omitting any thing that Mr. Goldſmid ſaid, while before you on 25th June, which you have ſtated was not thought fit to reduce into writing?—I do not know that there was any difference of opinion, becauſe I do not know the matter became a ſubject of diſcuſſion.

Did the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry conſider the queſtion of the neceſſity or utility of iſſuing the Bills negociated by Mr. Goldſmid, for the ſupport of Public Credit, to be a point connected with the ſubject of their enquiry?—It did not appear to us that it was requiſite to make any particular enquiry into the neceſſity of the meaſure, judging that whatever the exigency might be, the proper mode of providing for it, was by an application to Parliament; with reſpect to the advantage or utility of the meaſure, we did not conſider that there was any objection to it on that account; the money was raiſed at a very moderate rate of intereſt or expence, and poſſibly in a cheaper way than it could otherwiſe have been procured; we took care in our Report, to guard againſt any imputation of corrupt or improper means of carrying the meaſure into execution, it was what we conceived the illegality of it, which we thought it was our duty to notice; the cheap rate of raiſing the money was ſo obvious, that it did not ſeem to require any enquiry to ſubſtantiate that fact. I would here alſo wiſh the Committee to conſider me as giving particularly my own opinion on the ſubject, though I am not aware it differs from that of the other Members of the Board.

If any witneſs had ſtated to you any fact or opinion, tending to ſhew the neceſſity or utility of the meaſure in queſtion, ſhould you have thought ſuch a ſtatement irrelevant to the matter then under your conſideration?—We have never refuſed to put down whatever might be offered in evidence by any witneſs, without conſidering whether it was immediately relevant to the ſubject matter of the inveſtigation going on, I probably ſhould not have thought matters ſtated on the neceſſity or utility of this meaſure ſufficiently material; but there are ſo many ſhades of difference both in the matter and manner of what may be ſtated in ſuch a caſe, that I ſhould rather have been aſked as to a particular matter of fact, than what I might or might not do under particular circumſtances; but if any thing had been ſaid in the way of evidence, it would have been taken down. I conceive in this point the Commiſſioners muſt exerciſe a proper diſcretion.

If Mr. Goldſmid had ſtated to you, that the meaſure in queſtion was in his opinion indiſpenſably neceſſary, or materially uſeful for the ſupport of Public Credit, and had offered to your conſideration facts and reaſonings in ſupport of ſuch an opinion, ſhould you have thought it proper or not to have entered into that enquiry?—I have already ſtated my reaſons for thinking it was not indiſpenſably neceſſary, which I am not inclined to think any account that Mr. Goldſmid could have given would have altered; I might not therefore have thought it neceſſary to have proceeded further in the enquiry as to this point. I have already ſtated, that I do not recollect that ſuch a ſtatement was made by Mr. Goldſmid, and I hope this Committee will allow me to object to anſwering queſtions of this ſort in matters to which I cannot ſpeak upon recollection.

[Queſtion repeated.]

Mercurii, 5° die Junii 1805.

Mr. Law.

EWAN LAW, Eſquire; called in, and further examined.

If Mr. Goldſmid had ſtated to you, that the meaſure in queſtion, was in his opinion indiſpenſably neceſſary, or materially uſeful for the ſupport of Public Credit, and had offered to your conſideration facts and reaſonings in ſupport of ſuch an opinion, ſhould you have thought it proper or not to have entered into that enquiry?—Had it occurred to me to take into conſideration what I ſhould have done, had ſuch repreſentations been made by Mr. Goldſmid, I ſhould have probably been now

Mr. Law.

now able to answer the question, but that not having been the case it is morally impossible for me to do so, as I cannot say what I should have done at the time under such circumstances; I have, however, no hesitation to state that which I now think upon the subject, namely, that what Mr. Goldsmid might have said on the necessity or expediency of the measure, would not have induced me to propose the entering into the enquiry; I beg leave to add, that as I before stated, that I did not recollect any such communication as that alluded to having been made by Mr. Goldsmid; I am now confirmed in my opinion that he has been mistaken in stating that he had made such a communication.

Can you now state positively, on your further recollection, whether Mr. Goldsmid did or did not state any thing on the subject of the necessity or utility of this measure?—I cannot say positively, but I firmly believe he did not.

You having stated that Mr. Goldsmid went into very long digressions, are you confident in your belief and recollection, that no part of those digressions related to the necessity or expediency of the measure?—I do not recollect, nor do I believe that they did.

You having stated you believed that not one hundredth part of what Mr. Goldsmid stated before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, is recorded in their Report, do you mean that no part of the remaining ninety-nine parts had reference to the necessity or expediency of the measure?—I do mean that I believe so.

Were the questions put to Mr. Goldsmid on the 25th of June, and recorded in the Report, prepared beforehand, or were they framed out of the matter that arose in the course of his examination?—I firmly believe that they were prepared beforehand.

Did you conceive, then, that nothing was material to your enquiry, so far as Mr. Goldsmid was concerned, except the matters to which those questions so previously prepared were directed?—I do conceive that to have been the case; had any other questions occurred to me at the time, I should have proposed them to have been taken down.

Did the Naval Commissioners put no other questions to Mr. Goldsmid than those which are recorded in the Report?—I am not aware of it, but I cannot speak positively to this point, there possibly might have been explanatory questions, or others which I do not recollect.

If there were any other questions put to Mr. Goldsmid, were they put to him after he had been sworn?—I should imagine they were.

Did the Naval Commissioners put questions, or receive the evidence of any other person, touching the necessity or utility of the measure?—No other questions were put that I recollect, but such as appear in the Appendix to the 11th Report.

On what foundation or evidence did the Naval Commissioners state, that they could not admit the measure to have been indispensably necessary for the support of Public Credit (*vide* 11. Report, p. 486.)?—They proceeded on the idea, that the irregular method adopted for raising money could not be indispensably necessary, when Parliament could have effected the supply by other means. I must own it did not appear to me necessary to call evidence to that point.

When the Naval Commissioners state themselves to have enquired, whether the difficulties in obtaining money for the service of the Navy, stated to have existed in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, arose from any unusual deficiencies in the Navy Estimates for those years, do you conceive that that enquiry had no reference to the necessity or expediency of the measure in question?—It might refer to the measure of raising money, but I do not conceive that it related to the necessity or expediency of taking that method of doing it.

Were the Naval Commissioners apprized of the manner in which the Navy Estimates are prepared?—I do not know that they were very perfectly informed upon

upon that ſubject; but I think ſome information was given to them by Sir Andrew Snape Hamond in his evidence; it may be uſeful here to obſerve, that the intention of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry being to ſtate a matter of irregularity ſufficiently obvious from the nature of it, they did not go into an inveſtigation with that minuteneſs which they might otherwiſe have done. *Mr. Law.*

Was it not the intention of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, to ſtate any circumſtances that might tend to juſtify or extenuate the Act which they thought illegal?—The Commiſſioners directed their enquiry principally to what regarded the conduct of the Naval Department placed under their inſpection, in the iſſue of the Bills in queſtion. The ſtate of the Exchequer, and other matters politically relating to this ſubject, belong to the Department of the Treaſury; they therefore did not carry the enquiry ſo far as to enable them to ſtate what circumſtances might be brought in juſtification or extenuation of the meaſure.

Did the Commiſſioners conſider the prices of Victualling and Naval Stores in the years 1800 and 1801, as matters under the cognizance of the Naval Department of Government?—Certainly.

Did they make any enquiry into the prices of Naval and Victualling Stores at the period when the Bills in queſtion were iſſued?—They did not.

Does the obſervation made by the Naval Commiſſioners (p. 486 of the 11th Report); viz. "it was certainly proper that the Public Credit ſhould be ſupported; "but we cannot admit that this meaſure was indiſpenſably neceſſary for that pur- "poſe," refer to the conduct of the Naval Department, or to that of the Department of the Treaſury?—The obſervation made in the Report applies to part of an anſwer given by Sir Andrew Snape Hamond (pages 497 and 498.) viz. "the great "object therefore was to keep up the credit of the Ninety-day Bills; and as no "Fund was excluſively ſet apart for the payment of them, the amount being per- "fectly uncertain, the expedient of iſſuing new Bills to pay thoſe becoming due, "was abſolutely neceſſary to keep up their credit;" the miniſterial part of the tranſaction belonged to the Navy Board, and we have ſtated that they had orders from the Lords of the Treaſury for the iſſue of theſe Bills; but if the Public Credit was to be ſupported, it could only be done by meaſures carried into effect under the orders of the Executive Government; and in that light the obſervation refers to the Department of the Treaſury.

Did not the neceſſity ſo ſtated by Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, refer to facts and conſiderations principally in the cognizance of the Executive Government?—Yes, I think they did.

Did the Commiſſioners think themſelves at liberty to enquire into any thing that the Treaſury might have to alledge in their juſtification?—They did not.

Is all that Sir Andrew Snape Hamond ſtated, by way of objection to anſwer the queſtion put to him in page 498, fully ſtated in that part of the Appendix?—I believe the whole is very exactly ſtated.

Had you been led to underſtand, when Sir Andrew Snape Hamond objected to anſwer that queſtion, that he did ſo without having in his contemplation at the time any ſpecific grounds upon which ſuch anſwer would have criminated himſelf; would you have admitted the validity of ſuch objection?—Certainly not; I took it for granted that his objection applied to the queſtion put to him, relative to the power of the Navy Board or Comptroller to draw Bills otherwiſe than for ſervices performed, &c. as it was directly in anſwer to that queſtion that his objection was made.

Did any thing paſs at any ſubſequent period, to lead you to believe Sir Andrew Snape Hamond had declined anſwering that queſtion, without having any ſpecific grounds for apprehending that the anſwer might criminate himſelf?—There did not; I conſidered Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's objection to anſwer, to be that which alone entitled him to be permitted to decline it, namely, what is ſet forth in the 5th clauſe, and nothing did occur afterwards to make me alter my opinion.

Mr. Law.

It appearing in page 502, that the Commiſſioners aſked the following queſtion of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond. "Did the Expences of the Navy, ſince the eſtabliſh-"ment of the Ninety-day Bills, in the years in which money was raiſed by the Bills "iſſued as before deſcribed, exceed the Eſtimate in a greater degree than the years "preceding in which this meaſure was not had recourſe to;" and that Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's anſwer was as follows: "I muſt refer to the expence of the Navy "for thoſe years, for an anſwer to that queſtion;" was Sir Andrew Snape Hamond or any one elſe deſired by the Commiſſioners to make a reference to the expence of the Navy for thoſe years?—I believe not.

Were there upon Mr. Goldſmid's examination, before any written queſtions were put down, ſeveral converſations by him with the Commiſſioners, to make them underſtand the uſe of the meaſure, conducted by way of queſtion and anſwer, as here?—Certainly not.

If there had been any ſuch converſations ſo conducted, do you think you muſt have recollected it?—I think I muſt.

Was there a rough Copy made of Mr. Goldſmid's examination, and was there a fair Copy afterwards made for him to ſign?—I have no doubt but there was.

Was any alteration made in the fair Copy, other than by his deſire or with his aſſent?—I am not aware that any alteration was made in the fair Copy, and I think I can ſpeak with certainty, if there was that it was by his deſire.

Did the fair Copy correſpond with the rough, and if it differed in any particular, was ſuch difference made at the requeſt or with the conſent of Mr. Goldſmid?—I do not recollect that there was any difference between the foul and the fair Copy, and have no doubt that if any ſuch difference had ariſen, it would have been rectified, ſo that the fair Copy ſhould exhibit the queſtion and anſwer as underſtood by Mr. Goldſmid.

Had Mr. Goldſmid, before he ſigned his examination, full opportunity given to him to make ſuch alterations as he thought proper in the anſwers taken down?—Certainly.

Was it clearly explained to Mr. Goldſmid, that he was entitled at that time to make any ſuch alterations?—I have no doubt that it was, becauſe it is the eſtabliſhed, and I believe, the invariable practice of the Commiſſioners to do ſo.

Had Mr. Goldſmid any reaſon given to him by the Commiſſioners to expect that any other evidence or examination, would be inſerted by them in this Report, except ſuch as he ſigned in their preſence?—I believe there was not, and I think it impoſſible it ſhould be ſo.

Do you mean that the whole of what was taken down originally in the courſe of Mr. Goldſmid's examination, was tranſcribed into the fair Copy?—I am perſuaded that every anſwer given by Mr. Goldſmid was tranſcribed into the fair Copy as given by him, unleſs any alterations were previouſly made in the foul Copy by his deſire.

Do you mean to ſtate this reſpecting all the anſwers Mr. Goldſmid gave in the courſe of his examination, or only reſpecting thoſe anſwers which were given by him to the queſtions which you have ſtated to have been previouſly prepared?—I mean this to apply to any of the anſwers given by Mr. Goldſmid, if there were any given to queſtions not previouſly prepared. I have before ſtated my belief that the queſtions to Mr. Goldſmid were previouſly written, but it is poſſible (though I have no reaſon to think that was the caſe) that ſome of the queſtions might have been put down in the courſe of the examination. It is to be underſtood, that the preparing of queſtions does not exclude the introduction of other queſtions as they might occur.

Jovis, 6° die Junii 1805.

Mr. Law.

EWAN LAW, Eſquire; called in, and further examined.

When you ſpeak of queſtions having been previouſly prepared, do you mean, prepared before Mr. Goldſmid came before you?—Yes, I do.

You

Mr. Law.

You have ſtated a firm belief, that all the queſtions put to Mr. Goldſmid on the 25th of June, as they appear in the Appendix to the 11th Report, were ſo prepared beforehand, do you continue in that belief?—I ſee no reaſon to think otherwiſe.

Is it not poſſible that other queſtions may have been put, and anſwers received to them, which do not appear in Mr. Goldſmid's examination in the 11th Report?—I cannot ſpeak to poſſibilities; but no queſtion not put in writing is conſidered as ſuch by the Commiſſioners.

Explain what you mean by the word "ſuch" in your laſt anſwer?—I mean that no queſtions not taken down, and the anſwers thereto entered in the examinations, are conſidered as forming a part of the evidence upon which the Reports are grounded; I meant to exclude whatever may paſs in the way of explanation or converſation.

Do the original drafts of Mr. Goldſmid's examination remain?—They do not; none of the foul Copies are preſerved; the examinations being ſigned by the parties, it is not thought at all neceſſary to preſerve them.

What do you mean the Committee to underſtand by the excluſion of explanations?—I mean to ſtate, that the Commiſſioners take down whatever is proper in the courſe of the examination, but that they do not hold themſelves bound to put upon their proceedings every word that paſſes in the Board Room, whether it be in explaining to witneſſes the meaning of queſtions which they may not comprehend, or in calling their attention to anſwers which they may have given, which may not ſtrictly apply: I think it unneceſſary to go further in this matter, as the Committee muſt be aware that it would be next to impoſſible to act otherwiſe; no Witneſs is ever denied the opportunity of explaining himſelf on any ſubject, nor is his explanation if deſired, or given with a view of being taken down in evidence, refuſed.

When Mr. Goldſmid was before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry on the 25th of June, was there any examination of him by the Commiſſioners, whether verbally or in writing, conducted by way of queſtion and anſwer, as here, except what appears in the Appendix to the 11th Report?—There was not.

Would any exculpatory evidence given by Mr. Goldſmid be excluded from his recorded teſtimony, unleſs the terms of the queſtion propoſed to him went to that point?—No part of Mr. Goldſmid's evidence would have been excluded.

Did the Commiſſioners make any enquiry into the circumſtances of the times when the iſſue of the Navy Bills took place, in order to aſcertain whether any application to Parliament was then practicable?—They made no enquiry into the circumſtances of the times.

You appear to have been preſent on the 25th of June, when Mr. Goldſmid was firſt examined, and on the 9th July on his ſecond examination, do you recollect thoſe days diſtinctly?—There is nothing that occurs to my mind that enables me to anſwer the queſtion in the affirmative.

Is the Committee to underſtand that the evidence you have given, relative to the manner in which Mr. Goldſmid was examined, ariſes rather from a general impreſſion of the mode of conducting buſineſs before the Board, than from a recollection of each day, and the tranſactions of each day?—I cannot immediately refer back to all the anſwers to the various queſtions that have been put to me reſpecting my recollection of facts, circumſtances, and opinions, regarding Mr. Goldſmid's examination; when I have ſpoke to matters within my recollection, I mean them to have been conſidered as grounded on ſuch recollection; whether connected with or aſſiſted by a knowledge of the courſe of proceedings, I cannot pretend to ſay; but if any particular queſtion is put to me on this point, I ſhall be able to give a more direct anſwer to it. I do not think it is in my power to diſtinguiſh from recollection what paſſed on each of thoſe days reſpectively.

You

Mr. Law.

You mentioned, in a former anſwer, Mr. Goldſmid's digreſſions in his evidence; can you recollect on which day he was led into the greater extent of digreſſions?—I believe it was on the firſt.

Can you ſtate on what you have founded that belief?—I cannot ſtate the facts, but ſuch is the impreſſion of my mind.

Can you ſtate, from your recollection, what period of time did Mr. Goldſmid's examination on the 25th of June, contained in the Appendix to the 10th and 11th Reports, occupy?—I cannot.

Can you ſtate what length of time his ſecond examination of the 9th of July took?—I cannot.

You appear to have been preſent on 2d November, when the Earl St. Vincent was examined before the Naval Commiſſioners; was the queſtion which ſtands ſecond* in that examination prepared beforehand, or framed after any converſation with Earl St. Vincent at that time?—It was framed beforehand.

Had the Commiſſioners any converſation with Earl St. Vincent on the ſubject of that queſtion, previous to their putting the queſtion to him, and taking down his anſwer?—I think not.

Had they any explanatory converſation with Earl St. Vincent upon the ſubject of that queſtion, after having put it to him, and taken down his anſwer?—If I recollect right, while the queſtions and anſwers were writing fair, ſome converſation took place with repect to the Stone Expedition, and that Earl St. Vincent ſaid this money cannot belong to that buſineſs, or words to that effect.

Had the queſtion been communicated to Earl St. Vincent previous to his coming before you?—Not to my knowledge; I have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was.

Did any of the Commiſſioners ſuggeſt to Earl St. Vincent, at the time of his examination, that the Secret Service referred to might poſſibly be the Stone Expedition?—I believe Captain Nicholls, one of the Commiſſioners, did ſuggeſt whether it might not poſſibly be the Stone Expedition.

Had the Commiſſioners generally, or you perſonally, reaſon to know or believe that the Secret Service referred to was in point of fact the Stone Expedition?—I cannot ſpeak as to the knowledge or belief of the other Commiſſioners; I had no knowledge or belief on the ſubject, at leaſt there is nothing occurs to my preſent recollection to make me think I had.

When Captain Nicholls ſuggeſted to Earl St Vincent the queſtion whether the Secret Service referred to might not be the Stone Expedition, did he aſſign any reaſon for that ſuggeſtion?—I do not recollect that he did; the whole paſſed in the form of converſation.

When Earl St. Vincent ſtated that it could not be the Stone Expedition, did he aſſign any and what reaſons for that ſtatement?—I really do not recollect.

Did Earl St. Vincent appear to be apprized of any other ſecret Naval Service carried on between 18th February and 21ſt April 1804, for which money might poſſibly be iſſued?—I do not recollect that he gave me any reaſon to think ſo.

Can you account why the ſum is ſtated at £. 14,000. in the queſtion put to Earl St. Vincent, when in the body of the Report, p. 492, referring to the Appendix N° 4, it is ſtated at £. 16,000.?—I cannot; I imagine it is ſome miſtake.

Did Earl St. Vincent, in ſaying that this could not apply to the Stone Expedition, make any reference to the particular ſum ſtated in your queſtion?—I believe not.

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* Note.—The queſtion and anſwer here referred to, which are printed in the Examination of the Right Honourable Earl St. Vincent, K. B. taken upon Oath the 2d November 1804, (Appendix to the Eleventh Report of Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, N° 23, page 533,) were as follows:

"It appearing, that the ſum of fourteen thouſand pounds was advanced by the Navy Board to Meſſrs. "T. Hammerſley and Company, between the 18th of February and 21ſt of April 1804, for a Secret Ser- "vice; was the Comptroller of the Navy authorized by you to perform any Secret Service for which "this money was advanced, or had you any knowledge of the tranſaction?"—"He was not; nor have "I any knowledge of the tranſaction."

In

Mr. Law.

In page 492 of the 11th Report, the Commiſſioners ſtate the ſum of £. 16,000. to be advanced for the performance of a Secret Naval Service, which was directed by one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate, point out that part of the evidence from which you collected that this Service was ſo directed?—It does not appear that it is mentioned in the evidence, any otherwiſe than as it appears by an Account in page 509, in the 11th Report; ſtating, "That theſe Bills had been "iſſued by order of His Majeſty's Government for a Secret Service, which is not "yet completed."

State to the Committee on what evidence you reported this fact; viz. that this Secret Service was directed by one of His Majeſty's Secretaries of State?—I am not clear whether any information did come from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, or whether it was inferred from that entry in the margin of the Account.

See whether you can point it out in Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's evidence?—I cannot.

It appearing in the Account from the Navy Office, that theſe Bills were iſſued for a Secret Service, was any queſtion put to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, as to the nature of that Service?—I do not recollect that there was.

Had the ſubſtance of the ſecond queſtion, though not in the ſame form in which it ſtands in the 11th Report, been communicated to Earl St. Vincent before he came before you?—I really cannot ſay, I myſelf had not any communication with Earl St. Vincent on that ſubject, excepting as one of the Commiſſioners when he appeared before us.

Veneris, 7° die Junii, 1805.

HENRY NICHOLLS, Eſquire; called in, and examined.

Mr. Nicholls.

It appearing that you were preſent at the examination of Mr. Goldſmid before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, on the 25th of June 1804, were the queſtions which were propoſed to him, and which appear in N°. 11, in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, prepared and written before Mr. Goldſmid came to the Board?—I firmly believe they were, and to the beſt of my knowledge and belief they were written by myſelf.

Were the anſwers which he gave to thoſe queſtions taken down in writing, and afterwards read over to him?—They were, but it was with conſiderable difficulty the Board could obtain direct anſwers from Mr. Goldſmid.

Had he full opportunity to correct any error in the anſwers ſo taken down, and was it explained to him that he might do ſo if he pleaſed?—Moſt aſſuredly he had; the general practice of the Board is, after the evidence has been taken down, to tell the perſon examined that the queſtions and anſwers are about to be read over, to give him an opportunity of altering or amending any anſwers which he may have given to the queſtions put to him; and I do not believe there has been any inſtance in which the Board has departed from ſuch practice, or any inſtance in which they have refuſed to take down any evidence offered by the party examined, however irrelevant it may have been to the ſubject of the enquiry. After the rough copy of the evidence has been ſo read to the party, a fair copy of the evidence is made, and previous to its being read to the perſon examined, it has been the general practice of the Board, and in no inſtance has it, to my knowledge, been departed from, to tell the perſon examined that he is at liberty to amend, alter, or explain any part of the evidence which has been given by him, which would be added to his evidence by way of amendment: I am ſatisfied this was done with reſpect to Mr. Goldſmid's evidence. The additions which appear to the evidence, as taken before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, in the Appendixes to the ſeveral Reports, are made by the deſire of the perſons examined, at the time when the fair copies of the evidence are read over to them, which is ſometimes done on the day on which the evidence is given, but more generally on the following day, or at the ſubſequent

Mr. Nicholls.

period ſtated in the Appendix, when the examinants have deſired to amend their evidence; all alterations upon reading of the rough copies of the evidence to the parties are made at the time, by ſtriking out the anſwers they may have given, and permitting them to ſubſtitute ſuch anſwers as they may judge proper.

Did the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry direct the fair copy to be made different in any reſpect from the rough copy, except in ſuch particulars as Mr. Goldſmid deſired or approved of, or was it in fact ſo made?—They did not; I call God to witneſs, and declare in the moſt ſolemn manner in which man is capable of ſpeaking, that the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry have not, to my knowledge, withheld or kept back any part of the evidence given before them, or any document, paper, or writing, that would have tended to the crimination or exculpation of any individual whoſe conduct they were authorized to enquire into; and that they have not neglected, as far as I am capable of judging, to purſue any courſe of examination, or means of obtaining knowledge, that would have tended to criminate or exculpate ſuch individuals.

Did you, in point of fact, on a ſubject of ſuch ſerious crimination of Government, as that contained in page 486 of your Eleventh Report, where you ſay, "It was certainly proper that the public credit ſhould be ſupported, but we cannot admit that this meaſure was indiſpenſably neceſſary for that purpoſe," enter into any courſe of examination touching that neceſſity?—The meaſure alluded to was the iſſue of £. 4,300,000 of fictitious Navy Bills, for the purpoſe of raiſing money; the meaſure did not appear to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, as Parliament was ſitting during the time when moſt of theſe Bills were ſo iſſued; and I did not, as one of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, feel that that Board was competent to go into a courſe of examination touching that neceſſity, nor did they, in fact, go into ſuch examination.

If Mr. Goldſmid had offered any evidence touching that neceſſity, would you have thought it foreign to the ſubject of your enquiry?—Had Mr. Goldſmid offered ſuch evidence, I think it would have been taken down as a part of his examination, and have appeared in the Appendix, but I do not think it would have been noticed in the Report, as I did not think the Board competent to go into an enquiry as to the neceſſity of the meaſure.

If you did not think the Board competent to go into ſuch enquiry, can you give a reaſon why the Board thought itſelf competent to give the opinion before recited in page 486 of the Eleventh Report?—The Board thought itſelf competent to give ſuch opinion, from a knowledge that Parliament was ſitting during the time when the greater part of the Bills were iſſued for the purpoſe of raiſing money, but they did not think themſelves competent to call upon the Lords of the Treaſury to know what was the ſtate of the Treaſury at the different periods when thoſe Bills were iſſued.

Did the Board enter into any enquiry as to the ſitting of Parliament, as connected with the reſpective commencements and continuance of the iſſue of the Bills above referred to?—The Board did not enter into any ſuch enquiry; it will be ſeen, on reference to the dates of the ſeveral Bills, that the greater part of them were iſſued during the time that Parliament is uſually ſitting.

Did the Board take into their conſideration, whether Parliament was or was not ſitting at the reſpective commencements of theſe iſſues?—I do not underſtand what is meant by the reſpective commencements of theſe iſſues; the Board were aware that Parliament was not ſitting when the Bills were firſt iſſued in October 1800.

Are you not aware that it appears from the Account, N° 4. in the Appendix, that theſe Bills ceaſed to iſſue for a time on the 7th of March 1801, and commenced again on the 9th of September of that year?—It appears ſo on reference to the Report, and it alſo appears they were continued to be iſſued until May 1802, without any material lapſe of time.

Were the anſwers which appear in the printed examination of Mr. Goldſmid, given by him to each queſtion diſtinctly upon its being read to him, or were they the

Mr. Nicholls.

the ſubſtance of his converſations with the Commiſſioners, put in writing by the Clerk after the Commiſſioners had conſulted amongſt themſelves, and determined how much it was requiſite to have written down?—The Commiſſioners never conſulted how much of Mr. Goldſmid's evidence it was neceſſary to take down; there was conſiderable difficulty in obtaining direct anſwers from Mr. Goldſmid; as far as I am capable of recollecting, the anſwers to each queſtion were dictated by Mr. Goldſmid, and moſt aſſuredly they were ſuch as Mr. Goldſmid approved of, as I believe Mr. Goldſmid did alter ſome of his anſwers upon the evidence being read over to him.

When Mr. Goldſmid appeared before the Commiſſioners on the 25th June 1804, was there any examination of Mr. Goldſmid by the Commiſſioners, either verbally or in writing, conducted by way of queſtion and anſwer, as here, except what appears in the Appendixes to the Tenth and Eleventh Reports?—I am ſatisfied there was not, the whole of the ſubſtance of the evidence given by Mr. Goldſmid was taken down, and appears in the Appendix to thoſe Reports, but there was a great deal of irrelevant converſation between Mr. Goldſmid and ſome of the Members of the Board, which was not taken down.

Did Mr. Goldſmid, when he was before the Cemmiſſioners on the 25th of June 1804 or 9th of July, ſtate any thing to them on the ſubject of the neceſſity or utility of the iſſue of the Bills in queſtion, and if he did, at what time and in what manner?—I do not believe that Mr. Goldſmid did ſtate any thing to the Board on either of thoſe days, as to the neceſſity or utility of the meaſure; and if he had ſtated any thing as to the utility of the meaſure, I am ſatisfied it would have been ſtrongly impreſſed upon my mind.

Why, if Mr. Goldſmid had made ſuch ſtatements, would it have made ſuch impreſſion on your mind?—Becauſe the ſubject was frequently diſcuſſed at the Board, as to the neceſſity of the meaſure; and comparing the meaſure adopted by Government for raiſing money, with any other meaſure thought practicable for the ſame purpoſe; and I am ſure in the courſe of the various diſcuſſions which did take place, that I ſhould myſelf have ſtated any thing which Mr. Goldſmid might have ſaid as to the utility of the meaſure.

By whom were thoſe various diſcuſſions carried on?—By the different Members of the Board; I did myſelf generally take a part in ſuch diſcuſſions.

Had thoſe diſcuſſions reference to the ſubject of this Report?—Moſt aſſuredly.

Were they carried on with a view of making up the opinion of the Board as to the expediency or inexpediency of this particular meaſure?—They were carried on with a view to make up the opinion of the Board on the Report.

Did you examine any evidence touching the neceſſity or utility of the meaſure?—None; but ſome queſtions which may appear to have relation thereto, which were put to the Comptroller of the Navy, and appear in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report.

Did you examine Mr. Goldſmid as to the neceſſity or utility of the meaſure?—Moſt aſſuredly not.

Did you conceive Mr. Goldſmid to be a perſon competent to ſpeak of the comparative advantage or diſadvantage of different modes of raiſing money?—I never conſidered whether Mr. Goldſmid was or was not competent; if I had formed a judgment from his manner, I ſhould not have thought him competent.

Did you conſider the Comptroller of the Navy as the moſt competent perſon whom you could call before you, to enable you to form a judgment as to the comparative advantage or diſadvantage of different modes of raiſing money?—No.

If the opinion of the Board, formed on the diſcuſſions before referred to, had been favourable to the utility or neceſſity of this meaſure compared with others, would it have been ſtated in the Eleventh Report?—It is impoſſible for any individual Member of a Board compoſed of five perſons, to ſtate what would or what would not have been entered in a Report to be drawn up by them.

Would

Mr. Nicholls. Would it have raiſed a queſtion amongſt the Commiſſioners, whether it would or would not have been ſtated in their Report?—I think it certainly would.

Lunæ, 10° die Junii 1805.

HENRY NICHOLLS, Eſquire; called in, and further examined.

Mr. Nicholls. Adverting to the queſtion put to you the laſt but one on Friday laſt, would you, as a Member of the Board, have thought it right that it ſhould be ſo ſtated?—If the neceſſity or the utility of the meaſure had appeared in the ſeveral diſcuſſions before the Board, I think I ſhould have voted for its being ſtated in the Report.

Were the Commiſſioners aware that the Navy Eſtimates are framed with reference to the number of men voted, and not with reference to the prices of Naval Stores and Proviſions?—I certainly was, and I believe the other Members of the Board were.

Were they aware that the exceſs of expenditure for the Naval Service beyond the votes of the year, makes part of the Navy Debt which is laid before Parliament in the enſuing year, or did they make any enquiry into that ſubject?—I really do not know whether they were aware of that circumſtance or not, and I believe they made no enquiry into the ſubject.

Were they aware that the Navy Ninety-day Bills outſtanding at the end of each year, make part of the Navy Debt which is laid before Parliament in the enſuing year, or did they make any enquiry into that ſubject?—I do not know that they were aware of that circumſtance, nor do I know they made any enquiry into that ſubject.

Did they enquire into the price of Naval and Victualling Stores at the period of the firſt iſſue of the Bills negociated by Mr. Goldſmid, in the year 1800?—Certainly not.

Did they enquire into the ſtate of the money market at that period, or at the period of the iſſue of the Bills negociated by Mr. Goldſmid, in September 1801?—They did not go into that enquiry or the enquiries before alluded to, becauſe whatever were the prices of Naval Stores, or the ſtate of the money market, it appeared to them while Parliament was ſitting, that if the votes for the ſervice of the Navy had been inſufficient, there might have been a vote of Exchequer Bills to have ſupplied ſuch deficiency.

Did Mr. Goldſmid while before the Board, on the 25th June 1804, give the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry any information reſpecting the ſtate of the money market, at or during the continuance of the iſſue of the Bills in queſtion?—I firmly believe he did not.

Are you poſitive he did not?—I have a tolerable good memory, and I ſhould ſwear, if called upon, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief that he did not.

Did Mr. Goldſmid ſtate any facts or opinions to ſhew that the iſſue of the Bills in queſtion was a more advantageous mode of raiſing money, under the then exiſting circumſtances, than by an iſſue of Exchequer Bills?—I firmly believe he did not.

In point of fact, was any part of Mr. Goldſmid's evidence taken down, which did not appear to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry to be direct anſwers to the queſtions previouſly prepared and put to him?—It is impoſſible for me on recollection to ſay, but I think it probable that Mr. Goldſmid might have given anſwers which were not conſidered direct anſwers, and which Mr. Goldſmid might have altered or amended previous to the fair copy of his evidence being made.

Do you mean to ſay, that no part of Mr. Goldſmid's anſwers was omitted to be taken down, or was altered and amended, except at his expreſs deſire?—I moſt aſſuredly mean to ſay, that Mr. Goldſmid's anſwers were not altered or amended except

except at his expreſs deſire, nor do I know that any part of his anſwers were omitted to be taken down. *Mr. Nicholls.*

Are his anſwers, as reported in the Appendix in the Eleventh Report, in the very words uſed and dictated by him?—It is impoſſible for me to ſay, but I believe they are as they were originally taken down, or as they were amended by him.

Did any anſwers or words of Mr. Goldſmid's, that you conſidered as irrelevant, relate in any way to the policy, utility, neceſſity, or œconomy of the meaſure of the iſſue of Navy Bills?—This is a queſtion that has in ſubſtance been put to me more than once, and I call God to witneſs, that I do not believe Mr. Goldſmid ſtated to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, any thing reſpecting the policy, the utility, the neceſſity, or the œconomy of that meaſure.

Was all that Mr. Goldſmid offered as evidence taken down, whether you conſidered it relevant or not, and entered in the Appendix?—I believe all that was offered by Mr. Goldſmid as evidence in anſwer to the queſtions that were previouſly written, and put to him, was taken down; and I believe all that he offered as evidence appears in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, except ſuch part of the anſwers as were amended at his deſire.

Do you ſpeak from an exact recollection of what paſſed in Mr. Goldſmid's evidence, ſpecifically on the 25th June and 9th July, or only from your recollection of the general practice of the Board?—I ſpeak from the general practice of the Board, and from the beſt of my recollection with reſpect to Mr. Goldſmid's evidence.

What do you mean by the conſiderable difficulties which the Board had to obtain direct anſwers from Mr. Goldſmid?—I mean to allude to Mr. Goldſmid's confuſed manner in dictating the anſwers to the queſtions put to him, and firſt calling upon one Member and then on another to explain his anſwers to them.

Did Mr. Goldſmid, at any time during his examination or ſubſequent to it, expreſs any diſſatisfaction to the Commiſſioners at the mode in which that examination was conducted, or any apprehenſion that his evidence was imperfectly taken down?—Moſt aſſuredly not.

Did you, or did the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry in general, conceive that an iſſue of Exchequer Bills could have been voted by Parliament at the reſpective periods when the Bills to Mr. Glenny, and Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, were iſſued, without cauſing a great depreciation of Exchequer Bills then outſtanding, and without great conſequent loſs to the Public?—I did not enter into ſuch conſiderations, nor do I believe the other Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry did.

Did Mr. Goldſmid, in the courſe of his converſations with the Commiſſioners, ſtate any thing tending to prove that His Majeſty's Government was either not juſtifiable in iſſuing Navy Bills, or that they had not adopted the beſt mode of raiſing money for the ſupporting of Public Credit?—I believe not.

If Mr. Goldſmid had made ſuch a ſtatement, ſhould you have conſidered it as ſubject matter for your Report?—I believe not, as the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry did not feel themſelves authorized to go into ſuch enquiry.

You having mentioned that all the queſtions put to Mr. Goldſmid, were written down before Mr. Goldſmid came to the Board, was that the caſe with regard to all the other witneſſes whoſe evidence appears in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report?—It has been the general practice of the Board to write down queſtions previous to the examination of individuals, and to put ſuch further queſtions as may be neceſſary upon the matter that may ariſe out of the evidence; but it is impoſſible for me to ſay whether the whole of the queſtions put to the other witneſſes, whoſe evidence appears in the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, was written down previous to their examination, without reading the whole of the evidence given by them, and conſidering whether the queſtions were or were not written down previous to their examination.

Mr. Nicholls.

Can you ſtate why your recollection, that every queſtion put to Mr. Goldſmid was written down previous to his coming before the Board, is more perfect than as to the examination of the other witneſſes?—Becauſe Mr. Goldſmid's examination is conſiderably ſhorter than that of other witneſſes, and I have particularly directed my attention to the queſtions put to Mr. Goldſmid ſince the ſitting of this Committee.

Can you recollect what length of time Mr. Goldſmid was before the Board on the 25th June, when he gave the evidence contained in the Tenth and Eleventh Reports?—I certainly cannot.

Is it from the preſent view and conſideration of the queſtions put to Mr. Goldſmid on the 25th of June, that you conclude, in point of fact, the queſtions were all written down previous to his coming before you?—It is from a belief that I did myſelf write the queſtions down previous to Mr. Goldſmid's examination.

Were the four queſtions, which appear by the Appendix to the Eleventh Report, page 502, to have been put to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond on the 8th June 1804, written down previous to his coming before the Board of Commiſſioners?—I believe they were not; the third queſtion was, I believe, put by myſelf upon the matter growing out of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's anſwer to the firſt queſtion.

Do you recollect whether the other three were, or any of them?—I cannot ſpeak with certainty; Sir Andrew Snape Hamond attended on the 8th of June for the purpoſe of ſigning his evidence, and was not ſummoned by the Board; but I am inclined to think the firſt and ſecond queſtions were written down previous to his coming there.

When queſtions were written down previous to the perſon coming before the Commiſſioners, were they diſcuſſed and agreed to be put by the Members of the Board?—I believe in all inſtances where the perſons attending have been ſummoned before the Board by precept, the queſtions have been read to the Board, and ſuch of them diſcuſſed as were judged neceſſary.

Do you recollect any diſcuſſions on any of the four queſtions put to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond on that day?—I do not believe any of thoſe queſtions were diſcuſſed, they do not ſeem to me of a nature that the Board were likely to diſcuſs; and the third queſtion was, I believe, put by myſelf in the courſe of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's examination, and not objected to by the Board.

Look at the Report, page 492, and to the Appendix, N° 4, page 508, and then turn to page 533, N° 23, of the Eleventh Report; the ſum advanced to Meſſrs. Hammerſley, between 18th February and 21ſt April, being ſtated in page 492 of the Report, and page 508 of the Appendix, at £. 16,000, and the ſecond queſtion in Appendix N° 23, ſtating it at £. 14,000; can you account for this difference?—In putting the laſt queſtion to Earl St. Vincent, there appears to have been an error, which I ſhould think had ariſen from adding up the amount of the Ninety-day Bills advanced to Meſſrs. Hammerſley, and not including the ready money Impreſt Bills.

Was the ſecond queſtion in N° 23, prepared before Earl St. Vincent came to his examination?—I am ſatisfied it was.

Did any thing, and what, paſs between Earl St. Vincent and the Commiſſioners, or any of them, relative to the ſubject of that queſtion, which is not recorded in the Appendix?—I did myſelf aſk Earl St. Vincent, if he thought the money iſſued to Meſſrs. Hammerſley and Co. could be for the purpoſe of defraying the expence of the Stone Ships; I do not recollect the preciſe words of his Lordſhip's anſwer, but the ſubſtance of it was, that he was ſatisfied it would not, as he had been aſſured that the expence of the Stone Ships ſhould not be defrayed out of the money voted for the ſervice of the Navy; whether this queſtion was put to Earl St. Vincent immediately upon his giving the anſwer to the ſecond queſtion in the Appendix, or whether it was while the fair copy of the evidence was making (as his Lordſhip remained in the room) I cannot ſay.

Had

Had the Commiſſioners, or any of them, reaſon at that time to know or believe the Secret Service referred to, was in fact the Stone Expedition?—Moſt aſſuredly they had not, I had myſelf looked to every ſervice which I thought this money could have been advanced for. *Mr. Nicholls.*

Did Earl St. Vincent mention the amount of the ſum ſaid to be advanced for that ſervice (which you ſay was erroneouſly ſtated by you to him at £. 14,000, inſtead of £. 16,000) as one of his grounds for not believing the ſervice in queſtion to have been the Stone Expedition?—Lord St. Vincent appeared to be altogether unacquainted that any money iſſued for the ſervice of the Navy had been advanced to defray the expence of the Stone Ships; I do not believe his Lordſhip mentioned any ſum as having been advanced for that purpoſe.

Had you or any other of the Commiſſioners, to your knowledge, any communication with Earl St. Vincent relative to the ſubject matter, or to the framing the Eleventh Report, previous to his examination before you?—I believe I ſaw Lord St. Vincent twice only from the commencement of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, to the time of his quitting the Admiralty; and I think in the firſt converſation I had with him, ſoon after the commencement of the Commiſſion, the ſubject of the iſſue of fictitious Navy Bills was mentioned; and I think in a converſation I had with Earl St. Vincent, ſince he quitted the Admiralty, I did aſk him if he knew for what purpoſe the money had been impreſted to Meſſrs. Hammerſley: I do not know that the other Members of the Board had any commmunication with Earl St. Vincent.

Can you recollect at about what time this laſt communication took place?—I really do not recollect; but the impreſſion of my mind is, it was about ſix weeks or two months before Lord St. Vincent was examined.

Had you or any other of the Commiſſioners any communication with Earl St. Vincent, relative to the ſubject matter, or to the framing of the Eleventh Report, ſubſequent to his Lordſhip's examination?—I certainly had not; nor do I believe any of the other Commiſſioners had.

In that communication you ſay you had with Earl St. Vincent, about ſix weeks previous to his examination, had you any diſcuſſion with him relative to the evidence which the Commiſſioners had received reſpecting the iſſue of Navy Bills, or to the Report which the Commiſſioners were to frame upon that ſubject?—I never had any communication with Earl St. Vincent on the ſubject of the evidence given before the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, or on the ſubject of any Report they were to frame on ſuch evidence.

Had you any diſcuſſion with his Lordſhip relative to the neceſſity or expediency of iſſuing thoſe Bills, or to the legality or illegality of that meaſure, in the interval between taking the evidence on that ſubject and framing the Report?—Certainly not.

Did the letter received from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, on 1ſt December 1804, convey to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry the impreſſion, that the Secret Service for which the £. 16,000. was in fact the expedition for choaking up the harbour of Boulogne, which has been called the Stone Expedition?—Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's letter, received by the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry on the 1ſt December 1804, with its incloſure, did convey to me, as one of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, an impreſſion that the project therein alluded to was the Stone Expedition.

Did the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, at any time between the receipt of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's letter, and the making of their Report on 4th March laſt, communicate to Earl St. Vincent their impreſſion, that that Secret Service was in fact the Stone Expedition, in order to afford his Lordſhip (if he ſhould ſo think fit) an opportunity of correcting his evidence on that ſubject?—The Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry had not any communication with Earl St. Vincent in conſequence of the letter received from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, nor ſhould I, as one of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, have thought it neceſſary to have had any communication with Earl St. Vincent, as the queſtion to him related to his having authorized

Mr. Nicholls. rized the Comptroller of the Navy to perform any Secret Service for which the money was advanced to Meſſrs. Hammerſley, or to his having any knowledge of the tranſaction.

Martis, 11° die Junii 1805.

The Right Honourable CHARLES LONG, examined.

Mr. Long. WHEN did you become Secretary to the Treaſury?—In the beginning of the year 1791, and continued in that Office till the middle of the year 1801.

Can you ſtate to the Committee, what the circumſtances were that led to the iſſue of Navy Bills to Mr. Glenny at the end of October 1800?—Upon the examination of the Supplies voted for the ſervice of the Navy in the courſe of that year, it was found that they would not be ſufficient to defray the expence that would be incurred, and the iſſue of theſe Navy Bills was ſuppoſed to be the moſt advantageous mode of making good the deficiency.

At what period did it firſt appear that it would be neceſſary to have recourſe to ſuch a mode of raiſing money?—It was evident early in September in that year, that the Supplies would not hold out, and the meaſure was then taken of permitmitting perſons who held Navy Bills which became due, to take other Navy Bills in exchange inſtead of money; but this mode not furniſhing the additional ſupply that was required, recourſe was had to the meaſure of iſſuing the Navy Bills in queſtion.

Can you ſtate by whom this mode of iſſuing the Navy Bills in queſtion, for ſupplying the deficiency, was firſt ſuggeſted?—I cannot ſtate poſitively by whom that mode was ſuggeſted, but the meaſure was taken with the full concurrence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Could any other mode of ſupplying the demands for the Naval Service have been adopted equally advantageous to the State with the iſſue of theſe Bills, when the expedient was reſorted to?—This point was fully conſidered, and it was determined that no meaſure which could have been taken would have been ſo beneficial to the Public in point of œconomy as that which was adopted.

Can you ſtate whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer expreſſed at any time any apprehenſion ariſing from the irregularity of the proceeding?—I do not remember his ever expreſſing any ſuch apprehenſion.

Does the reaſon you have ſtated for the iſſue of the Navy Bills in queſtion, ariſing upon the deficiency of the Supplies, apply to all the Navy Bills iſſued to Mr. Glenny, or to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, from the month of October 1800 to the month of March 1801?—Yes, it does.

Can you ſtate in what manner the ſums raiſed by the ſale of Navy Bills in the year 1800, and in the beginning of the year 1801, were ultimately replaced by Parliament?—I conceive the Navy Bills ſo iſſued were paid off in the manner in which all other Navy Bills are paid off, by a ſubſequent Vote for Naval Services.

Do you mean to allude to a Vote for Naval Services for the current ſervices of the enſuing year?—I do; I would here add, that the Navy Bills becoming due after 31ſt December in any one year, conſtitute a part of the Navy Debt, which is of courſe paid out of the ſums for Naval Services in the year in which they become due.

Did you expreſs or entertain at the time any apprehenſion of irregularity in the tranſaction?—The tranſaction was certainly new, no occaſion having ariſen ſince the paſſing of the Act 37 Geo. III. which rendered it neceſſary to have recourſe to ſuch an expedient; but if in the term "irregularity," the ſlighteſt degree of impropriety is implied in that ſenſe, I cannot admit it to be irregular, and of courſe could not have expreſſed any ſuch opinion.

Did

Mr. Long.

Did you refer to the Act of 37 Geo. III. with a view of ascertaining whether there was any thing in that Act which appeared to prohibit the issue of these Bills?—I referred at the time to that Act, and to an Act of the 34 Geo. III. and was satisfied there was nothing in either of those Acts to prohibit such an issue.

Were you aware of any other statute which regulated the issue of Navy Bills?—I did not refer to any other, nor am I aware that there is any other that regulates the issue of Navy Bills.

Turn to the Appendix, N° 6. of the 11th Report; had the Navy Board similar authority from the Treasury for each specific issue of these Bills?—I have no doubt they had.

Are you aware of any instance in which the Navy Board have refused to comply with the directions of the Treasury, in respect to the mode of issuing money for Naval Services?—I am not.

Before the Act of the 34 Geo. III. was it usual to contract Navy Debt to the amount of the excess of the expenditure for the Naval Service of the year beyond the votes of the year, without the previous consent of Parliament?—It certainly was, to any extent which the Public Service required, subject of course to the subsequent examination and controul of Parliament, when the amount of Navy Debt so created came to be taken into consideration.

Before the Act 34 Geo. III. did Navy Bills outstanding on the 31st December in each year, make part of the Navy Debt to be subsequently voted by parliament?—They did.

After the 34 Geo. III. did Navy Bills outstanding on the 31st December in each year, make part of the Navy Debt to be subsequently laid before Parliament?—They did.

After the 37 Geo. III. did the same practice continue with respect to Ninety-day Bills outstanding on the 31st December in each year?—It did; I conceive the object of these Acts to have been to keep up the credit of Navy Bills, and not in any degree to vary this practice, or to limit the power of creating Navy Debt, as far as was necessary for the Public Service.

Are you aware of any instance in which money has ever been voted by Parliament, specifically, in aid of the Navy Supplies of the year, within that same year, except in case of an augmentation of the number of seamen?—I do not recollect any.

Lunæ, 17° die Junii 1805.

HENRY NICHOLLS, Esquire; called in, and further examined.

Mr. Nicholls.

In page 492 of the 11th Report, it is stated, that a performance of a secret Naval Service was directed by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; what evidence was there before the Board that it was so directed?—The information was received in a letter from the Comptroller of the Navy, on the 1st of December 1804, a Copy of which, and of its inclosure, I now produce; the date of the letter appears by mistake to be the 30th September instead of the 30th November; the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry did not think it right to enter the Comptroller's letter in the Appendix to the 11th Report, as it conveyed a proposal to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, which their duty would not allow them to accede to; the printed Copy of the Comptroller's letter laid before the House of Commons, differs from the original as sent to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry.

What was the proposal to which the Commissioners thought their duty would not allow them to accede?—The Comptroller, in his letter of 30th November, proposed to lay before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, privately, all the papers relative to the transaction, provided he was assured that it would not be publicly reported on.

Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet; further examined.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

How do you account for the difference between the letter ſent by you to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry on the 30th of November laſt, and the copy of it tranſmitted by you to the Lords of the Admiralty on the 22d of April laſt?—If it does differ in the ſmalleſt degree, I can only expreſs my ſurprize and regret, as it muſt have happened without the ſmalleſt intention on my part. I firſt wrote a draft of the letter, which I ſhewed to one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy for his approbation; that draft was corrected in ſeveral places, and written fair by the Deputy Secretary, and ſuch fair copy was ſigned by me, and ſent to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry; as to the date, it muſt evidently have appeared to the Commiſſioners that it was a miſtake, as their Precept, to which this letter was an anſwer, was dated the 15th of November, and as my letter in taking notice of their Precept mentions the 15th inſtant, there could not be the ſmalleſt doubt but that my letter was written on the 30th November inſtead of the 30th September; and, though I perceive by the letter now produced to me, that there are ſeveral words, though not the ſame, yet importing the ſame meaning, I truſt it will appear that whatever difference there may be, the ſubſtance is in no degree changed.

From what document in the Navy Office was the copy of the letter, N° 11, made, which was tranſmitted to the Admiralty?—From the very ſame draft, but copied by another Clerk.

Does that document ſtill remain in the Navy Office?—I underſtand it does not; but the Clerk is here who will explain that.

Can you account to the Committee for the circumſtance of the original draft, which was in the Navy Office in April laſt, not being there now?—When the Clerk made out copies of all the papers which I ſent to the Admiralty on 22d April, I remember his telling me that he had made fair copies of all my drafts of the letters, and that as the one in queſtion was very much ſcratched, he aſked me if I had any objection to his tearing it; to which I agreed.

Were any other of your drafts, of which he made a fair copy at that time, deſtroyed?—I rather think they were.

Mr. JOSEPH EDWARDS; called in, and examined.

Mr. Edwards.

Did you copy the incloſures that were tranſmitted to the Admiralty from the Commiſſioners of the Navy, in their letter of 22d April 1805?—I copied the whole of the letters that were ſent by the Comptroller of the Navy on the 22d April 1805.

From what document did you copy N° 11.?—From the rough draft of a letter given to me by the Comptroller, to copy.

Did you return that rough draft to the Comptroller?—I did, and put it into the hands of the Comptroller with the copy I had made; he aſked me if that was a correct copy, and I anſwered him, yes, it was an exact copy; he then ſaid, there could be no occaſion to keep two; and the one I had made being fair, the other might be deſtroyed; from that fair copy, I made the one that was ſent to the Admiralty.

Was the draft you copied from much ſcratched, or in any other reſpect difficult to read?—The rough draft put into my hands by the Comptroller had ſeveral words that were run through with a pen, and likewiſe interlineations; it was by no means difficult for me to read it, being very much in the habit of writing from his rough drafts, but I do not think that people in general would have been able to read it very eaſily.

In

In whoſe hand-writing is the letter from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, now ſhewn to you?—In the hand-writing of Mr. G. Smith, now Deputy Secretary to the Navy Board. *Mr. Edwards.*

ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Eſquire; called in, and further examined.

Have you carefully read over your evidence, and is there any alteration you wiſh to make?—I have read it over carefully, and there is no alteration I wiſh to make. *Mr. Goldſmid.*

APPENDIX.

(N° 1.)

NAVY PATENT.

Appendix (N° 1.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: To Our truſty and well-beloved Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, baronet, Henry Duncan, eſquire, Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, knights, William Palmer, eſquire, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, eſquires, Sir Francis John Hartwell, knight, Oſborn Markham, eſquire, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, and Robert Fanſhawe, eſquires, Sir Charles Saxton, baronet, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, eſquires; Greeting: WHEREAS by Our ſeveral Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Weſtminſter the ſeveral and reſpective days mentioned in the ſaid ſeveral Letters Patent, We did make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell (then Francis John Hartwell, Eſquire) Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, together with Iſaac Coffin, Eſquire, Our Commiſſioners in quality of principal Officers and Commiſſioners of Our Navy, during Our Pleaſure, and did thereby appoint you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Comptroller of Our Navy, and you the ſaid Henry Duncan, Deputy Comptroller of Our Navy, and you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, Surveyor of Our Navy, and of all and every Our Ships; and did thereby grant unto you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, the ſalary or allowance of two thouſand pounds by the year; to you the ſaid Henry Duncan, the ſalary or allowance of one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year; to you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, and Sir Charles Saxton, reſpectively, the ſalary or allowance of one thouſand pounds by the year; and to you the ſaid John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, reſpectively, the ſalary or allowance of one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year, as by the ſaid ſeveral recited Letters Patent, amongſt other things therein contained, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. NOW know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and by theſe Preſents do revoke and determine Our ſaid ſeveral recited Letters Patent, and every clauſe, article, and thing therein contained. AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, circumſpection, and fidelity of you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, Our Commiſſioners, in quality of principal Officers and Commiſſioners of Our Navy, during Our Pleaſure: AND whereas We have thought fit to ſuppreſs the Office of Clerk of the Acts of Our Navy, and that the duties of ſuch Office, and alſo divers parts of the duties of the Offices of Comptroller of Our Navy,

Appendix (N° 1.)

and Surveyor of Our Navy, ſhould be hereafter executed in manner hereinafter mentioned, KNOW ye therefore, that We, by theſe Our Letters Patent, conſtitute and appoint you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, and Henry Legge, to be Our Commiſſioners and principal Officers of Our Navy, forming a Board to be reſident in Somerſet Place, in the City of Weſtminſter, or elſewhere, for conducting and managing the general buſineſs of Our Navy, to be divided into ſuch Committees, compoſed of ſuch Perſons, and to act ſeparately and collectively, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch intents and purpoſes, as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may think proper and direct, the Comptroller being a Member of each of ſuch Committees, and when preſent preſiding therein reſpectively, and having, with the other Members of the ſaid Board, the general ſuperintendence and controul of all the departments; and having in all caſes, when the voices of the Members of the Board ſhall be equal, a ſecond vote: AND We do hereby give and grant full power and authority unto you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, and Henry Legge, or any three or more of you, and alſo in ſuch caſes as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, ſhall ſpecially direct, any one or more of you to ſign contracts bills and orders, and to do all things elſe appertaining to the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of Our Navy to do, and alſo all ſuch things heretofore appertaining reſpectively to the Comptroller of Our Navy, and to the Surveyor of Our Navy, and to the Clerk of the Acts of Our Navy to do, as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, may think proper and ſhall direct, and to obſerve and follow ſuch inſtructions relating to your ſaid offices and duties as you or any of you ſhall at any time receive from Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being; and to you the ſaid Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, and George Grey, the like authority reſpectively, ſo far as relates to the duties of Our ſeveral Yards of Chatham, Plymouth, Portſmouth, and Sheerneſs; and to you the ſaid John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, the like authority reſpectively, ſo far as relates to our ſeveral Yards of Halifax, Gibraltar, Antigua, and Jamaica: AND further, of Our more eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant unto you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, for the execution of the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective offices, places, or employments, and during your continuance therein, the ſeveral and reſpective ſalaries or allowances following; that is to ſay: To you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, two thouſand pounds by the year; to you the ſaid Henry Duncan, one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year; and to each of you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, and Henry Legge, reſpectively, one thouſand pounds by the year; together with ſuch number of Clerks for carrying on the duty and buſineſs of the ſeveral departments under the management of you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, and Henry Legge, and ſuch ſalaries and allowances to them as are or ſhall be allowed by Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being: AND further We do give and grant unto each of you the ſaid Charles Hope,

Supra Rep. p. 13.

Robert

Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, and George Grey, reſpectively, the ſalary or allowance of one thouſand pounds by the year; and to each of you the ſaid John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, reſpectively, the ſalary or allowance of one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year, together with ſuch number of Clerks to each of you the ſaid Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, and ſuch ſalaries and allowances to them as are or ſhall be allowed by Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective ſalaries or allowances of two thouſand pounds, one thouſand two hundred pounds, one thouſand pounds, and one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year, to be paid as aforeſaid to you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, reſpectively, or your Aſſigns reſpectively, by the Treaſurer of Our Navy for the time being, out of ſuch money as he ſhall from time to time receive out of Our Exchequer or otherwiſe, from the twenty-fourth day of April in the year of Our Lord Chriſt one thouſand eight hundred and four, to be computed and paid by the day, unto and for the Feaſt of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptiſt thence next enſuing; and from thence the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective ſalaries or allowances of two thouſand pounds, one thouſand two hundred pounds, one thouſand pounds, and one thouſand two hundred pounds by the year as aforeſaid, to you Our ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, to be paid quarterly at the four moſt uſual feaſts or terms in the year, that is to ſay, the Feaſt of Saint Michael the Archangel, the Birth of Our Lord Chriſt, the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of Saint John the Baptiſt, by even and equal portions: AND We do hereby will and require all Captains and Commanders of Our Ships, Clerks of Our Stores and Checque, and all other Officers, Seamen, Workmen, Labourers, and others having any charge or employment about Our Ships and Stores in harbour or at ſea, to give reſpect and obedience to you Our ſaid Commiſſioners, and every of you, in all things appertaining to and concerning Our ſaid ſervice as Commiſſioners and principal Officers of Our Navy aforeſaid: AND We do hereby alſo will and require Our Commiſſioners for auditing the public Accounts, and all others by whom the accounts of Our marine cauſes are to paſs, to give allowances to all bills and books of Accounts and Payments of the Treaſurer of Our Navy, and all other Accounts and Payments of the Treaſurer of Our Navy, concerning Our maritime cauſes, ſigned under the hands of any three or more of you Our Commiſſioners and principal Officers of Our Navy aforeſaid: AND We do hereby alſo give and grant unto each of you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Henry Duncan, Sir John Henſlow, Sir William Rule, William Palmer, Harry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Sir Francis John Hartwell, Oſborn Markham, Henry Legge, Charles Hope, Robert Fanſhawe, Sir Charles Saxton, George Grey, John Nicholſon Inglefield, William Albany Otway, Charles Henry Lane, and Charles Stirling, reſpectively, Our ſaid Commiſſioners and principal Officers of Our Navy, full power and authority to adminiſter an oath to any perſon or perſons concerning any the affairs of Our Navy of Great Britain, or any matter relating thereto: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Comptroller of Our Navy; and We do hereby give and grant full power and authority unto you the ſaid Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, to perform and execute by yourſelf or your ſufficient Deputy (being a Member of Our Navy Board) the duty appertaining to the Comptroller of Our Navy, and which was or ought to have been performed by any former Comptroller of Our Navy, excepting ſuch parts thereof as by theſe Our Letters Patent We have thought fit to entruſt to Our ſaid Commiſſioners and Officers of Our Navy, forming

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forming a Board to be reſident in Somerſet Place aforeſaid, or elſewhere, for conducting and managing the general buſineſs of Our Navy, in ſuch manner as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, ſhall think proper and ſhall direct; and alſo excepting ſuch parts thereof as ſhall hereafter, by warrant from Our ſaid High Admiral, or Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our ſaid High Admiral for the time being, be committed to the care and management of any other perſon or perſons: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Henry Duncan, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Henry Duncan, one of Our Commiſſioners, in quality of a principal Officer and Commiſſioner of Our Navy, and in an eſpecial manner to take upon you the care and truſt of Deputy Comptroller, with full power and authority to aſſiſt in the execution of the duty appertaining to the Comptroller of Our Navy, to have a precedence next after him, and in his abſence to preſide at the Board, and the ſeveral Committees aforeſaid, and to have the ſame right of giving a ſecond vote in caſe of equality of voices at the ſaid Board, and generally to perform and execute the ſaid duty as fully and effectually as the Comptroller himſelf, when preſent, might do: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the integrity, care, prudence, and fidelity, of you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, jointly and ſeverally, and the ſurvivor of you, Surveyor of Our Navy, and of all and every of Our Ships; and We do hereby give and grant unto you the ſaid Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, or either of you, and to the ſurvivor of you, full power and authority to perform and execute the duty appertaining to the Surveyor of Our Navy and Ships, and which was or ought to be performed by any Surveyor of Our Navy, except ſuch parts thereof as by theſe Our Letters Patent We have thought fit to entruſt to Our ſaid Commiſſioners and Officers of Our Navy, forming a Board to be reſident in Somerſet Place aforeſaid or elſewhere, for conducting and managing the general buſineſs of Our Navy, in ſuch manner as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, ſhall think proper and ſhall direct; and alſo except ſuch parts thereof as ſhall hereafter, by Warrant from Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, be committed to the care and management of any other perſon or perſons; and We do hereby alſo give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir John Henſlow and Sir William Rule, for the execution of your ſaid office, place, or employment, and during your continuance therein, ſuch number of Clerks (other than and except Clerks of the Survey in Our ſeveral and reſpective Yards) and ſuch ſalaries and allowances to them, as are or ſhall be allowed by Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, as aforeſaid: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity, of you the ſaid Charles Hope, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Charles Hope one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Yard at Chatham, and that you conſtantly reſide and make your abode in the dwelling-houſe uſually enjoyed

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enjoyed by the Commiſſioner at Chatham Yard, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the ſaid Yard: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Robert Fanſhawe, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Robert Fanſhawe, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Yard at Plymouth, and that you conſtantly reſide and make your abode in the dwelling-houſe uſually enjoyed by the Commiſſioner at Plymouth Yard, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the ſaid Yard: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Sir Charles Saxton, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Sir Charles Saxton, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Yard at Portſmouth, and that you do conſtantly reſide and make your abode in the dwelling-houſe uſually enjoyed by the Commiſſioner at Portſmouth Yard, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the ſaid Yard: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid George Grey, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid George Grey, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Yard at Sheerneſs, and that you conſtantly reſide and make your abode at Sheerneſs, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the ſaid Yard: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid John Nicholſon Inglefield, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid John Nicholſon Inglefield, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Navy in North America, and that you do conſtantly reſide at Halifax in Nova Scotia, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in North America: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid William Albany Otway, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid William Albany Otway, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for our Naval Affairs in the Mediterranean, and that you do conſtantly reſide at Gibraltar, or elſewhere within the Straits, as Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, ſhall direct, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the Mediterranean: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Charles Henry Lane, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and

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with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Charles Henry Lane, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal Officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Navy at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, and that you do chiefly reſide at Antigua, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands: AND further know ye, that We, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the care, prudence, and fidelity of you the ſaid Charles Stirling, of Our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by and with the advice of Our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint you the ſaid Charles Stirling, one of Our Commiſſioners in quality of a principal officer of Our Navy, and particularly Our Commiſſioner for the affairs of Our Navy in the Iſland of Jamaica, and that you do conſtantly reſide in the ſaid Iſland, to ſee to and take care of the faithful, vigorous, and frugal management of all matters and things relating to Our Naval Service in the ſaid Iſland: Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to diminiſh or alter any part of the truſt or duty of Our right truſty and well beloved Councillor, George Tierney, Our preſent Treaſurer of Our Navy, or the Treaſurer of Our Navy for the time being; but that he continue in the exerciſe of his ſaid office, and be allowed and remain obliged to the giving Us the like utmoſt effects of his whole ſervice, time, and attendance in the diſcharge of his ſaid duty, and conſtantly aſſembling and joining with all and every of you Our ſaid Commiſſioners in what relates to Our ſervice, in the ſame manner as he might and ought to have done by virtue of his ſaid office of Treaſurer before the date hereof, and not otherwiſe. AND laſtly, We do hereby grant unto you Our ſaid Commiſſioners, and every of you, hereby conſtituted and appointed, that theſe Our Letters Patent, or the inrolment or exemplification thereof, ſhall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, ſufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſame, notwithſtanding the not fully or not truly reciting Our ſaid ſeveral recited Letters Patent, or the dates thereof, or any other omiſſion, imperfection, defect, matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding. In Witneſs whereof We have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs Ourſelf at Weſtminſter the 14th day of May, in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

(By Writ of Privy Seal.)

BATHURST and BATHURST.

(N° 2.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 8th of June 1796;

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board, a Report from a Committee of the Lords of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, in the words following; viz. Appendix (N° 2.)

" Your Majeſty having been pleaſed, by Your order in Council of the 14th of " October 1789, to refer unto this Committee ten Reports, made by the " Commiſſioners appointed in and by an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 25th " year of Your Majeſty's Reign, for appointing Commiſſioners to inquire " into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, which are or have " been lately received in the ſeveral Public Offices therein mentioned; to " examine into any Abuſes which may exiſt in the ſame; and to report ſuch " obſervations as ſhall occur to them for the better conducting and managing " the buſineſs tranſacted in the ſaid offices: The Lords of the Committee, in " obedience to Your Majeſty's ſaid order of Reference, proceeded to take the " ſaid Reports into their conſideration; and thought it expedient, prior to their " offering any opinion to Your Majeſty upon the Regulations propoſed in the " ſaid Reports, to order that the ſaid Reports ſhould be tranſmitted to the " heads of the ſeveral departments of your Majeſty's Government, to which " they reſpectively refer, in order that they might conſider of the Regulations " propoſed, and all matters contained therein, and report what part of the " propoſed Regulations they might approve as fit to be adopted and carried " into execution; and if there ſhould be any of the propoſed Regulations to " which they might object, to ſtate their Objections and the grounds thereof. " In return to which order of this Committee, the Lords Commiſſioners of " the Admiralty (to whom the Report upon the office of the Commiſſioners " of Your Majeſty's Navy was ſo tranſmitted) having made their Report re- " ſpecting the office of the ſaid Commiſſioners; the Lords of the Com- " mittee have fully conſidered the ſaid Report of the Lords Commiſſioners of " the Admiralty, which is hereunto annexed, and to which they take leave to " refer, and are of opinion, That it may be adviſable for Your Majeſty to " confirm ſuch of the Regulations reſpecting the office of the Commiſſioners " of Your Majeſty's Navy, propoſed by the Commiſſioners appointed by the " beforementioned Act, paſſed in the 25th year of Your Majeſty's Reign, as " appear to be approved of by the ſaid Report of the Lords Commiſſioners of " the Admiralty; and likewiſe the further Regulations propoſed by the Lords " Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and to direct the ſame to be adopted " and carried into execution."—

HIS MAJESTY having taken the ſaid Report into conſideration, was pleaſed, with the advice of His Privy Council, to confirm ſuch of the Regulations reſpecting the office of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, propoſed by the Commiſſioners appointed by the ſaid Act, paſſed in the 25th year of His Majeſty's reign, as appear to be approved of by the ſaid Report of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed:) And His Majeſty is likewiſe pleaſed, with the advice aforeſaid, to approve and confirm the further Regulations propoſed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the ſame be adopted and carried into execution; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty are to give the neceſſary directions herein accordingly.

W. Fawkener.

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To the Lords of the Committee of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Your Lordſhips having been pleaſed, by your order dated the 12th of January 1792, to refer unto us the Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by an Act, paſſed in the 25th year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled,

" An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, which are or have been lately received in the ſeveral Public Offices therein mentioned; to examine into any Abuſes which may exiſt in the ſame; and to report ſuch obſervations as ſhall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the buſineſs tranſacted in the ſaid Offices; viz.

" Upon the Office of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty;

" Upon the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy;

" Upon the Office of the Commiſſioners of the Navy;

" Upon the Dock Yards;

" Upon the Office for the care of Sick and wounded Seamen;

" Upon the Victualling Office; and

" Upon the Naval and Victualling Departments eſtabliſhed at foreign and diſtant Parts:"

In order that we ſhould conſider of the Regulations propoſed, and all matters contained therein, and report what part of the propoſed Regulations we may approve as fit to be adopted and carried into execution; and if there ſhould be any of the propoſed Regulations to which we may object, to ſtate our objections and the grounds thereof;—

We have, in obedience to your Lordſhips commands, taken the Report of the Commiſſioners upon the Office of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy under our conſideration; and upon a careful examination of what is therein ſtated, we agree in opinion with the Commiſſioners in many of the important points contained in their Report, and propoſe that the following Regulations ſhould be carried into immediate execution; viz.

We humbly conceive that the buſineſs in general would be carried on with more preciſion and effect if the Commiſſioners, inſtead of preſiding over diſtinct Departments, were formed into Committees, and the buſineſs to be ſo divided as to admit of competent Officers in each Branch, poſſeſſing time and opportunity to examine, digeſt, and conduct the parts allotted to them; ſubject ultimately, however, to the opinion of the Board at large.

Under this idea, we propoſe that the Board ſhall be divided into the following Committees; viz.

A Committee of Correſpondence;
A Committee of Accounts; and
A Committee of Stores:

The Comptroller to belong to and preſide at every Committee.

The Committee of Correſpondence to conſiſt of the
Deputy Comptroller;
One Surveyor;
The preſent Clerk of the Acts; and
The Secretary.

The Committee of Accounts to conſiſt of
The preſent Comptroller of Treaſurer's Accounts;
The preſent Comptroller of Victualling Accounts;
One Commiſſioner; and
Secretary (to be the Comptrollers Firſt Clerk for the time being)

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The Committee of Stores, to conſiſt of
One Surveyor or Sea Officer;
The preſent Comptroller of Storekeeper's Accounts;
The preſent Sea Commiſſioner; and
Secretary (to be the Chief Clerk and Accountant for Stores for the time being.)

The ſeveral Duties attached to the reſpective Committees to be as follow;

Committee of Correſpondence:
To conduct the Correſpondence of the Boards.

Committee of Accounts:
To ſuperintend, examine, and paſs all Accounts, ſubject however to the approbation of the Board at large.

Committee for Stores:
To conſider the proper quantities of Stores neceſſary to be provided for the Service in general; to direct their diſtribution, and to take cognizance of the receipt, iſſue, remains, and returns of Stores of every kind, and every ſervice dependant on this branch.

That Contracts of every kind ſhould be made by the Board at large, thoſe for ſecret ſervices only excepted, which we think ſhould be entruſted to the Comptroller, in whom alſo ſhould be lodged a general, ſuperintending, and directing power, for the regular management of the buſineſs, and comptrolling the expence in every branch of the Office

That the ſecret ſervices above-mentioned ſhould be executed under the authority of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty for the time being; and after the ſaid ſervices ſhall have been performed, the Comptroller ſhould communicate his orders and his proceedings, in conſequence, to the Board for their concurrence: That in caſe a majority ſhould diſapprove of any part of his conduct, they ſhould ſubmit the whole, with the reaſons for ſuch diſapprobation, to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, whoſe deciſion thereon ſhould be conſidered as final. That when the voices ſhould happen to be equal on a queſtion in either of the Committees, the whole of the buſineſs to which it relates ſhould be laid before the Board for its determination; and when the voices of the Board ſhall be equal, that the Comptroller ſhould in ſuch caſe have a ſecond vote.

That ſuch Committee ſhould report upon their proceedings to, and that the whole ſhould finally be paſſed by the Board: The Committee, however, to have power to diſpatch the current buſineſs appertaining to each department reſpectively, for which they ſhould be reſponſible to the Board; but that no Accounts ſhould be finally paſſed without the concurrence of the Board, with the Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller; and in caſe of the abſence of either of the Members of the Committees, the ſignature of the Comptroller, or, in his abſence, of the Deputy Comptroller, ſhall be neceſſary to give effect to any order or other paper iſſued by ſuch Committee; and if it ſhould happen, that two of the Members of a Committee ſhould be abſent at the ſame time, a Member of ſome other Committee ſhould ſupply the third place.

That the Office of Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Acts ſhould be converted into that of Secretary, who ſhould attend the Board, take minutes, ſee to the execution of the Board's orders, carry on the correſpondence, take care of the Board's papers, ſee that the whole be duly regiſtered, and be reſponſible for the ſecret and due execution of the buſineſs of that department.

That the chief Officer attached to the Committee of Accounts ſhould be ſtiled *Secretary for Accounts*, and the chief Officer attached to the Committee for Stores, *Secretary for Stores*.

That the alteration propoſed as above mentioned, by ſubſtituting Committees in lieu of the ſuperintendance of Commiſſioners individually over the different departments, ſhould not be underſtood as intended to diſturb, in other reſpects, the preſent form of each department; that of the Clerk of the Acts, and of the Examiner of the Victualling Accounts excepted; the former falling naturally into the Office of Secretary, and the other becoming annexed to the Office for the examination of the Treaſurer's Accounts.

Appendix (N° 2.)

That all fees, gratuities, perquiſites, allowances, premiums on the appointment of Clerks, and emoluments of every kind whatſoever (except thoſe ſpecified in the Table hereunto annexed, which are to be received by the proper Officer for public purpoſes) ſhould henceforward be completely and *bonâ fide* aboliſhed; and as the Commiſſioners will hereafter be deprived of the gratuities they have hitherto received on the appointment of Clerks, and of the allowances for coals and candles, their emoluments will thereby be conſiderably reduced; we humbly propoſe, in order to compenſate them in ſome degree for ſuch reduction, that the Deputy Comptroller, and each of the other eight Commiſſioners, ſhould have an addition to their reſpective ſalaries of two hundred pounds per annum, to be paid for the preſent year out of the Fee Fund, and afterwards to be included in the amount of ſalaries to be charged in the ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy; and as we are convinced that the ſalaries propoſed by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry for ſeveral of the Clerks, are inſufficient to compenſate them for their ſervices, we beg leave farther to propoſe, that the following augmentations be made thereto, in the preſent year, out of the ſame Fund; viz.

	£.
Deputy Secretary	100
Second Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts	100
Third Clerk	50
Fourth Clerk	50
Chief Clerk in the Surveyor's department	100
Second D°	50
Second Clerk in the Ticket Office	100
Clerk of the Petitions	30
Head Meſſenger	20
Houſekeeper	20
Twenty Clerks, each	10

With which additions the ſalaries will amount to the following ſums:

	£.
Comptroller for the time being	1,500
Deputy Comptroller	1,200
All the other Commiſſioners, each	1,000
Secretary	1,000

Secretaries Office:

	£.
Chief Clerk (who is to act as Deputy Secretary, and to be aſſiſtant to the principal in all matters)	700
2d Clerk	300
3d	200
4th and 5th, each	150
6th and 7th, each	120
8th and 9th, each	100
All other Clerks, each	80

Office for Bills and Accounts (of every kind):

	£.
Chief Clerk (to act as Secretary to the Committee of Accounts)	800
2d Clerk	500
3d	300
4th	250
5th	150
6th	130
7th	120
8th	100
9th and 10th	90
All other Clerks	80

Office

Appendix (N°. 2.)

Office for Seamens Wages:

	£.
Chief Clerk	500
2d Clerk	300
3d, 4th, and 5th, each	150
6th and 7th, each	120
8th	90
All other Clerks	80

(N. B. If more Clerks become neceſſary in this branch, it is propoſed that extras may be employed; and that Clerks conducting payments at the Out Ports may have ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a day each, as at preſent.)

Surveyors Department:

	£.
Surveyor's Aſſiſtant (and to be allowed fifteen ſhillings a day when travelling)	400
Surveyor's 2d Aſſiſtant	250
Chief Clerk	300
2d	200
3d	100
4th and 5th, each	80

Office for Examining the Treaſurer's Accounts:

	£.
Chief Clerk	500
2d	250
3d	150
4th	100
5th	90
6th	80

Office for Examining the Storekeeper's Accounts:

	£.
Chief Clerk	120
All other Clerks, each	80

Ticket Office:

	£.
Chief Clerk	600
2d	400
3d and 4th, each	200
5th, 6th, and 7th, each	150
8th and 9th, each	120
10th	100
11th and 12th, each	90
All other Clerks, each	80

The Clerks belonging to this Department, at the Out Ports, to have the ſame allowance they now have.

Office for Stores and Slops:

	£.
Chief Clerk (to act as Secretary to the Committee for Stores)	700
2d Clerk	300
3d	150
4th	100
All other Clerks	80
Storekeeper and Accountant for Slops	350
Ledger Keeper acting under him	150
One Clerk, at	90
One D°	80

Receiver

Appendix. (N° 2.)

Receiver of Fees and Paymaſter of Contingencies - - 300

This appointment to be ſtationary, and all contingent expences heretofore paid by the Head Meſſenger, to be paid in future by this Officer; and as this is a place of great truſt, a ſecurity of £.3000. ſhould be given for the due and faithful execution of the duties of the office.

Clerk of the Petitions (to be a ſtationary appointment) - -	£. 150
Head Meſſenger (to reſide in the office) - - - -	120
Aſſiſtant to D° - - - - - - - - -	70
Four other Meſſengers, each - - - - - -	52—10
Porter - - - - - - - - - -	40
Houſekeeper, for herſelf and ſervants - - - -	100

N. B. No allowance of Coals and Candles to be made to any perſon not actually reſiding in the office.

That the Receiver and Paymaſter, in carrying on the duties of this Office, ſhould take particular care that no Inſtrument upon which a Fee may be eſtabliſhed be iſſued, until ſuch Fee is actually paid; and that the Clerks in every Office where the Inſtrument may be made out, be enjoined to mark thereon the amount of the Fee payable, and keep a checque on the Receiver, by charging him with the amount of ſuch Fee; tranſmitting weekly an Account thereof to the Accountant General, to whom alſo the Receiver ſhould render an Account weekly of his Receipts and Payments, with the regular Vouchers; the Receipts to be checqued by the reſpective Chief Clerks, and the weekly Account to be charged on the Receiver, in which Account he ſhould be credited for his authorized and vouched Diſburſements, and to balance the ſame once every quarter, which Account ſhould be preſented by the Accountant General to the Committee of Accounts, who, after examining and approving the ſame, ſhould, with the approbation of the Board, direct ſo much of the Balance remaining in the Receiver's hands as it ſhall think fit, to be paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy.

That at the end of every year the Receiver ſhould be directed to ſtate a general Account, and make Oath thereto, before a Baron of the Court of Exchequer; which, being examined and approved by the Board, ſhould be incorporated in the annual Account of the Treaſurer.

That the Fees upon the amount of all Impreſt Bills in courſe, inſtead of one-half per hundred pounds, ſhould be reduced to one-half per thouſand; which, from the very extenſive iſſues on theſe Accounts, we deem to be of ſufficient extent.

That the Fees received ſhould be appropriated towards the payment of the contingent expences of the Office; and the ſurplus, if any, to be paid as abovementioned into the hands of the Treaſurer of Your Majeſty's Navy.

That the Table of Fees authorized to be demanded, ſhould be hung up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the ſeveral Offices for general information; and that at the end of each year an Account of the Fees received ſhould be tranſmitted to us for our inſpection.

That, upon a vacancy happening in any of the ſeveral Departments, the ſame ſhall be filled up with the Clerk next in rotation, unleſs, after due examination, he ſhould not be found qualified, in which caſe the next in ſeniority in the branch ſhall be appointed to ſuch vacancy. By this arrangement we conceive emulation will be excited, and proper encouragement be given to induſtry and ability.

That, upon vacancies taking place in any of the Departments, the ſeveral Commiſſioners ſhould nominate in rotation; the Comptroller, however, having two ſucceſſive nominations; and that no perſon ſhould be introduced as a Clerk, without firſt paying the uſual gratuity (to be applied towards the General Fund) or without the approbation of the Board; and that no addition ſhould be made to the intended eſtabliſhment, until we ſhall be ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the meaſure, and ſhall have ſignified our directions thereupon.

That as great diſadvantage has frequently ariſen to His Majeſty's ſervice from the practice of public Officers acting as agents to individuals, ſuch practice ſhould in future

future be prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties, and care ſhould alſo be taken that no perſons belonging to the office be allowed to have any intereſt in any veſſel hired for the public ſervice, or in ſtores or proviſions purchaſed or ſold for the uſe of the Public; that to this end, every Officer and Clerk ſhould enter into a Bond to thrice the amount of his annual ſalary, for the faithful performance of his duty; and that he will not receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, perquiſite, or emolument whatever, other than his eſtabliſhed ſalary; that he will not act as Agent to any perſon whatever having concern with Government, or be intereſted in any ſtores, wares, merchandize, or proviſions, purchaſed or ſupplied for the uſe of the Navy, or in any ſhip or veſſel employed in the ſervice, or give notice to any perſon whatever (unleſs called upon by lawful authority) of any ſum or ſums of money remaining unpaid on ſhips books or otherwiſe; and that upon proof of default, beſides incurring the penalty of the Bond, the Officer ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed from his employment; and that it ſhould be alſo underſtood that the like penalty of diſmiſſion ſhould attach on any Officer whatſoever who ſhall hereafter take or receive any premium or conſideration whatever, for the appointment of any Clerk or other Officer in His Majeſty's Civil Service: The above regulation, however, to apply only to thoſe who have at preſent no ſuch agency, and to all thoſe who ſhall in future be appointed; it being propoſed to carry the regulation into full effect as ſoon as may be poſſible after the termination of the preſent war. Appendix (N° 2.)

That, as a proper encouragement to Officers to demean themſelves faithfully, when any Officer, from age or infirmities, ſhould be obliged to retire from his ſituation, an annuity ſhould be granted him, not exceeding one-half the amount of his annual Salary.

That when it ſhall appear to the Commiſſioners that any of the Officers, Clerks, or other perſons belonging to their office, ſhould be obliged, under the circumſtances abovementioned, to reſign, the ſame be notified to us, that we might authorize their being ſuperannuated accordingly, and that we be at the ſame time acquainted with the ſalaries they held for the laſt ſix years of their ſervitude.

That the ſalaries to efficient Officers, as well as the Annuities to thoſe who may be ſuperannuated, ſhould be inſerted yearly in the Ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy.

And, as it is propoſed that the Salaries ſhall be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and other Officers, free of all deduction, we humbly beg leave to ſuggeſt that the amount of the Land Tax chargeable on ſuch ſalaries, and all other deductions, ſhould be made good to them by the Receiver of Fees, and Paymaſter of Contingencies, out of the money in his hands accruing from the receipt of Fees, or otherwiſe.

Which is nevertheleſs moſt humbly ſubmitted.

Spencer.
Charles Small Pybus.
H. Seymour.
J. Gambier.
W. Young.

Admiralty Office,
2d May 1796.

Appendix (N° 2.)

A TABLE of the Rate of Fees to be paid on certain Inſtruments iſſued from the Navy Office.

		£.	s.	d.
Warrant appointing	A Surgeon	1	1	—
- - - - - - -	A Maſter	1	1	—
- - - - - - -	A Purſer	1	1	—
- - - - - - -	A Surgeon's Mate	—	10	6
- - - - - - -	A Boatſwain	—	5	—
- - - - - - -	A Gunner	—	5	—
- - - - - - -	A Carpenter	—	5	—
- - - - - - -	A Sailmaker	—	5	—
- - - - - - -	A Cook	—	2	6
	Leave of Abſence	—	2	6
A Certificate - - -	To perſons that they have paſſed their examinations for Lieutenants	—	10	6
- - - - - -	Of their time of ſervice	—	10	6
- - - - - -	To Captains, Lieutenants, and others, that they have cleared their impreſts	—	2	6
- - - - - -	To Warrant Officers applying for ſuper-annuation	—	5	—
- - - - - -	To Petty Officers and Seamen to paſs an examination for Gunners, Pilots, &c.	—	5	—
- - - - - -	To a Captain, to enable him to receive his wages	—	10	6
- - - - - -	To a Lieutenant, to enable him to receive his wages	—	5	—
- - - - - -	To a Surgeon	—	5	—
- - - - - -	To a Boatſwain, Carpenter, or other Officer, that they have paſſed their Accounts	—	5	—
- - - - - -	To Purſers, that they have delivered in their Accounts for freedom	—	5	—
For an Order - -	To the Officers of the Yards to ſupply Merchant ſhips with Stores	1	1	—
For writing - - -	A Contract	1	1	—
- - - - - - -	A Bill of Sale for Ships	1	1	—
	Petitions	—	—	6
For - - - - - -	A general Protection	1	1	—
- - - - - - -	A Protection for a ſingle perſon	—	2	—
	Upon the amount of all Bills in courſe, iſſued for ſtores ſupplied, or ſervices performed	1	1	per £.1,000
	Upon the amount of all Impreſt Bills in courſe	—	10	per £.1,000

Ex^d *W. Fawkener.*

(N° 3.)

Appendix (N° 3.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NAVY BOARD.

Admiralty Office, 17th Auguſt 1796.

Gentlemen,

His Majeſty having been pleaſed, by His Order in Council of the 12th January 1792, to refer unto us for our opinion the Report made by the Commiſſioners appointed in and by an Act paſſed in the 25th year of His Majeſty's Reign (to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, which were then, or had been recently received in the ſeveral Public Offices) relative to the office of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, and having in conſideration thereof ſubmitted to a Committee of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council appointed for that purpoſe, our opinion on the regulations recommended by the above-mentioned Commiſſioners, and propoſed ſeveral others in addition thereto; the ſaid Committee made a Report thereon to the King; and His Majeſty, having been pleaſed, by His Order in Council of the 8th of laſt month, to direct that the ſeveral arrangements ſuggeſted by us ſhould be adopted and carried into execution, in ſuch manner as we ſhould think proper: We ſignify the ſame for your information, and, enclоſing herewith a Copy of the Order in Council of the date laſt-mentioned, for your fuller information, do hereby deſire and direct you to cauſe the Regulations hereafter recited to be adopted, and carried into execution accordingly; viz.

Supra Rep. p. 15.

The Reſident Commiſſioners, Members of your Board, inſtead of preſiding over diſtinct Departments, are to be formed into Committees; and the buſineſs be ſo divided as to admit of competent Officers in each branch, poſſeſſing time and opportunity to examine, digeſt, and conduct the parts allotted to them, ſubject ultimately to the opinion of the Board at large:

The Board is in conſequence to be divided into the following Committees; viz.
- A Committee of Correſpondence;
- A Committee of Accounts;
- A Committee of Stores.

The Comptroller to belong to and preſide at every Committee.

The Committee of Correſpondence to conſiſt of the
- Deputy Comptroller;
- The Surveyor;
- The late Clerk of the Acts; and
- The Secretary to the Board.

This Committee is to conduct the Correſpondence of the Board, and all ſuch other buſineſs as may not eſpecially fall under the direction of the two other Committees.

The Committee of Accounts to conſiſt of
- The late Comptroller of the Treaſurer's Accounts;
- The late Comptroller of Storekeeper's Accounts;
- One Commiſſioner;
- The Secretary to be the Comptrollers Firſt Clerk for the time being.

This Committee is to ſuperintend, examine, and paſs all Accounts, ſubject however to the concurrence of the Board at large, and to tranſact the current buſineſs relative to accounts.

The Committee of Stores to conſiſt of
- The Joint Surveyor;
- The late Comptroller of Victualling Accounts;
- One other Commiſſioner;
- The Secretary to be Chief Clerk and Accountant for Stores for the time being.

This Committee is to conſider the proper quantities of Stores neceſſary to be provided for the ſervice in general; to direct their diſtribution; and to take cognizance of

Appendix (N° 3.)

of the Receipt, Iſſue, Remains, and Returns of ſtores of every deſcription, dependent on this branch; and to tranſact the current buſineſs relative thereto.

All Contracts are to be made by the Board at large, thoſe for Secret Services only excepted, which are to be entruſted to the Comptroller, who is hereby authorized to execute ſuch duty and alſo to ſuperintend, direct, and comptrol the expences in every branch of the office; and, after the Secret Services above-mentioned ſhall have been performed, he is to communicate his orders and proceedings in conſequence to the Board for their concurrence; and in caſe a majority ſhould diſapprove of any part of his conduct, you are to ſubmit the whole, with the reaſons for ſuch diſapprobation, to the Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty for the time being, whoſe deciſion thereon is to be conſidered final. In caſes where the opinions ſhall happen to be equal on a queſtion in either of the Committees, the whole of the buſineſs to which it relates, is to be laid before your Board for its determination; and ſhould the voices at the Board be equal, the Comptroller is in ſuch caſe empowered to have a ſecond vote.

Each Committee is to report its reſpective proceedings to the Board, in order to the ſame being conſidered and paſſed. The Committee is, however, to have power to diſpatch the current buſineſs appertaining to its reſpective department, for the proper diſcharge of which ſuch Committee is to be reſponſible to the Board, but no Accounts are to be finally paſſed without the concurrence of the Board, aſſiſted by the Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller; and in caſe of the abſence of either of the Members of the Committees, the ſignature of the Comptroller, or, in his abſence, of the Deputy Comptroller, ſhall be neceſſary, in order to give effect to any order or other paper iſſued by ſuch Committee; and if it ſhould happen that two of the Members of a Committee ſhould be abſent at the ſame time, a Member of ſome other Committee is to ſupply the third place.

The office of Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Acts is to be converted into that of Secretary, who is to attend the Board, take Minutes, ſee to the diſpatch of the Board's Orders, carry on the Correſpondence, take care of the Board's Papers, ſee that the whole be duly regiſtered, and be reſponſible for the ſecret and due execution of the buſineſs of that department.

The Chief Officer attached to the Committee of Accounts is to be ſtiled "Secretary for Accounts," and the Chief Officer attached to the Committee for Stores, "Secretary for Stores."

You are to conſider, that the alteration propoſed as before-mentioned, by ſubſtituting Committees in lieu of the ſuperintendence of Commiſſioners individually, is not intended to diſturb, in other reſpects, the preſent form of each Department, that of the Clerk of the Acts, and of the Examiner of the Victualling Accounts excepted, the former falling naturally into the office of Secretary, and the other becoming annexed to the office for the examination of the Treaſurer's Accounts.

You are to take moſt eſpecial care that all fees, gratuities, allowances, premiums on the appointment of Clerks, and emoluments of every kind whatſoever (excepting thoſe ſpecified in the Table hereunto annexed, which are to be received by the proper Officer for public purpoſes, ſhall be henceforward and *bonâ fide* aboliſhed.

And the Salaries of the reſpective Officers and Clerks are to be eſtabliſhed at the following ſums; viz.

	£.
Comptroller for the time being	1,500
Deputy Comptroller	1,200
All the other Commiſſioners, each	1,000
Secretary	1,000

Secretary's Office:

	£.
Chief Clerk (who is to act as Deputy Secretary, and to be Aſſiſtant to the Principal in all matters)	700
2d Clerk	300
3d	200
4th and 5th, each	150
6th and 7th	120
8th and 9th	100
All other Clerks	80

Office

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Office for Bills of Accounts (of every kind):

Chief Clerk (who is to act as Secretary to the Committee of Accounts)	800
2d Clerk	500
3d	300
4th	250
5th	150
6th	130
7th	120
8th	100
9th and 10th, each	90
All other Clerks	80

Office for Seamen's Wages:

	£.
Chief Clerk	500
2d	300
3d, 4th, and 5th	each 150
6th and 7th	120
8th	90
All other Clerks	80

N. B. If more Clerks ſhould, on urgent occaſions, become neceſſary, Extras may be employed; and Clerks conducting payments at the Out-Ports are to have ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a day each, as at preſent.

Surveyors' Department:

	£.
Surveyors Aſſiſtant (and to be allowed 15s. a day when travelling)	400
Surveyors 2d Aſſiſtant	250
Chief Clerk	300
2d	200
3d	100
4th and 5th, each	80

Office for examining the Treaſurer's Accounts:

Chief Clerk	500
2d	250
3d	150
4th	100
5th	90
6th	80

Ticket Office:

Chief Clerk	600
2d	400
3d and 4th, each	200
5th, 6th, and 7th	150
8th and 9th	120
10th	100
11th and 12th, each	90
All other Clerks	80

The Clerks belonging to this Department at the Out-Ports to have the ſame allowance they now have.

Office for Examining the Storekeeper's Accounts:

	£.
Chief Clerk	120
All other Clerks	80

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Office for Stores and Slops:

Chief Clerk (who is to act as Secretary to the Committee for Stores)	700
2d Clerk	300
3d	150
4th	100
All other Clerks	80

Storekeeper and Accountant for Slops	£. 350
Ledger-keeper, acting under him	150
One Clerk, at	90
One, at	80

Receiver of Fees, and Paymaſter of Contingencies	300

All contingent expences, heretofore paid by the Head Meſſenger, are to be paid in future by this Officer; and as this is a place of great truſt, a ſecurity of Three thouſand pounds is to be given for the due and faithful execution of the duties of the office.

	£.	s.
Clerk of the Petitions (to be a ſtationary appointment)	150	0
Head Meſſenger (to reſide in the office)	120	0
Aſſiſtant to D°	70	0
Four other Meſſengers	52	10
Porter	40	0
Houſekeeper, for herſelf and Servants	100	0

N. B. No allowance of Coals and Candles is to be made to any perſon not actually reſiding in the office.

The Receiver and Paymaſter, in carrying on the duties of his office, is to take particular care that no inſtrument upon which a fee may be eſtabliſhed, be iſſued until ſuch fee is actually paid; and the Clerks in every office, where the inſtrument may be made out, are to be enjoined to mark thereon the amount of the fee payable, and keep a checque on the Receiver, by charging him with the amount of ſuch fee, tranſmitting weekly an account thereof to the to whom alſo the ſaid Receiver is to render an account weekly of his receipts or payments, with the regular vouchers. The receipts to be checqued by the reſpective Chief Clerks, and the weekly account to be charged on the Receiver, in which account he is to be credited for his authorized and vouched diſburſements, and to balance the ſame once every quarter, which account is to be preſented by the Secretary for Accounts to the Committee of Accounts, who, after examining and approving the ſame, is, with the approbation of the Board, to direct ſo much of the balance remaining in the Receiver's hands as it ſhall think fit, to be paid to the Treaſurer of the Navy; and at the end of every year, the Receiver is to be directed to ſtate a general Account, and make oath thereto before a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, which, being examined and approved by the Board, is to be incorporated in the annual Account of the Treaſurer.

The fees upon the amount of all Impreſt Bills in courſe, inſtead of one-half per cent. are to be reduced to one-half per £. 1,000. The fees received are to be appropriated towards the payment of the contingent expences of the office; and the ſurplus (if any) to be paid as above-mentioned into the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy.

The Table of fees hereby authorized to be demanded is to be hung up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the ſeveral Offices for general information; and at the end of each year, you are to tranſmit to us an Account of Fees received for our inſpection.

Upon a vacancy happening in any of the ſeveral Departments, the ſame is to be filled up with the Clerk next in ſucceſſion, unleſs, after due examination, he ſhould not be found qualified, in which caſe the next in ſeniority, properly qualified, is to be appointed to ſuch vacancy.

Upon vacancies taking place in any of the Departments, the ſeveral Commiſſioners are to nominate in rotation, the Comptroller, however, having two ſucceſſive nominations;

nations; and no perſon is to be introduced as a Clerk without firſt paying the uſual gratuity, to be applied towards the general fund, nor without the approbation of the Board. Appendix (N° 3.)

You are not to make any addition of Clerks to this Eſtabliſhment, until we ſhall be ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the meaſure, and ſhall have ſignified to you our directions thereon.

As great diſadvantage has frequently ariſen to His Majeſty's Service, from the practice of public Officers (which diſtinction you are to conſider as applying to the Clerks, as well as others of your Department) acting as Agents to individuals, ſuch practice is in future to be prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties, and care is alſo to be taken, that no perſon belonging to your office be allowed to have any intereſt in any veſſel hired for the public ſervice, or in Stores or Proviſions purchaſed or ſold for the uſe of the Public. To this end, every Officer and Clerk is to enter into Bond to thrice the amount of his annual ſalary, for the faithful performance of his duty, and that he will not receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, perquiſite, or emolument whatever, other than his eſtabliſhed ſalary; that he will not act as an Agent to any perſon whatever having concern with Government, or be intereſted in any Stores, Wares, Merchandize, or Proviſions, purchaſed or ſupplied for the uſe of the Navy, or in any ſhip or veſſel employed in the Service; or give notice to any perſon whatever (unleſs called upon by lawful authority) of any ſum or ſums of money remaining unpaid on ſhips books, or otherwiſe; and upon proof of default, beſides incurring the penalty of the Bond, you are to cauſe the Officer or Clerk ſo offending to be immediately diſmiſſed from his employment: It is alſo to be underſtood, that the like penalty of diſmiſſion ſhall attach on any Officer or Clerk whatſoever, who ſhall hereafter take or receive any premium or conſideration whatever for the appointment of any Clerk or other Officer in your Department, except the uſual gratuity, which is to be paid to the eſtabliſhed Receiver, previouſly to the Clerk's being introduced into the office.

The regulation above-mentioned on the ſubject of agency is, however, to apply only to thoſe who are not Agents at preſent, and to all thoſe who ſhall in future be appointed; and as it is our intention to carry the regulation into full effect as ſoon as may be, you are, preparatory thereto, to examine ſuch Clerks who are now belonging to your office, in the habit of tranſacting buſineſs as Agents, and report their names, with the times by which they can be enabled to releaſe themſelves from their preſent engagements as Agents, unleſs they do not mean to abandon the ſame, in which caſe you are to report ſuch purpoſe to us.

As a proper encouragement for diligent and faithful demeanour, when any Officer, from age or infirmities, ſhall be obliged to retire from his ſituation, an annuity will be granted to him not exceeding half the amount of his annual ſalary; and when it ſhall appear to you that any of the Officers, Clerks, or other perſons belonging to the office, ſhall be obliged, under the circumſtances before ſtated, to reſign, the ſame is to be notified to us, with the ſalaries they held for the laſt ſix years of their ſervitude, that we may authorize their being ſuperannuated accordingly.

The ſalaries to efficient Officers, as well as the annuities to thoſe who may be ſuperannuated, are to be inſerted yearly on the Ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy; and as it is propoſed that the ſalaries ſhall be paid free of all deductions, you are to cauſe the amount of the land tax chargeable on ſuch ſalaries, and all other deductions, to be made good to them by the Receiver of Fees and Paymaſter of Contingencies, out of the money in his hands accruing from the receipt of Fees, or otherwiſe.

We are, your affectionate Friends,

Spencer.
J. Gambier.
W. Young.

(A Copy.)
Geo. Smith, D. Sec^y.

Appendix, (N° 4.)

(N° 4.)

(Printed by Order of the House, 21st May 1805.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 21 May 1805. } AN ACCOUNT of the SUM remaining UNAPPLIED of the Grant for NAVAL SERVICES for the Year 1800, on the 1st of September in that Year; also, an Account of the SUMS actually PAID for those Services in the Months of September, October, November, and December in the same Year:—And also, a like Account for the Year 1801.

1800:	£.	s.	d.
Sum paid for Naval Services in the Month of September -	1,331,626	16	1¾
- - - D° - - - - D° - - - October - -	1,510,135	2	11¼
- - - D° - - - - D° - - - November -	1,091,962	3	6½
- - - D° - - - - D° - - - December -	1,021,888	5	4
£.	4,955,612	7	11½
Sum remaining Unapplied of the Grants for Naval Services for the Year 1800, on the 1st of September in that Year	3,433,023	1	—¼
SUM Deficient - - £.	1,522,589	6	10¼

1801:	£.	s.	d.
Paid for Naval Services in the Month of September - - -	1,219,933	11	10¼
- - - D° - - - D° - - October - - - -	1,423,018	8	11¼
- - - D° - - - D° - - November - - -	1,010,657	13	5¾
- - - D° - - - D° - - December - - -	1,512,580	6	4¾
£.	5,166,190	—	9
Sum remaining Unapplied of the Grants for Naval Services for the Year 1801, on the 1st of September in that Year	2,803,058	5	8¼
SUM Deficient - - £.	2,363,131	15	—¼

A. S. Hamond. *W. Palmer.* *F. J. Hartwell.*

Appendix (N° 5.)

(N° 5.)

NAVY OFFICE, 29th May 1805. } Amount of the DEBT of the NAVY, at the following Periods.

	£.	s.	d.
On the 31st of December 1777 - -	3,410,602	18	1½
1778 - -	4,669,620	12	4½
1779 - -	7,625,365	9	8¼
1780 - -	9,474,330	11	9½
1781 - -	10,360,160	12	—¾
1782 - -	13,238,140	2	7
1794 - -	7,108,073	15	5¼
1795 - -	10,788,984	14	5½
1796 - -	4,158,744	9	2¾
1797 - -	6,458,489	11	4
1798 - -	5,556,033	19	6½
1799 - -	5,992,288	4	10¾
1800 - -	8,705,886	8	10¾
1801 - -	9,073,070	15	10¼
1802 - -	3,105,648	1	9

Appendix (N° 6.)

(N° 6.)

AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS remaining Unapplied of the Grants for Naval Services, for the Year 1800; on the 20th July for that Year; and on the 20th June, for the Year 1801:—And, of the several Sums actually paid for those Services in the Months of July and August 1800; and in June, July, and August 1801.

	£.	s.	d.
There remained unapplied of the Grants on the 20th July 1800 - - - -	5,303,539	—	9¾
Ditto - - on the 20th June 1801 - -	5,446,669	18	4¾
Payments made for Naval Services			
In July 1800 - £. 1,769,194 10 7			
August - - 1,399,886 2 1	3,169,080	12	8
Payments made for Naval Services			
In June 1801 - £. 1,682,820 3 11			
July - - 1,822,983 7 5			
August - - 1,386,652 6 10	4,892,456	—	2

Appendix (N° 7.)

(N° 7.)

AN ACCOUNT of the several Sums paid in Discharge of 90-Day Bills, in each Month of the under-mentioned Years.

MONTHS.	1800.			1801.			1802.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
January - - -	671,133	8	9	1,268,997	2	8	1,040,345	18	11
February - - -	592,934	10	2	926,716	14	7	819,572	11	7
March - - - -	638,656	8	—	1,107,804	8	4	566,461	13	11
April - - - -	681,356	6	1	1,118,458	8	10	868,279	—	3
May - - - -	935,821	18	1	1,509,714	3	4	1,083,108	11	6
June - - - -	776,414	13	7	1,351,638	14	9	775,376	—	3
July - - - -	1,104,577	—	4	1,180,627	5	8	1,464,175	14	1
August - - -	779,616	2	3	810,124	1	5	395,949	9	11
September - -	927,590	16	6	810,783	5	10	481,503	9	1
October - - -	902,395	7	5	714,743	5	5	302,392	14	—
November - -	624,966	3	11	583,781	10	7	282,835	4	2
December - -	651,448	2	—	1,052,077	7	3	193,710	6	7
£.	9,286,910	17	1	12,435,466	8	8	8,273,710	14	3

Appendix (N° 8.)

(N° - -

A COMPARISON of the AVERAGE PRICES paid for the under-mentioned Species
paid for in the ſame Months

PROVISIONS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.
Biſket - - per Cwt. -	19 —	42 7	20 6	43 9	20 6	46 10½	20 6	46 10½	23 —	47 5¾
Biſket Stuff - per Sack -	- -	86 —	- -	- -	39 —	91 6	39 —	91 3	- -	98 2½
Wheat - - per Quarter	53 —	102 —	54 3	101 6	55 6	119 —	54 6	125 6	57 6	129 —
Malt - - D° - -	45 6	70 —	45 6	77 —	46 —	81 —	50 6	84 6	47 6	88 6
Freſh Beef - per Cwt. -	48 1	54 1	48 1	54 1	48 1	54 1	56 10	67 6	56 10	67 6
Flour - - per Sack -	44 —	92 —	- -	- -	- -	97 —	- -	97 —	52 —	107 —
Butter - - per Cwt. -	80 —	105 —	80 —	105 —	82 —	105 —	82 —	105 —	82 —	105 —
Cheeſe - - D° - -	46 10	71 6	46 10	71 6	46 10	71 6	46 10	71 6	46 10	71 6

8.)

Appendix
(N° 8.)

VICTUALLING-OFFICE, 30th May 1805.

ROVISIONS, between the 1st January and the 31st December 1799, with those
e following Year.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.	1799.	1800.
3 —	50 —	- -	-	- -	- -	26 1½	- -	26 1½	- -	35 7½	- -	41 7½	54 —½
5 6	100 6	45 6	105 6	55 9	73 6	- -	92 —	71 —	90 6	80 2	102 6	81 —	120 6
3 —	132 —	67 6	142 —	76 —	138 9	76 3	89 —	86 —	90 —	97 —	106 6	111 6	140 —
9 6	90 —	46 6	108 —	- -	100 6	48 —	99 —	50 —	88 —	56 —	87 6	49 —	—
6 10	67 6	51 9	- -	51 9	- -	51 9	- -	47 9	52 8	47 9	52 8	47 9	52 8
2 —	- -	- -	- -	62 —	79 —	- -	- -	- -	- -	86 2	112 —	88 8	117 4
8 —	105 —	78 —	- -	92 —	- -	92 —	99 4	92 —	99 4	92 —	99 4	92 —	99 4
6 10	71 6	46 10	- -	46 10	- -	52 7	57 2	52 7	56 —	52 7	56 —	52 7	56 —

Appendix (N° 9.)

(N° 9.)

Victualling-Office, 4th September 1800.

A COMPARISON of the SUMS paid for the under-mentioned Species of PROVISIONS, between the 1ſt January and 31ſt Auguſt 1799, with thoſe paid for in the ſame Months in the preſent Year; viz.

PROVISIONS.	1799.	1800.	1800 Exceeds 1799.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Biſket	172,737 — —	298,515 — —	125,778 — —
Biſket Stuff	11,924 — —	44,472 — —	32,548 — —
Wheat and Malt	233,018 — —	354,594 — —	121,576 — —
Iriſh Beef and Pork	260,475 — —	398,549 — —	138,074 — —
Freſh Beef	181,097 — —	274,501 — —	93,404 — —
Hops	25,850 — —	38,850 — —	13,000 — —
Wine	48,600 — —	83,008 — —	34,408 — —
Rum and Brandy	58,780 — —	123,022 — —	64,242 — —
		NAVY - £.	623,030 — —

ARMY.

	1799.	1800.	1800 Exceeds 1799.	
	£.	£.	£.	
Flour	28,968	75,897	46,929	
Beef & Pork	184,984	330,118	145,134	
Freſh Beef	5 5,267	95,945	40,678	
				232,741 — —
			£.	855,771 — —

Appendix (N° 10.)

Appendix (N° 10.)

COMPARISON of the Sums paid for the ſeveral Articles in the remaining Four Months in the Year 1799, with thoſe for the ſame Months in the Year 1800.

	1799.	1800.	1799 exceeds 1800.	1800 exceeds 1799.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Biſket - - - -	102,106 — —	35,670 — —	66,436 — —	—
D° - Stuff - -	11,600 — —	39,531 — —	- - - - -	27,931 — —
Wheat and Malt -	162,100 — —	192,493 — —	- - - - -	30,393 — —
Iriſh Beef and Pork	66,051 — —	38,951 — —	27,100 — —	—
Freſh Beef - - -	135,257 — —	67,535 — —	67,722 — —	—
Hops - - - - -	33,737 — —	21,059 — —	12,678 — —	—
Wine - - - - -	39,321 — —	58,885 — —	- - - -	19,564 — —
Rum and Brandy -	44,825 — —	47,478 — —	- - - -	2,653 — —
			173,936 — —	80,541 — —
			80,541 — —	
(Navy) 1799 exceeds 1800		- - - £.	93,395 — —	
ARMY:				
Flour - - - -	31,900 — —	20,000 — —	11,900 — —	
Beef and Pork - -	53,466 — —	24,025 — —	29,441 — —	
Freſh Beef - -	52,021 — —	64,000 — —	- - - -	11,979 — —
			41,341 — —	
			11,979 — —	
(Army) 1799 exceeds 1800		- - - £.	29,362 — —	
		£. s. d.		
		93,395 — —		
		29,362 — —		
1799 exceeds 1800 for the above Four Months - - - -		122,757 — —		

Appendix (N° 11.)

(N° 11.)

NAVY OFFICE, 30th May 1805. } AN ACCOUNT of the Bills that were Iſſued for the Renewal of NINETY-DAY BILLS becoming Due in the Years 1800 and 1801.

WHEN DUE.	NAVY.			VICTUALLING.			TRANSPORTS.			TOTAL.		
1800:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sept[r] & October	58,240	2	1	91,411	11	6	30,183	19	1	179,835	12	8
November - -	20,561	—	6	41,348	6	6	8,908	5	11	70,817	12	11
December - -	43,239	12	11	48,081	1	5	17,242	10	3	108,613	4	7
1801:												
January - - -	47,740	1	4	67,564	19	3	12,881	5	—	128,186	5	7
February - -	25,550	11	5	30,671	11	4	932	1	6	57,154	4	3
March - - -	23,113	17	11	8,287	5	7	513	4	3	31,914	7	9
£.	218,495	6	2	287,364	15	7	70,661	6	—	576,521	7	9

N.B.—No Bills were renewed after March 1801.

(N° 12.) Appendix (N° 12.)

Gentlemen,

I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to deſire that you will ſignify to the Treaſurer of the Navy the deſire of this Board, that he notify to the Perſons having 90-Day Navy Bills now due, and wiſhing to have a renewal of the ſame, inſtead of receiving the Amount in Caſh, that they may be accommodated with new Bills, bearing the ſame Intereſt; and that he would continue the ſame for the accommodation of the parties till further notice from this Board.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servant,
Charles Long.

Treaſury Chambers,
7th Sept. 1800.

Commiſſioners Navy.

(N° 13.) Appendix (N° 13.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring an Iſſue to the Amount of £. 500,000. for the purpoſe of paying off Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to direct that you will iſſue, from time to time, Ninety-day Bills to that Amount for payment of the ſaid Bills.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble Servant,
Charles Long.

Treaſury Chambers,
October 22d 1800.

To the
Commiſſioners of the Navy.

(N° 14.) Appendix (N° 14.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring a further Iſſue of Five hundred thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of paying off Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct that you will iſſue, from time to time, Ninety-day Bills to that Amount for payment of the ſaid Bills.

I am Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble Servant,
Charles Long.

Treaſury Chambers,
4th Feb. 1801.

To the
Commiſſioners of the Navy.

(N° 15.) Appendix (N° 15.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring a further Iſſue to the amount of £. 500,000. for the purpoſe of paying off Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct that you will iſſue, from time to time, Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment of the ſaid Bills.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble Servant,
Charles Long.

Treaſury Chambers,
3d March 1801.

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 16)

(N° 16.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring an Iſſue to the amount of Five hundred thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
8th Sept[r] 1801.

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 17.)

(N° 17.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring a further Iſſue to the amount of Five hundred thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
2d Nov[r] 1801.

he Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 18.)

(N° 18.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring a further Iſſue to the amount of Five hundred thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
5th February 1802.

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 19.)

(N° 19.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring an Iſſue to the amount of Five hundred thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
23d March 1802.

Commiſſioners of the Navy.

(N° 20.)

Appendix (N° 20.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring an Iſſue to the amount of Five hundred thouſand Pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
21ſt April 1802.

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

(N° 21.)

Appendix (N° 21.)

Gentlemen,

The Public Service requiring an Iſſueto the amount of Three hundred thouſand Pounds, for the purpoſe of paying Ninety-day Bills, I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to direct you to iſſue Ninety-day Bills to that amount for payment thereof.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,

N. Vanſittart.

Treaſury Chambers,
30th April 1802.

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 22.)

(N° 22.)

NAVY OFFICE, 1st June 1805. } AN ACCOUNT, shewing the GRANTS voted by Parliament for NAVAL SERVICES, from the Year 1796 to 1802, both inclusive.

GRANTS for the Service of the Navy; for the Year 1796:		£.	s.	d.
Voted.	Men.			
4 Nov. 1795.	110,000, at £. 3. 16 s. per man per month	5,434,000	—	—
4 Dec. 1795.	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	624,152	1	8
4 D° - -	Extra Estimate - - - - -	708,400	—	—
10 May 1796.	Granted in Aid - - - - -	500,000	—	—
	£	7,266,552	1	8
— 1797: —				
Voted.	Men.			
4 Oct. 1796.	12,000, at £. 3. 16 s. per man per month	5,928,000	—	—
2 Dec. - -	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	653,573	1	7
2 D° - -	Extra Estimate - - - - -	768,100	—	—
8 May 1797.	Granted on the Increase of Wages given to Seamen, and Provisions - -	372,000	—	—
April 1797.	Granted in Aid - - - - -	5,000,000	—	—
	£.	12,721,673	1	7
— 1798: —				
Voted.	Men.			
15 Nov. 1797. and 23 April 1798.	110,000, 10,000, at £. 6. 15 s. per man per month - - -	10,530,000	—	—
17 Nov. 1797.	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	689,858	19	7
- - D° - -	Extra Estimate - - - - -	639,530	—	—
	Sick and Wounded Prisoners of War -	100,000	—	—
	Transport Service - - £. 700,000	1,100,000	—	—
	Prisoners of War in Health - 400,000			
	£.	13,059,388	19	7
— 1799: —				
Voted.	Men.			
26 Nov. 1798.	120,000, at £. 6. 15 s. per man per month	10,530,000	—	—
30 Nov. - -	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	729,063	6	7
	Extra Estimate - - - - -	693,750	—	—
25 June 1799.	Transport Service - - - -	1,005,000	—	—
	Prisoners of War in Health - - -	306,200	—	—
	Given in Aid, part of the sum voted for the Queen of Portugal - - -	110,000	—	—
	Given in further Aid, out of the Vote of Credit - - - - - -	200,000	—	—
	£.	13,574,013	6	7

Appendix (N° 22.)

Voted.	Men.	£.	s.	d.
Grants for the Year 1800:				
3 Oct. 1799. 12 Feb. 1800.	120,000, 2 lunar months; 11,000, 11 lunar months — at £6. 15s. per man per month -	9,787,500	—	—
D° - -	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	806,939	13	11
D° - -	Extra Estimate - - - - -	772,140	—	—
D° - -	Sick Prisoners of War - - -	90,000	—	—
D° - -	Transport Service - - £. 1,300,000	1,800,000	—	—
D° - -	Prisoners of War in Health - 500,000			
	£.	13,256,579	13	11
— 180 : —				
Voted.	Men.			
19 Nov. 1800. 16 Feb. 1801.	120,000, for 3 lunar months; 135,000, for 10 lunar months — at £.6. 15s. per man per month -	11,692,065	6	11
D° - -	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	692,852	18	9
	Extra Estimate - - - - -	933,900	—	—
	Sick Prisoners of War - - -	190,000	—	—
	Transport Service £. 1,311,436 5 10	1,920,718	14	6
	Prisoners of War in Health 609,282 8 8			
	Given in Aid, towards discharging the Debt of the Navy - - - -	1,000,000	—	—
	£.	16,429,537	—	2
— 1802: —				
Voted.	Men.			
9 Nov. 1801. 11 Mar. 1802. 11 May - 9 June -	130,000, for 3 lunar months; 130,000, - 2 d° - -; 88,000, - 1 d° - -; 70,000, - 7 d° - - — at £.6. 15s. per man per month - -	8,431,888	16	6
Voted in parts, on the above days.	Ordinary Estimate - - - -	923,870	3	—
	Extra Estimate - - - -	773,500	—	—
	Sick Prisoners - - - -	79,765	17	11
	Transports Service - - - -	1,317,548	15	1
8 Feb. 1802.	Given in Aid, towards the Debt - -	2,000,000	—	—
	£.	13,526,573	12	6

Appendix (N° 23)

(N° 23.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1st June 1805. } An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1796.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
NAVY.		
Due, To pay Bills for Stores, Freight of Store Ships, &c. -	378,200 7 7	
— For Freight of Tenders, and for Stores delivered, for which no Bills were made out on the 31ſt Dec. 1796 -	300,101 3 10	
— To the ſeveral Yards and Rope Yards - - - - -	184,593 — —	
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers - - - - - -	114,205 9 4	2,396,475 12 —
— To pay the Men unpaid on Books of Ships paid off -	435,395 15 2	
— To Ships in Sea Pay on 31ſt Dec. 1796 - - - -	973,324 12 9	
— To pay Bills for Slops, Bedding, &c. - - - - -	10,655 3 4	
VICTUALLING.		
Due, To pay all Bills entered on the courſe - - - -	164,722 11 11	
— For Proviſions, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt Dec. - - - - - - - -	96,845 7 1	
— To pay neceſſary Money, Contingencies, &c. - -	39,911 6 4	364,798 11 7
— To the Officers, Workmen, and Labourers employed at the ſeveral Ports - - - - - - - -	31,702 6 4	
— To pay Short Allowance Money - - - - - -	31,616 19 11	
SICK and WOUNDED.		
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Wounded Seamen, Priſoners of War, as alſo Contingencies of the Office -	- - - - - -	120,445 8 6
TRANSPORTS.		
Due, For Freight of Tranſports, and Contingencies relating to that Office - - - - - - - - - -	1,499,602 11 1	
— For Subſiſtence, Bedding, and Cloathing of Priſoners of War in Health - - - - - - - - -	104,477 11 2	1,604,080 2 3
		4,485,799 14 4
Abate the Money remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurers of the Navy on the ſaid 31ſt Dec. 1796 -	- - - - - -	327,055 5 1½
The Net DEBT of the Navy will be - -	- - - £.	4,158,744 9 2½

(No. 24.)

Appendix (N° 24.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1st June 1805. } AN ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, on the HEADS hereafter mentioned; as it stood on the 31st December 1797.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days, for Stores, Freight of Tenders, Slops, &c.	878,886 11 5	
— For Stores delivered, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31st December, alſo Bills of Exchange accepted	726,455 1 0	3,609,597 12 3
— To the ſeveral Yards and Rope Yards	377,281 — —	
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	130,026 — —	
— To pay Wages on Books of Ships, paid off	444,336 — —	
— To Ships in Sea Pay on 31ſt December 1797	1,052,613 — —	
VICTUALLING.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Proviſions, Stores, &c.	516,514 3 2	
— For Proviſions, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December	18,156 13 9	
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange, and Contingencies	100,154 19 11	730,056 17 8
— To the Officers, Workmen, and Labourers employed at the ſeveral Ports	63,332 3 8	
— For Short Allowance Money	31,898 17 2	
SICK and WOUNDED.		
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Wounded Seamen, Priſoners of War, and Contingencies of that Office		124,982 12 8
TRANSPORTS.		
Due, For Bills at Ninety-Days date, for Freight of Tranſports and Stores, and Subſiſtence and Cloathing Priſoners of War in Health	354,755 5 2	
— For Freights, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1797	1,331,196 8 7	1,685,951 13 9
		6,150,588 16 4
RECEIVED of the Supplies granted for the Year 1798, in the Year 1797	673,245 12 4	
From which abate the Money in the Hands of the Treaſurers on the 31ſt December 1797	365,344 17 4	
		307,900 15 —
The DEBT of the Navy will then be	£.	6,458,489 11 4

Appendix (No. 25.)

(No. 25.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1st June 1805.

AN ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, on the Heads hereafter mentioned; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1798.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
NAVY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-days Date, for Stores, Freight of Tenders, Slops, &c.	636,147 9 11	
— For Stores, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on the 31ſt of December 1798	830,627 9 4	
— For Wages to the Yards and Rope Yards	380,787 — —	3,871,647 6 5
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	147,202 11 9	
— For Wages unpaid on Books of Ships paid off	494,094 13 2	
— To Ships in Sea Pay on 31ſt December 1798	1,382,788 2 3	
VICTUALLING.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Proviſions, Stores, &c.	612,093 3 3	
— For Proviſions, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December	16,004 4 1	
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange and Contingencies	90,438 12 8	812,081 2 —
— For Wages to the Officers, Labourers, &c. employed at the ſeveral Ports	61,350 11 1	
— For Short Allowance Money	32,194 10 11	
SICK and WOUNDED.		
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Wounded Seamen, Priſoners of War, and other Contingencies relating to that Office		167,650 10 8
TRANSPORTS.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Freight of Tranſports, and Stores and Subſiſtence of Priſoners of War in Health	241,099 14 6	
— For Freights, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1798	990,083 15 3	1,231,183 9 9
From thence deducting the Money remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurers, alſo the Money that remained to come in of the Grants		6,082,562 8 10
The DEBT of the Navy will be	£.	526,528 9 3½
		5,556,033 19 6½

(No. 26.)

Appendix (N° 26.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1st June 1805. } AN ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, on the HEADS hereafter mentioned; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1799.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety Days, for Stores, Freight of Tenders, Slops, &c.	660,846 10 4	
— For Stores delivered, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December, alſo Bills of Exchange accepted	909,229 1 —	
— To the ſeveral Yards and Rope Yards	416,371 — —	4,390,533 13 6
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	143,641 3 11	
— To pay Wages on Books of Ships paid off	512,934 18 3	
— To Ships in Sea-Pay, on 31ſt December 1799	1,747,511 — —	
VICTUALLING.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Proviſions, Stores, &c.	1,004,556 3 8	
— For Proviſions, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December	31,264 15 5	
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange, and Contingencies	37,209 2 8	1,176,599 4 4
— To the Officers, Workmen, and Labourers employed at the ſeveral Ports	71,018 18 7	
— For Short Allowance Money	32,550 4 —	
SICK and WOUNDED.		
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Wounded Seamen, Priſoners of War, and Contingencies of that Office		149,500 13 7
TRANSPORTS.		
Due, For Bills at Ninety Days date, for Freight of Tranſports and Stores, and Subſiſtence, and Cloathing Priſoners of War in Health	251,248 2 6	
— For Freights, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1799	1,059,053 8 4	1,310,301 10 10
		7,026,935 2 3
Abate Sum remaining in the Treaſurers Hands	520,838 14 5½	
— Alſo Sum remaining to come in of the Supplies	513,808 2 10¾	1,034,646 17 4¼
The DEBT of the Navy will then be	£.	5,992,288 4 10¾

Appendix (N° 27.)

(No. 27.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1ſt June 1805. } AN ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, on the HEADS hereafter mentioned; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1800.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
NAVY.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Stores, Freight of Tenders, Slops, &c.	1,855,712 2 8	
— For Stores, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1800	894,952 6 2	
— For Wages to the Yards and Rope Yards	431,893 — —	5,399,259 1 08
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	157,582 17 6	
— For Wages to Men unpaid on Books of Ships paid off	449,484 15 4	
— For Wages to Seamen, &c. on board Ships in Sea Pay	1,609,634 — —	
VICTUALLING.		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Proviſions, Stores, &c.	1,082,126 5 10	
— For Proviſions, &c. delivered, for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1800	86,637 17 10	
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange, and Contingencies	125,128 10 11	1,364,741 6 0
— For Wages to the Officers, Labourers, &c. employed at the ſeveral Ports	38,222 7 11	
— For Short Allowance Money	32,626 3 6	
SICK and WOUNDED.		
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Wounded Seamen, Priſoners of War, and other Contingencies relating to that Office		159,235 19 10
TRANSPORTS:		
Due, For Bills payable at Ninety-Days date, for Freight of Tranſports and Stores, alſo for Subſiſtence of Priſoners of War in Health	348,988 14 3	
— For Freights, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1800	1,006,745 10 1	1,355,734 4 4
The Difference between the Balance in the Treaſurers Hands and of the Sum received from the Exchequer in the Year 1800, out of the Supplies for the Year 1801		8,278,9,0 11 10 426,915 17 0¾
The DEBT of the Navy will then be	£.	8,705,886 8 10¾

(N° 28.)

Appendix (N° 28.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1ſt June 1805. AN ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1801.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS.			TOTAL.		
NAVY.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills for Naval Stores, Freight of Tenders, Bedding, &c.	1,429,123	18	1			
— For Stores, Freight of Tenders, &c. for which no Bills were made out on the 31ſt Dec. 1801.	1,012,322	3	11			
— To His Majeſty's Dock and Rope Yards	453,325	—	—			
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	172,845	16	1	5,279,908	13	10
— To pay the Wages unpaid on Books of Ships paid off	432,942	14	2			
— To pay Wages to Ships in Sea Pay on the 31ſt December 1801	1,779,349	1	7			
VICTUALLING.						
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills for Proviſion, &c.	733,110	14	7			
— For Proviſions and Stores delivered, for which no Bills were made out 31ſt Dec. 1801	55,068	6	11			
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange, &c.	178,249	14	4	1,0 5,012	1	5
— To the Officers, &c. at the ſeveral Yards	44,433	14	4			
— For Short Allowance	34,150	4	4			
SICK and HURT.						
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick and Hurt Seamen				153,724	8	6
TRANSPORTS.						
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills, for the Freight of Tranſports and Stores, and for Subſiſtence, &c. of Priſoners of War in Health	300,288	8	3			
— For Freight of Tranſports, and for Stores ſupplied, Wages to Officers, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt Dec. 1801	1,115,910	16	5	1,416,199	4	8
				7,894,844	8	5
The Difference between the Balance in the Treaſurer's Hands and the Sum received from the Exchequer in the Year 1801, out of the Supplies granted for the Year 1802				1,178,226	7	5¼
The DEBT of the Navy will then be			£.	9,073,070	15	10¼

Appendix (N° 29.)

(N° 29.)

NAVY-OFFICE, 1ſt June 1805. } An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY; as it ſtood on the 31ſt December 1802.

HEADS of the NAVAL ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS. £.	s.	d.	TOTAL. £.	s.	d.
NAVY.						
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills, for Naval Stores, Slop Cloathing, and Bedding	196,170	8	9			
— For Stores delivered, for which no Bills were made out on the 31ſt December 1802	164,713	17	7			
— To His Majeſty's Dock and Rope Yards	315,830	—	—			
— For Half Pay to Sea Officers	206,138	8	5	2,043,121	15	1
— To pay the Wages unpaid on Books of Ships paid off	282,168	10	9			
— To pay Wages to Ships in Sea Pay, on the 31ſt December 1802	878,100	9	7			
VICTUALLING.						
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills, for Proviſions, &c.	217,384	1	7			
— For Proviſions and Stores delivered, for which no Bills were made out	12,663	5	10			
— For neceſſary Money, Bills of Exchange, &c.	58,560	9	6	353,334	12	11
— To the Officers, &c. at the ſeveral Yards	30,118	1	2			
— For Short Allowance	34,608	14	10			
SICK and HURT.						
Due, For Quarters and Cure of Sick Seamen				81,073	3	6
TRANSPORTS.						
Due, To pay Ninety-Day Bills, for Freight of Tranſports and Stores, and for Subſiſtence, &c. of Priſoners of War in Health	131,036	16	1			
— For Freight of Tranſports, and for Stores ſupplied, Wages to Officers, &c. for which no Bills were made out on 31ſt December 1802	675,789	11	5	806,826	7	6
				3,284,360	19	—
Abate the Balance remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurers of His Majeſty's Navy on the 31ſt December 1802				178,712	17	3
The NET DEBT of the Navy will then be			£.	3,105,648	1	9

(N° 30.)

Appendix (N° 30.)

My dear Lord,

I was ſo ill on Saturday, when your Lordſhip had the goodneſs to call, as to be incapable of utterance; and had I not quitted town immediately, I am confident I ſhould have expired; I am ſomewhat better, and ſome of the worſt ſymptoms are diſappearing.

Mr. —— is a very intelligent man, and has been much employed by Government; and we all know that the Smugglers are capable of great enterprize: I therefore do not venture to give an opinion ſo decidedly againſt his propoſition for choaking the entrance of Boulogne as I otherwiſe ſhould. In our hands there would not be the remoteſt probability of the ſucceſs he ſo ſanguinely holds forth; but if the Smugglers will undertake it for a given reward, pay or play, it may be worth attending to.

Your's, &c.

Rocketts, 2nd February 1804. (Signed) *St. Vincent.*

(N° 31.)

Appendix (N° 31.)

(*Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April* 1805.)

Navy Office, 9th March 1804.

My Lord,

As I had not the honour of ſeeing your Lordſhip this morning when I waited upon you at the Admiralty, I beg to incloſe, for your information, an order I received the 9th of laſt month from Lord Hobart; and to acquaint your Lordſhip, that in conſequence thereof I have forwarded the ſervice therein mentioned as far as it was in my power, and that three ſhips fitted for the purpoſe have now ſailed down the River to join Lord Keith.

I beg further to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I have avoided as much as poſſible taking any people or ſtores from His Majeſty's Dock Yards for this ſervice; but, from the want of exertion of the parties whom I was directed to controul, and from the neceſſity which exiſted for extraordinary diſpatch, I have been obliged to have recourſe both to Woolwich and Chatham Yards, the particulars of which ſhall ſoon be laid before the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) *A. S. Hamond.*

(N° 32.)

Appendix (N° 32.)

(*As printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April* 1805.—*Vide* N° 45.)

Copy of an Order incloſed in Sir Andrew Snape Hamond's Letter of the 9th March 1804, to the Earl of St. Vincent.

(Moſt ſecret.)

Downing-ſtreet, 9th February 1804.

Sir,

It being thought adviſable, under the preſent circumſtances of the war, that an attempt ſhould be made for carrying into execution the project ſuggeſted in the enclоſed paper, for choaking up the entrance into the harbour of Boulogne; and the ſucceſs of ſuch an enterprize depending in a great meaſure upon the ſecrecy and diſpatch with which the preparations may be made; I have the King's commands to ſignify to you His Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do take theſe preparations under your immediate controul, and that you do communicate confidentially with Mr. —— ſupplying him with ſuch funds, and giving him ſuch orders for the purchaſe of veſſels, and providing

Appendix (N° 32.)

viding the ſtone and other materials which you may judge neceſſary to be embarked, as ſhall be requiſite for accompliſhing the object in view. The advances you may have occaſion to make for this ſervice will hereafter be replaced by the Treaſury.

As ſoon as the veſſels ſhall be ſufficiently laden, you will give directions that they ſhould proceed with all poſſible expedition to the Downs, where all further orders will proceed from Lord Keith.

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,

Sir A. S. Hamond, Bt.
Comptroller of the Navy.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

Appendix (N° 33.)

(N° 33.)

(Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April 1805.)

Sir,

I have received your Letter of yeſterday, incloſing an Inſtruction which you had received from Lord Hobart for the execution of a Secret Service, and which I have no doubt will be well performed; but as the whole Expence is to be defrayed by the Treaſury, I do not ſee occaſion for any part of the detail being ſubmitted to the Admiralty Board. I return herewith Lord Hobart's letter, and have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Admiralty,
10th March 1804.

(Signed) *St. Vincent.*

Sir A. S. Hamond, Bt.
Comptroller of the Navy.

Appendix (N° 34.)

(N° 34.)

(Private and Secret.)

Downing-ſtreet, 10th February 1804.

My dear Lord,

Having ſhewn your Letter upon the ſubject of the Boulogne Plan to Mr. Addington, he is decidedly of opinion with me, that the Smugglers ſhould be employed in the undertaking, and the more eſpecially as they look for no reward in the event of failure.

I have therefore, for the purpoſe of preventing unneceſſary expence, and of having the buſineſs conducted with as much ſecrecy as poſſible, directed Sir Andrew Hamond, in communication with ————, to have the veſſels purchaſed and loaded with ſtone; the Account ultimately to be ſettled with the Treaſury.

I ſhould be happy to hear a more favourable report of your health, and remain,

Your's, &c.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

Earl St. Vincent.

(N° 35.) Appendix (N° 35.)

My dear Lord,

You certainly are proceeding in the beſt mode to give effect to the plan of Mr. ———, and I moſt heartily wiſh it ſucceſs.

I am ſo much more free from complaint than I was when I laſt wrote to your Lordſhip, that I have determined to return to Town in a few days; and, with many thanks for the kind ſolicitude you have expreſſed about me,

I am ever your's, &c.

Rocketts, *St. Vincent.*
12th Feb^{y} 1804.

(N° 36.) Appendix (N° 36.)

(Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April 1805.)

My dear Sir,

I hope you can report progreſs. I have not ſeen nor heard from Mr. ——— ſince I ſaw you. Lord St. Vincent approves much of the direction being with you, and will himſelf write to Lord Keith when the preparations are ſufficiently forward.

Your's faithfully,

Downing-ſtreet, *J. Sullivan.*
18th February 1804.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

(N° 37.) Appendix (N° 37.)

(Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April 1805.)

My dear Sir,

Lord Hobart begs me to ſay, that he hopes the Veſſel's having taken the ground, is not an indication of her draught of water being too great for the propoſed Service.

He is going to ſettle with Lord St. Vincent about the Protections; and I am going to arrange with the Treaſury about the inſtructions to the Cuſtom Houſe.

I am,

Downing-ſtreet, my dear Sir,
21 February 1804. faithfully your's,

J. Sullivan.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

(N° 38.) Appendix (N° 38.)

(Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April 1805.)

My dear Sir, Downing-ſtreet, 23d Feb. 1804.

Lord Hobart propoſes to ſend a meſſenger to-night to Lord Keith, and hopes you will ſend your packet to go by him. Lord St. Vincent's Letter will accompany it.

Mr. Frewin of the Cuſtom Houſe, aſſures me, that Surveyors are not ſent on board ſhips unleſs notice is given that a drawback will be claimed for any part of the cargo, or unleſs ſome ſuſpicion is entertained of fraudulent practice. He will be in

Appendix (N° 38.)

the Chair of the Cuſtom-Houſe all next week, and will ſee Mr. ——— and act upon any communication from him, if it ſhould appear abſolutely neceſſary; but until the neceſſity ſhall occur, he is decidedly of opinion that it would not be adviſable to give an order, becauſe it would inevitably give publicity to the buſineſs. Mr. Frewin has been fully informed on the ſubject. I beg of you to ſend me the original paper of Mr. ——— or a copy of it.

I am,
My dear Sir,
Your's truly,

Sir A. S. Hamond.

(Signed) *John Sullivan.*

Appendix (N° 39.)

(N° 39.)

Eaſt Cliff, Ramſgate, 7th June 1805.

My Lord,

I have received your letter of yeſterday's date, requeſting that I would tranſmit to you, as Chairman of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, to whom the 11th Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry has been referred, a letter, or order, which was written to me by the Earl of St. Vincent, relative to the project for blocking up the harbour of Boulogne, bearing date on or about the 23d day of February 1804; and in obedience to the commands of the Committee, ſignified to me through its Chairman, I herewith encloſe a letter which I received from the Earl of St. Vincent on that ſubject, dated the 23d February 1804, obſerving, that it was only addreſſed on the envelope, which was burnt or deſtroyed.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient and
moſt humble Servant,

The Right honourable Lord Glenbervie,
&c. &c. &c.

Keith.

Appendix (N° 40.)

(N° 40.)

(Private.)

My dear Lord,

The operation Lord Hobart writes to you upon, is carried on with my knowledge.

Your's moſt truly,

Admiralty, 23d February 1804.

(Signed) *St. Vincent.*

Appendix (N° 41.)

(N° 41.)

Navy Office, 1ſt April 1805.

My Lord,

As I find, upon reading the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, that Lord St. Vincent does not appear to recollect the Secret Service your Lordſhip placed under my controul in February 1804, namely, the project for blocking up the harbour of Boulogne; and as I underſtood, both from your Lordſhip and Mr. Sullivan, that the plan had been firſt ſubmitted to Lord St. Vincent, whoſe

whoſe opinion was, that, if executed by the Smugglers themſelves, there was reaſonable ground to expect ſucceſs, but not ſo if put into the hands of the Officers of the Navy; that, it was in conſequence of this opinion, that your Lordſhip determined to employ Mr. ——— to carry the project into immediate execution; to direct me to take the preparation under my controul, and to provide Naval Funds for the Expence thereof, as the more effectual means of keeping the Expedition ſecret, and which was to be repaid by the Treaſury when the amount was aſcertained.—As I find a conſiderable impreſſion is made on the public mind, that a tranſaction of this nature ſhould be carried on by the Comptroller of the Navy without the knowledge of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, I feel myſelf under the neceſſity of requeſting your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to furniſh me with ſome document that will fully ſhew I was not guilty of that breach of my duty, which, I cannot but think, is intended to be imputed to me by Lord St. Vincent. Appendix (N° 41.)

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and
Very humble Servant,

(Signed) *A. S. Hamond.*

The Earl of Buckinghamſhire,
&c. &c. &c.
(late Lord Hobart.)

(N° 42.) Appendix (N° 42.)

(Printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April 1805.)

Groſvenor Place, 3d April 1805.

Sir,

I avail myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, which did not reach me until yeſterday. In order to intimate for your ſatisfaction, that you had full authority from me to underſtand, that, previous to any determination being taken, the project for blocking up the harbour of Boulogne had been ſubmitted to the conſideration of Earl St. Vincent, and that he had approved of my ſuggeſtion to place the neceſſary arrangements for that ſervice under your direction and controul; I have further to add, that I ſignified to you the King's commands for ſupplying ſuch funds, and giving ſuch orders as might appear to you requiſite, with a view to the ultimate ſucceſs of the undertaking. Informing you at the ſame time, that the advances which you might have occaſion to make for the ſervice in queſtion, would be hereafter replaced by the Treaſury.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Buckinghamſhire.*

P. S. If it be intended that your communication to me ſhould be made a Public Document, I muſt requeſt, for very obvious reaſons, that the name of the individual principally employed in the buſineſs may be omitted.

B.

Sir A. S. Hamond, Bt.

Appendix (N° 43.)

(N° 43.)

(*As printed by Order of the Houſe, 29th April* 1805.—Vide N° 44.)

Navy Office, 30th Nov. 1804.

Gentlemen,

Since my return to town, your Precept to the Navy Board has been put into my hands. I find the Board has already ſignified to you, that the Navy Ninety-day Bills, mentioned in your ſaid Precept, on the days and for the ſums particularized, were iſſued, by my written directions, to the Committee of Accounts, in conſequence of Secret Orders I had received from Government for ſpecific purpoſes, and which were kept in my poſſeſſion.

I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the firſt ſum ſtated in your Precept, was iſſued by directions from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, dated 4th October 1799, and marked *moſt ſecret*. The ſubſequent iſſues, viz. 22d November 1799, and 9th April 1801, were made by ſimilar orders. The ſervice for which theſe Naval Payments were made, was communicated to me in confidence, and I conſider it to be of ſo delicate a nature, that although the late Treaſury Board ſignified in a ſecret letter to me from Mr. Vanſittart, dated 1ſt May 1804, "That the individual "in queſtion had performed the ſervice for which the Navy Bills had been iſſued, to "their Lordſhip's ſatisfaction, and therefore directed the Navy Board to make out "a clearing bill to diſcharge Mr. ——— and his partners from the reſponſibility of "the debt to Government;" yet I am decidedly of opinion, that even mentioning the name of the parties, with the ſums iſſued to them at the particular periods before-mentioned, in any Report to be laid before the Public, would not only endanger the loſs of a great part of the money to Government, but would ſubject the Party who had been employed to very great inconvenience.

I therefore ſubmit theſe circumſtances to your conſideration, as I find it impracticable to give you a copy of the orders under which I acted, "omitting the ſecret "inſtructions reſpecting the ſervices to be performed," as they are contained in almoſt every line of the authority: I am, nevertheleſs, ready to lay before you, privately, all the papers relative to the tranſaction, provided I am aſſured that it is not to be publicly reported upon, as in that caſe I ſhould conſider myſelf not at liberty to make the communication without firſt conſulting the Government.

With reſpect to the 2d iſſue of Navy Bills to Meſſrs. Hammerſley and Co. I beg leave to acquaint, that Lord Hobart, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, ſignified to me the King's pleaſure, that I ſhould take under my controul, and provide funds for the preparation of a project intended to be carried into execution on the Enemy's coaſt (a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe in obedience to your Precept); and conſidering it more for the intereſt of the Public, that the funds ſhould be in the hands of a Banker rather than in thoſe of a perſon unknown to me, and over whom, whilſt money was at his command, I could expect to have but little comptrol, I judged it moſt adviſable to have the money impreſted to Meſſrs. Hammerſley and Co. who have no other concern in the tranſaction than paying ſuch Bills as had my approval.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Comm[rs] of Naval Enquiry. (Signed) *A. S. Hamond.*

Appendix (N° 44.)

(N° 44.)

(As produced by Mr. Nicholls to the Committee.—Vide N° 4.3)

Navy Office, 30th September 1804.

Gentlemen,

Since my return to town, your Precept of the 15th inſtant has been put into my hands. I find the Navy Board has already ſignified to you, that the Navy 90-day Bills mentioned in your ſaid Precept were iſſued by my written directions to the Committee of Accounts, in conſequence of orders I had received from Government, and which were kept in my poſſeſſion.

I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the firſt ſum ſtated in your Precept was iſſued by directions from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 4th October 1799, and marked *moſt ſecret*. The ſubſequent iſſues, viz. on the 22d November 1799, and 9th April 1801, were made by ſimilar orders. The ſervice for which theſe payments was made, was communicated to me in confidence; and I conſider it to be of ſo delicate a nature, that although the Treaſury Board ſignified that the individual in queſtion had performed the ſervice for which the Money had been iſſued to their Lordſhips ſatisfaction, and therefore directed the Navy Board to make out a clearing bill to diſcharge him and his partners from the *reſponſibility* of the debt to Government; yet I am decidedly of opinion, that even the mentioning of the name of the parties, with the ſums iſſued to them at the particular periods beforementioned, in any public Report, would not only endanger the total loſs of a great part of the money, but would ſubject the parties employed to very great inconvenience.

I therefore ſubmit theſe circumſtances to your conſideration, as I find it impracticable to give you a Copy of the orders under which I acted, omitting the ſecret inſtructions reſpecting the Services to be performed, as they are contained in almoſt every line of the authority; I am nevertheleſs ready to lay before you *privately* all the Papers relative to the tranſaction, provided I am aſſured that it is not to be publickly reported, as in that caſe, I ſhould conſider myſelf not at liberty to make the communication without firſt conſulting the Government.

With reſpect to the ſecond iſſue of Navy Bills to Meſſrs. Hammerſley and Co. amounting to £. 16,000. I beg leave to acquaint you, that Lord Hobart, one of the principal Secretaries of State, ſignified to me the King's pleaſure, that I ſhould provide Funds for the preparation of a project intended to be executed on the Enemy's coaſt, a copy of which is herewith encloſed in obedience to your Precept; and conſidering it more for the intereſt of the Public, that the Funds ſhould be placed as they might be wanted in the hands of a Banker, rather in thoſe of a perſon unknown to me, and over whom I could have little controul, I judged it moſt prudent to deſire the Navy Bills might be impreſſed to Meſſrs. Hammerſleys and Co. who have no other concern in the tranſaction than the paying of ſuch Bills as had my ſanction. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

A. S. Hamond.

(A true Copy.)

Henry Nicholls,
11th June 1805.

To the Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry.

Appendix (N° 45.)

(N° 45.)

(As produced by Mr. Nicholls to the Committee.—Vide N° 32.)

(Moſt ſecret.)

Downing Street, 9th February 1804.

Sir,

It being thought adviſable, under the preſent circumſtances of the war, that an attempt ſhould be made for carrying into execution the project ſuggeſted in the accompanying paper, for
and the ſucceſs of ſuch an enterprize depending in a great meaſure upon the ſecrecy and diſpatch with which the preparations may be made, I have the King's commands to ſignify to you His Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do take theſe preparations under your immediate controul, and that you do communicate confidentially with ſupplying him with ſuch funds, and giving him ſuch orders for the purchaſe and for providing materials, which you may judge neceſſary to be embarked, as ſhall be requiſite for accompliſhing the object in view. The advances you may have occaſion to make for this ſervice will be hereafter replaced by the Treaſury.

As ſoon as the veſſels ſhall be ſufficiently you will give directions that they ſhould proceed with all poſſible expedition to the Downs, where all further orders will proceed from Lord Keith.

I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

(Copy.) humble Servant,

A. S. H. (Signed) *Hobart.*

To Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart.
Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (N° 46.)

(N° 46.)

FORM of a BILL made out for STORES delivered.

Navy-Office,

Extra.

Regiſtered the 7th October 1800. N° 21.

Mr. Treaſurer,

WE PRAY YOU to pay, Ninety Days after Date, unto Mr. *A. B.* or his Order, the Sum of One hundred and two Pounds Eleven Shillings and Four Pence (with Intereſt as under) being for Copper Bolts by him delivered into His Majeſty's Yard at Sheerneſs, between 4th Auguſt and 2nd October 1800, as appears by a Certificate from the reſpective Officers of the ſaid Yard remaining in this Office, the Sum of - - - - - - - - - £. 102 11 4

Copper Bolts.

	£.	s.	d.
	103	18	3

More to him for Intereſt on the above-mentioned Sum from the 7th October 1800 to the 4th January 1801 (when this Bill will become due) being Ninety Days, at the Rate of 3½ *d. per Centum per Diem.* 1 6 11

£. 103 18 3

In both the Sum of One hundred and three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three Pence.

(Signed) *W. Bellingham.* *W. Palmer.* *F. J. Hartwell.*

Appendix (N° 47.)

(N° 47.)

FORM of an IMPREST BILL made out for WORKS performed.

Navy-Office.

Regiſtered the 25th May 1801. N° 32.

Mr. Treaſurer,

WE PRAY YOU to pay, Ninety Days after Date, unto Mr. *C. D.* or his Order, being for ſundry Works by him performed to His Majeſty's Ship —— the Sum of - - - - - - - - - £. 400 — —

Impreſt ſundry Works to His Majeſty's Ship

More to him for Intereſt on the above-mentioned Sum from the 25th May 1801 to the 22nd Auguſt following (when this Bill will become due) being Ninety Days, at the Rate of Three Pence Halfpenny *per Centum per Diem.* 5 5 —

£. 405 5 —

In both the Sum of Four hundred and five Pounds and Five Shillings.

£.	s.	d.
405	5	—

(Signed) *W. Bellingham. W. Palmer. S. Gambier.*

(N° 48.)

Appendix (N° 48.)

FORM of a BILL iſſued to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny.

Navy-Office.

Regiſtered the 7th March 1801. No. 2,918.

Mr. Treaſurer,

WE PRAY YOU to pay, Ninety Days after Date, unto Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, or Order, on Account of ſundry Naval Services, the Sum of - £. 3,000 — —

More to them for Intereſt on the above-mentioned Sum, from the 7th March 1801 to the 4th June following (when this Bill will become due) being Ninety Days, at the Rate of *Three-pence Halfpenny per Centum per Diem.* 39 7 6

£. 3,039 7 6

£.	s.	d.
3,039	7	6

In both the Sum of Three thouſand and thirty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

(Signed) *W. Bellingham.* *W. Palmer.* *S. Gambier.*

Appendix (N° 49.)

(N° 49.)

EXTRACTS from the Votes, relative to the attendance of certain Peers.

28 *May* 1805.

Votes, p. 571. THE Lord *Glenbervie* from the Select Committee, to whom the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry;—reſpecting, The Iſſue of Navy Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing money—Loſs ariſing from the mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills—and, Money impreſted by the Navy Board for Secret Naval Services (except ſo far as the ſame relate to circumſtances connected with the Iſſue of £.100,000 for Secret Naval Services) is referred, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe; acquainted the Houſe that he was directed by the ſaid Select Committee to move the Houſe, that a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to deſire that their Lordſhips will give leave to the Lord Viſcount *Sidmouth*, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the ſaid Select Committee, in order to be examined at that Committee.

And the Lord *Glenbervie* moved the Houſe accordingly.

Ordered, That a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to deſire that their Lordſhips will give leave to the Lord Viſcount *Sidmouth*, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the ſaid Select Committee, in order to be examined at that Committee.

Ordered, That the Lord *Glenbervie* do carry the ſaid Meſſage.

Votes, p. 573. The Lord *Glenbervie* reported, that he had (according to order) been at the Lords, to deſire that their Lordſhips will give leave to the Lord Viſcount *Sidmouth*, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the Select Committee of this Houſe, upon matters contained in the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, in order to be examined at that Committee; and that their Lordſhips gave for anſwer, that they would ſend an anſwer by Meſſengers of their own.

14 *June* 1805.

Votes, p. 669 & 670. A Meſſage from the Lords by Mr. *Stratford* and Mr. *Cox*.

That the Lords had commanded them to acquaint this Houſe, that the Lords not being ſufficiently informed, by the Meſſage from this Houſe of the 28th of May laſt, upon what grounds, and for what purpoſes, the Commons did deſire that their Lordſhips would give leave to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the Select Committee of this Houſe, to whom the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry;—reſpecting, the Iſſue of Navy Bills for the purpoſe of raiſing money—Loſs ariſing from the mode of paying the Intereſt on Navy and Tranſport Bills—and, Money impreſted by the Navy Board for Secret Naval Services (except ſo far as the ſame relates to circumſtances connected with the Iſſue of £.100,000 for Secret Naval Services), is referred, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe—in order to be examined at that Committee, do deſire this Houſe to inform them of the ſame.

And then the Meſſengers withdrew.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will ſend an Anſwer to that part of the ſaid Meſſage which relates to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, by Meſſengers of their own.

And the Meſſengers were again called in; and Mr. *Speaker* acquainted them therewith.

And then they again withdrew.

The

14 *June* 1805.

Appendix (N° 49.)

The Houſe proceeded to take into conſideration that part of the Meſſage from the Lords of this day which relates to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*. Votes, p. 675.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Anſwer to be given thereto.

Ordered, That the Select Committee, who were appointed, upon the 23d day of May laſt, to examine into the matters of the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry (except ſo far as the ſame relate to circumſtances connected with the iſſue of £. 100,000 for Secret Naval Services) be the ſaid Committee.

17 *June* 1805.

The Lord *Glenbervie* reported from the Select Committee who were appointed, upon the 23d day of May laſt, to examine into the matters of the 11th Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry (except ſo far as the ſame relate to circumſtances connected with the iſſue of £. 100,000. for Secret Naval Services)—and who were alſo appointed to draw up an Anſwer to that part of the Meſſage from the Lords of Friday laſt which relates to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*—that the Committee had taken the ſaid Meſſage from the Lords into their conſideration; and the ſame not having been received till after they had cloſed the examinations they had thought it their duty to make, except in regard to ſome explanations which ſome perſons before examined had deſired permiſſion to ſtate, and having already proceeded to prepare their Report, after having received what appeared to them ſufficient information relative to the matters to which they had thought it their duty to direct their attention, they no longer think it neceſſary to deſire that the Lords will give leave to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the Committee, in order to be examined at the ſaid Committee. Votes, p. 681.

Ordered, That the ſaid Report do lie upon the Table.

19 *June* 1805.

The Houſe was moved, That the Report which, upon Monday laſt, was made from the Select Committee who were appointed, upon the 23d day of May laſt, to examine into the matters of the 11th Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry (except ſo far as the ſame relate to circumſtances connected with the iſſue of £. 100,000 for Secret Naval Services)—and who were alſo appointed to draw up an Anſwer to that part of the Meſſage from the Lords of Friday laſt, which relates to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, might be again read:—And the ſame being read; Votes, p. 691.

Ordered, That a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to acquaint them, that the ſaid Select Committee, having reported that they had cloſed the examination of Evidence, and proceeded to prepare their Report, the Houſe no longer think it neceſſary to deſire that their Lordſhips will give leave to the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*, and the Earl *St. Vincent*, to come to the ſaid Committee, in order to be examined at that Committee.

Ordered, That the Lord *Glenbervie* do carry the ſaid Meſſage.

THE COMMITTEE of SECRECY, to whom ſo much of the ELEVENTH REPORT of the Commiſſioners of NAVAL ENQUIRY, as relates to the Advance of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, for a Secret Naval Service; was referred; and who were empowered to report their Opinion and Obſervations thereupon to the Houſe:——Have agreed upon the following REPORT.

YOUR COMMITTEE have taken into their Conſideration, the Subject referred to them; and having examined various Perſons, and called for and peruſed certain Letters, and other Documents relative thereto, they have agreed on the following Reſolution:

Reſolved,

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the ſaid £. 100,000. was advanced for an Object, to which the Supplies granted for Naval Services were applicable; that the Application thereof, to that Object, was a Meaſure, in which the Intereſts and Honour of this Country were concerned; that it was iſſued by the Comptroller of the Navy, under Orders from the Lords of the Treaſury, with the knowledge and authority of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and in the fitteſt mode for anſwering the end propoſed; that the Clearing Bill for £. 95,000. part of the ſaid Sum of £. 100,000. was granted on juſt and proper Grounds; that the Circumſtances of the Application of the Money were of ſuch a nature that a Diſcloſure of them, either at the period when they took place, or at any time ſince, would have been attended with public inconvenience; that it muſt be matter of Regret, if any thing has occurred in the mean time, which may have tended, in any degree, to ſuch a Diſcloſure; and that the Reaſons againſt ſuch Diſcloſure ſtill continue, and render it the duty of the Committee to abſtain from entering into any farther particulars on the ſubject.

REPORT

FROM

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY

ON

Eleventh Report of Commissioners of Naval Enquiry.

Ordered to be printed 27th June 1805.

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THE

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

PURCHASES of HEMP, MASTS, and FIR TIMBER,
On Commiſſion, by Mr. *Andrew Lindegren*, for the Service of
His MAJESTY'S NAVY; from 1795 to 1799.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS.

AND ALSO,

OBSERVATIONS,

By way of SUPPLEMENT to the FIRST REPORT of the
Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry,

ON THE

MEMORIAL of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of
His Majeſty's Navy, in anſwer to THAT REPORT.

Ordered to be printed 22d January 1806.

To the Honourable the COMMONS of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament aſſembled.

THE TWELFTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the forty-third year of His MAJESTY's Reign, intituled,

"An ACT for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire and "examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or Abuſes, "which are or have been practiſed by Perſons em- "ployed in the ſeveral Naval Departments therein "mentioned, and in the Buſineſs of Prize Agency, "and to report ſuch Obſervations as ſhall occur to "them for preventing ſuch Irregularities, Frauds, "and Abuſes, and for the better conducting and "managing the Buſineſs of the ſaid Departments, "and of Prize Agency, in future;" continued and amended by an Act of the forty-fifth year of the preſent King, chapter the forty-ſixth.

PURCHASES of HEMP, MASTS, and FIR TIMBER, On Commiſſion, by Mr. *Andrew Lindegren*, for the Service of His MAJESTY's Navy; from 1795 to 1799.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber.

IN our Ninth Report on the ſubject of the Receipt and Iſſue of Stores in His Majeſty's Dock Yard at Plymouth, we ſtated, on the authority of the evidence of the Clerk of the Rope Yard and Maſter Ropemaker, that much of the Hemp delivered there by perſons employed by the Navy Board, during the late War, to purchaſe that article on Commiſſion, was damaged, and of ſo inferior a quality, that it would not have been received from Contractors. The Evidence on which this aſſertion was made, is contained in the Appendix to that Report; and we found this opinion of the Officers was communicated to the Navy Board in their official Reports upon the quality of the Hemp at the time of its receipt.

Appendix Nos 1, 2, & 3.

As the meaſure of obtaining Naval Stores by means of Commiſſion Agents appeared liable to abuſe, which, from the Evidence and Reports of the Officers, there was reaſon to believe had been practiſed, we were led to a minute inveſtigation of this buſineſs.

The conſideration of the preſent ſubject naturally divides itſelf into two parts, namely, The Advantage of the Meaſure itſelf, and The Manner in which it has been executed.

The great objections to the procuring of Naval Stores by means of Commiſſion Agents, are, the want of that active and vigilant ſuperintendance

Purchaſes of Hemp, Mails, and Fir Timber.

ance which nothing but ſelf-intereſt will in general excite, and the neceſſity of placing much confidence in the Agents employed. The Accounts of ſuch tranſactions muſt be voluminous and intricate, and require for their accurate ſettlement a particular knowledge of mercantile affairs, which is not called for in the common routine of public buſineſs; whereas the Accounts attending the payment for Articles ſupplied by contract are ſimple, and eaſily controlled.

All Contracts made for Naval Stores provide, that the articles ſhall be good, ſound, merchantable, well-conditioned, and in all reſpects fitting for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; and the right of determining whether they are ſo is with the Officers of the Dock Yards; ſo that the Public, provided the Officers do their duty, are certain of receiving for the prices at which the Contracts may be made, ſuch articles only as are fit for the Service. But when the Stores are purchaſed on Commiſſion, the Public muſt rely wholly on the ability and integrity of the Agent for the quality of the Articles, which, being paid for in the Foreign Market, muſt of courſe be received on their arrival in this Country, whether fit or unfit for the Service. The coſt of ſuch as may be fit is conſequently enhanced by the inferior value or depreciation of ſuch as may be of bad quality, or damaged on the voyage.

The Contracts with the Navy Board are generally made by public Advertiſement, and the loweſt tender is accepted, provided the perſon offering it be judged equal to the performance of the Contract. By theſe means public competition is excited, and, provided there be no colluſion among the perſons tendering, it is fair to conclude that the article will be obtained at as ſmall a profit to the Contractor as it is juſt and reaſonable ſhould be allowed.

From theſe conſiderations, we are of opinion, that, as a general principle, it is more advantageous to the Public to obtain their ſupplies of Naval Stores by public Contract, than by means of Commiſſion Agents. In delivering this opinion, we do not mean to intimate, that in ſome inſtances the latter mode may not be highly advantageous, or even rendered abſolutely neceſſary from motives of State Policy: and it appears, that conſiderations of this nature led to its adoption in the late War.

Appendix, N° 4. On the 6th of January 1795, the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty inſtructed the Comptroller of the Navy to ſend an able and confidential perſon to Riga, to purchaſe as much Hemp as he could agree for on proper terms; which Inſtructions appear to have been given in conſequence of information which Government had received, that the French were buying up large quantities of Hemp at that place. His Lordſhip appears to have entertained hopes, that by this meaſure His Majeſty's Stores would not only be furniſhed with Hemp of a better quality, but that the ſupply of the Enemy would be foreſtalled.

The Perſon ſelected by the Comptroller of the Navy for the performance of this ſervice was Mr. Andrew Lindegren of Portſmouth. The Appendix, N° 5. authority given to him by the Comptroller, dated the 9th of January 1795, is not in conformity with the written Inſtructions of the Firſt Appendix, N° 6. Lord of the Admiralty; but it is ſtated by the Comptroller, that he alſo received verbal directions from the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and

and that the Inſtructions given by him to Mr. Lindegren were the reſult of various converſations with his Lordſhip. Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber.

Mr. Lindegren was required by his Inſtructions to proceed without loſs of time to Riga, and authorized to purchaſe from three to four thouſand tons of the beſt Hemp upon the moſt reaſonable terms in his power. 3 to 4,000 Tons.

He was directed to uſe his beſt endeavours to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France; and if it could not be procured from the ſuperiority of the credit of this Country, or by any other means that might occur to him on the ſpot, he was at liberty to give an advance upon the price which the Enemy might have agreed for, taking care to have proper Vouchers for ſuch tranſaction.

In caſe he ſhould meet with any Maſts of the ſize of twenty inches and upwards at Riga, which he might have reaſon to believe were going to the Enemy, he was to prevent their receiving ſuch ſupply by the means above pointed out, or any other not then foreſeen.

In the event of any thing happening to delay him on his journey to Ruſſia, he was to uſe ſuch means by his Correſpondents on the Continent as might prevent any diſappointment in procuring the quantity of Hemp from Riga above-mentioned; and if it ſhould appear to him, upon his arrival there, that ſuch a quantity could not be obtained, he was at liberty to make it up with the beſt Peterſburgh Hemp, not exceeding from five to ſix hundred tons. 5 to 600 Tons.

For the due execution of this Service he was to be allowed his travelling Expences, and a Commiſſion of Five-per-cent. on all the Purchaſes he ſhould make for Government.

And, as it was judged abſolutely neceſſary that there ſhould be an eſtabliſhed Ruſſia Merchant in London appointed to tranſact the buſineſs in this Country, he was authorized to engage Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son for that purpoſe; who were to be paid a reaſonable commiſſion for their trouble, and be furniſhed with Navy Bills upon Impreſt, whenever the purchaſes made ſhould require them.

On the 27th of February 1795, Mr. Lindegren and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son entered into Articles of Agreement, witneſſed by the Comptroller of the Navy, by which it was ſtipulated that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, as Attornies for Mr. Lindegren, ſhould be furniſhed with ſuch ſums of money in Navy Impreſt Bills, as they might from time to time apply for; that the Accounts relating to all matters tranſacted by them, as Agents for Mr. Lindegren, ſhould be furniſhed to him; and that for their trouble in tranſacting the buſineſs of freighting Ships, making Inſurances, correſponding, keeping Accounts, and furniſhing the requiſite Credits, they ſhould have a clear allowance of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. as a commiſſion, to be charged at the foot of every Invoice of Stores provided by Mr. Lindegren, and delivered into His Majeſty's Dock Yards, ſuch Invoices to contain the amount of the Prime Coſt, and all the charges and expences of every kind. Appendix, N° 7.

Under this commiſſion Mr. Lindegren made conſiderable purchaſes both of Hemp and Maſts. He was alſo employed for the ſame purpoſe in each year, until the termination of the War.

In detailing the reſult of our enquiries, we ſhall, for the ſake of greater clearneſs, ſpeak of the purchaſes of Hemp and Maſts ſeparately.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber.

PURCHASES of HEMP.

At an early period of our Enquiry, we iſſued our Precept to the Navy Board for Mr. Lindegren's Accounts of the purchaſe of Hemp, together with the Vouchers, and the official Statements made of his Accounts.

Appendix, N° 8. The Accounts and Statements were in conſequence tranſmitted to us; but we were informed that ſome of the Vouchers were miſſing, which it afterwards appeared had been returned to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, ſubſequently to the paſſing of the Accounts. At the requiſition of the Navy Board, Meſſrs. Thorntons cauſed ſearch to be made for the Vouchers, which were moſtly diſcovered, and forwarded to us; but as ſome of the Accounts Current between the different parties concerned in the payment for the Hemp could not be found, by which the rates of Exchange at which the Bills were dawn, could have been aſcertained, we were unable to give the Accounts that complete reviſion which we intended. We examined one of the Members of the Committee of Accounts with reſpect to the return of thoſe Vouchers, and his account of the tranſaction appears in the Appendix. Appendix, N° 9.

Mr. Lindegren purchaſed Hemp under Commiſſions from the Navy Board, in the year 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1799. The official Abſtracts

When Received.	Where Received.	SHIPS NAME.	Quantity of good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.				Quantity of Inferior Quality.			
			Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Auguſt - 1795	Plymouth -	Yeldham - - -	265	5	1	9	-	-	-	-
September - —	—— - -	Captain Cook - -	221	10	0	2	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Induſtry - - -	171	9	3	4	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Agenoria - - -	223	5	0	5	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	Lord Miltoun - -	181	4	1	24	-	-	-	-
September - —	Portſmouth -	Anne - - - -	232	2	1	13	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	Windſor - - -	287	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Northumberland -	286	7	3	27	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Bleſſing - - - -	315	12	1	8	-	-	-	-
Auguſt - —	Chatham -	Betſey - - - -	210	13	1	9	3	16	3	4
Aug[t] & Sept[r] —	—— - -	Freedom - - -	299	9	1	27	1	0	3	0
September - —	—— - -	Lady Annabella -	163	1	2	12	1	5	3	7
Auguſt - —	Woolwich -	Ruſſia Company -	281	15	2	1	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Ibbetſon - - -	217	1	1	19	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	Sappho - - - -	104	5	1	14	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	Progreſs - - -	134	14	2	10	-	-	-	-
Sept[r] & Oct[r] —	—— - -	Thames - - - -	303	9	1	16	-	-	-	-
September - —	—— - -	Brothers - - -	65	8	1	11	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Ceres - - - -	49	0	1	6	-	-	-	-
		Good - -	4,012	19	1	22	6	3	1	11
		Inferior and Damaged -	147	14	1	10				
		TOTAL -	4,160	13	3	4				

and Statements of his Accounts for those purchases, are entered in the Appendix, N° 10, 11, 12, and 13. Mr. Lindegren was also employed in the years 1800 and 1801, to make purchases of Hemp, through Neutral Merchants, in consequence of the Embargo in Russia; but as his Accounts for such purchases were under examination by the Navy Board, we did not extend our Enquiries to those transactions.

Purchases of Hemp, Masts, and Fir Timber.

HEMP.

Appendix, N° 6.

The first statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, is of the Purchases effected by him under the commission of the 9th of January 1795, amounting to four hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four Pounds one Shilling and nine Pence.

Appendix N° 10.

£. 439,934 1. 9.

By virtue of the specific authority in that commission to purchase from three to four thousand tons of Riga Hemp, Mr. Lindegren purchased, and delivered at His Majesty's Yards, four thousand one hundred and sixty tons thirteen hundred three quarters and four pounds. The following Account will shew the state and quality of the several Cargoes at the time of delivery, according to the Reports of the Officers of the Yards.

3 to 4,000 Tons.

Tons. C. qrs. lbs.
4,160 13 3 4.

Appendix, N°s 14, 15, 16, & 17.

Quantity Dry, damaged previous to being shipped.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage.								Quantity Damaged at the time of Receipt, not distinguished whether Wet or Dry.				TOTAL QUANTITY.			
				Wet.				Very Wet, or Sogged.											
Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
3	13	1	14	1	16	0	21	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	270	14	3	16
13	3	2	10	1	11	0	21	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	236	4	3	5
0	18	0	21	1	9	3	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	173	17	2	25
7	13	3	24	5	12	2	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	236	11	2	1
15	2	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	196	6	3	21
-	-	-	-	1	11	0	2	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	233	13	1	15
-	-	-	-	2	8	0	10	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	289	10	3	11
-	-	-	-	7	5	0	22	0	17	2	21	-	-	-	-	294	10	3	14
-	-	-	-	4	7	0	10	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	319	19	1	18
12	17	2	11	3	6	0	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	230	13	2	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	16	2	14	304	6	3	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	3	0	22	168	10	2	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	16	1	13	289	11	3	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	18	1	9	226	19	3	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	16	0	3	114	1	1	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	2	0	25	144	16	3	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	19	0	3	313	8	1	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	19	0	25	67	7	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	6	0	9	49	6	1	15
53	9	0	21	29	7	0	2	0	17	2	21	57	17	0	11	4,160	13	3	4

Purchaſe of Hemp, Malts, and Fir Timber.

HEMP.

£. 56. 1. 2.

The coſt to the Public, upon an average of the whole quantity, was fifty-ſix Pounds one Shilling and two Pence per ton.

The commiſſions charged on the purchaſe and delivery of this Hemp into His Majeſty's Yards, were as follow;

	£.	s.	d.
Five-per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren, on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga - - - - - - - - - - -	8,549	3	9
Two-and-a-half-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the amount of the firſt Coſt, and all the Charges, except Mr. Lindegren's commiſſion - - - - - - - - - - -	5,344	2	6

Theſe commiſſions were in conformity to the agreements entered into with Mr. Lindegren and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son; but there was, in addition to Mr. Lindegren's commiſſion on the purchaſe, a further charge on that account of

Two-per-cent. made in each Invoice by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. of Riga, the Houſe through whom Mr. Lindegren made his purchaſes - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,352	11	9

£. 17,245 18. 0.

The amount of theſe commiſſions, being ſeventeen thouſand two hundred and forty-five Pounds and eighteen Shillings, appearing to us exorbitant, we examined Thomſon Bonar, Anthony Brough, and George Todd, Eſquires, Ruſſia Merchants, from whom we obtained much general information as to the mode of conducting the trade, both in Ruſſia and this Country.

Appendix Nos 18, 19, & 20.

From the evidence of theſe Gentlemen we learned, that it is the general practice at Riga and Peterſburgh for the Merchants ſhipping Hemp to charge a commiſſion of Two-per-cent. at the former, and Three-per-cent. at the latter place, for their trouble in making the purchaſe and ſhipping the article, and that an Agent ſent to thoſe places muſt employ a reſident Merchant, or make his purchaſes under very great diſadvantages.

Appendix, N° 18.

With reſpect to the rate of Commiſſion uſually charged by Merchants in this country for procuring Hemp from Riga, and managing the whole of the buſineſs attending the importation, it was ſtated to us by Mr. Bonar and Mr. Brough, that the uſual commiſſion charged in ſuch caſes was Two-per-cent. and it was further ſtated by Mr. Bonar, that his Houſe, under the former firm of Thomſon and Peters, had imported Hemp by commiſſion from the Navy Board in the year 1782, upon which they charged Two-per-cent. on the amount of the Invoice from Riga, and on the Duty, Freight, and Charges paid upon it in England, and One-third-per-cent. on the Inſurances.

Appendix, N° 21.

In conſequence of this information, we called upon the Navy Board for an account of the rates of Commiſſion granted to perſons employed by them to purchaſe Naval Stores during the American War. The following is a Statement of the purchaſes of Hemp ſo made, and the rates of Commiſſion that were allowed.

Time of Purchaſe.	AGENTS NAME.	Whether ſent Abroad, or not.	Nature of the Stores.	Rate of Commiſſion allowed. Abroad.	Rate of Commiſſion allowed. At Home.	Amount Paid, including Commiſſion. £.	s.	d.
1778.	Thomſon and Peters	Not ſent Abroad	Riga Hemp	2-per-cent.	2-per-cent.	45,971	11	3
1781.	Thomſon, Peters, and Thomſon	- D° -	- D° -	2-per-cent.	2-per-cent.	59,514	3	3

It

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

It is ſtated by Mr. Bonar, if his Houſe had been employed by the Navy Board, during the late War, to purchaſe Hemp at Riga, that he would have charged the ſame rate of commiſſion as had been done by his former Partners; and by Mr. Brough, that he would have executed the commiſſion on ſimilar terms. The charge abroad would have been Two-per-cent. the ſame as was allowed on the purchaſes effected by Mr. Lindegren. Appendix, N° 18.

As the rates of commiſſion on this tranſaction exceeded by Five-and-a-half-per-cent. what would have been allowed, if the Hemp had been procured by means of eſtabliſhed Merchants in the Ruſſia trade, agreeably to the former practice of the Navy Board, we endeavoured to aſcertain, whether any advantages reſulted from the ſending of an Agent, to compenſate for this additional expence.

That the purchaſe of the four thouſand tons might have been as well effected without the employment of Mr. Lindegren, is apparent from his conduct under this commiſſion. 4,000 tons.

It appears that one of the firſt ſteps taken by him after his appointment was, to employ Mr. John Moriſon, a Partner in the Houſe of Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, of Riga, under an agreement, that he ſhould be allowed the ſame commiſſion as was charged by other Merchants of the place. Appendix, N° 22.

Mr. Moriſon was at that time in England, and was introduced to Mr. Lindegren by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, with whom he had been largely connected in buſineſs ſince the year 1788. Appendix, N°s 22, & 23. Appendix, N° 23.

Mr. Moriſon received directions from Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe on his account, for the ſervice of the Navy, from three to four thouſand tons of Hemp, and was authorized by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to draw upon them for the amount; in conſequence of which he immediately ſet out for Riga, and arrived there in the latter end of February or beginning of March. Appendix, N° 23. 3 to 4,000 tons.

Mr. Lindegren did not take his paſſage in the ſame packet, but in the ſucceeding one; he arrived at Hamburgh on the 19th of March, and at Riga about the latter end of April or beginning of May, at which time Mr. Moriſon had purchaſed or contracted for the whole or greater part of the four thouſand tons of Hemp, the quantity which Mr. Lindegren was ſpecifically authorized to purchaſe by his Inſtructions. Appendix, N°s 22, & 23. Appendix, N° 24. 4,000 tons.

It is evident, as far as regards this quantity, that, if the order had been given in the firſt inſtance to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and conveyed by them to Mr Moriſon, this Hemp might have been obtained as advantageouſly, and without the allowance of a commiſſion of Five-per-cent. to Mr. Lindegren, which amounted upon this purchaſe to eight thouſand five hundred and forty-nine Pounds three Shillings and nine Pence. £.8,549. 3. 9.

It is hardly neceſſary to adduce evidence in proof of the aſſertion, that the employing of an Agent to make conſiderable purchaſes in a Foreign Market, where the articles are uſually procured by means of the reſident Merchants, will be likely to alarm that Market by the appearance of an unuſual demand, and conſequently to increaſe the prices of the articles which the Agent may be authorized to purchaſe. The evidence of the Merchants whom we examined, is in ſupport of that opinion; and it is ſtated by Mr. Halliday, that he believes the price of Hemp was actually enhanced by the appearance of Mr. Lindegren at Riga. Appendix, N°s 19, & 25.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Appendix, N° 6.

It ſeems the Comptroller was in hopes, as Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son were engaged confidentially to manage the tranſaction in England, and as the Bills in payment for the Hemp were to be drawn upon them, that Mr. Lindegren would be conſidered abroad as their Agent, and not as an Agent of Government. But it was hardly to be expected, that the real object of Mr. Lindegren's journey could be kept ſecret, or indeed that the Merchants at Riga could conceive that a Houſe in London, with eſtabliſhed Correſpondents abroad, would ſend an Agent to make purchaſes on their account.

Appendix, N° 6.

It is ſtated by the Comptroller, that the circumſtance which led to the ſending of Mr. Lindegren to Riga, was the information which Government had received, that the Enemy were taking meaſures to buy up large quantities of Naval Stores, to effect which they had at that time an Agent at Riga; and as it was underſtood that they had nearly exhauſted their ſtores at Breſt, in their endeavours to fit out their Fleet after the action of 1ſt June 1794, it became a great object to interrupt their ſupplies.

We are ready to admit the importance of this object; but we do not perceive that any advantage was obtained by ſending an Agent abroad, beyond what might have been expected from the employment of an eſtabliſhed Houſe in London, whoſe Correſpondent at Riga might have performed every ſervice which could have been required from an Agent.

Appendix, N° 6.

It is likewiſe ſtated by the Comptroller, that conſiderable advantage was expected to be derived from having an Agent on the ſpot during the ſhipping ſeaſon, to give information of the Veſſels which might load with Naval Stores on account of the French Government. This ſervice is not mentioned in the Inſtructions which were given to Mr. Lindegren; but directions on this head were communicated to him by the Comptroller verbally; and it appears, that Mr. Lindegren did frequently, in the courſe of the year 1795, tranſmit liſts of Ships loading at Riga on account of the Enemy; but we are of opinion, that even this ſervice might have been better performed by a reſident Merchant, who, from having a general knowledge of the Perſons engaged in buſineſs, and their connexions, would have been much more likely to have obtained ſuch information than a Perſon altogether unacquainted with the parties.

Appendix, N° 6.
Appendix, N° 22.

Appendix, N° 4.

The hope of foreſtalling the ſupply of the Enemy, appears certainly to have been a principal object with the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in giving authority to the Comptroller of the Navy to ſend an Agent to Riga to purchaſe Hemp; and, with this view, his Lordſhip did not impoſe any reſtriction as to the extent of the purchaſes, ſo far as the ſame could be made on proper terms. The Comptroller, in his Inſtructions, confined Mr. Lindegren in the firſt inſtance to the purchaſe of from three to four thouſand tons, but gave him unlimited authority to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France; and, if all other means failed, he was authorized to give an advance upon the price which the Enemy might have agreed for.

3 to 4,000 tons.

The beſt means in our judgment of attempting to prevent the ſupply of the Enemy, would have been by buying up all the Hemp in the Market, and afterwards endeavouring, by an advance of price, to induce

thoſe

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

thoſe who had purchaſed on account of the French Government, to part with the Hemp in their hands, or contracted for by them.

It therefore appears to have been extremely impolitic to impoſe a reſtriction on the extent of Mr. Lindegren's purchaſes in the Market, and at the ſame time to give him ſuch unlimited authority as to the procuring of Hemp at an advanced price from the Agents of the French Government. What advantage could poſſibly be derived from purchaſing Hemp out of the hands of the French Agents at advanced prices, if the Market was left open to them to make freſh purchaſes at inferior prices? And yet this was the ſyſtem purſued; and to ſuch an extent was the inconſiſtency carried, that when Mr. Lindegren informed the Navy Board that the French were making great exertions to procure a ſupply of Hemp from Riga, which had determined him not to let a ſingle parcel on the Market ſlip through his hands, they directed him not to purchaſe any more Hemp, "unleſs it had been previouſly purchaſed for the "Enemy, and was actually ſhipping or ſhipped for their Account."

Appendix, N° 26.

Appendix, N° 27.

We believe that the intelligence which had been communicated to Government reſpecting the French making large purchaſes of Hemp at Riga in 1795, had been much exaggerated, as well from the information which we received on this ſubject, as from the facility with which the purchaſe of the firſt four thouſand tons was completed.

Appendix, Nos 6, 23, & 25.

4,080 tons.

Mr. Lindegren, under the authority given to him to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France, purchaſed two thouſand nine hundred and two tons ten hundred one quarter and eighteen pounds, which were ſaid to have been obtained out of the hands of Agents of the French Government. The following Account will ſhew the Quality and State of each Cargo, at the time of receipt in His Majeſty's Yards.

Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs
2,902	10	1	18

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber; HEMP.

When Received.	Where Received.	SHIPS NAME.	Quantity of Rhine, of good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.				Quantity of Outſhot, of good Quality.			
			Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
September 1795	Plymouth	Yarico	265	0	3	8	-	-	-	-
—— ——	——	Anne	200	0	3	22	-	-	-	-
November ——	——	Trial	278	17	3	26	-	-	-	-
December ——	——	Two Brothers	157	17	0	17	64	0	2	27
—— ——	——	Gloceſter	272	12	0	22	-	-	-	-
Auguſt ——	Portſmouth	Prince William	260	12	0	14	-	-	-	-
Appendix, N°s 14, 15, 16, & 17. November ——	Woolwich	Progreſs	80	16	0	5	-	-	-	-
October ——	——	Elliſon	297	11	0	24	-	-	-	-
—— ——	——	Nelly	124	18	0	19	44	6	1	15
November ——	——	Noble	189	15	0	22	-	-	-	-
—— ——	——	Suſſex	-	-	-	-	73	19	3	11
December ——	——	Dolphin	255	11	1	2	-	-	-	-
November ——	——	Ruſſia Company	-	-	-	-	83	14	0	1
December ——	——	Beaver	73	19	3	22	28	17	2	23
January 1796	——	Sappho	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	8
		Good	2,457	13	0	7	297	12	2	1
		Outſhot	297	12	2	1				
		Damaged	147	4	3	10				
		TOTAL	2,902	10	1	18				

£. 60. 19. 6. The coſt of this Hemp to the Public, on an average of the whole quantity, was ſixty Pounds nineteen Shillings and Sixpence per ton.

1,200 tons. Appendix, N° 25. Of the above quantity, about one thouſand two hundred tons were obtained from Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday of Riga, who were employed to purchaſe Hemp in the year 1795, by Meſſrs. Selby and Company of Copenhagen, which latter Houſe appears to have acted under authority from the French Government.

Mr. Halliday ſtated to us, that the reaſon which induced his Houſe to part with any of the Hemp, which had been purchaſed on account of Meſſrs. Selby and Company, was their not being able to obtain payment for the whole by confirmed Credits; that they, in conſequence, determined to ſhip for Meſſrs. Selby and Company only ſuch quantity as they had been paid for, and to reſell the remainder.

Appendix, N° 25. 1,200 tons. It appears further, that the purchaſe was not managed by Mr. Lindegren, but by Mr. Moriſon, and that the One thouſand two hundred tons, ſold by Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, conſiſted, not merely of what they had purchaſed on account of Meſſrs. Selby and Company, but alſo of ſome Hemp belonging to themſelves and to their Correſpondents.

Appendix, N° 28. Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday did not make any charge of commiſſion in the Invoices; and it is ſtated by Mr. Halliday, that it is not cuſtomary to make ſuch charge upon goods reſold in the Country.

Mr.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Quantity of Inferior Quality.				Quantity Dry, damaged previous to being ſhipped.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage. Wet.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage. Very Wet, or Sogged.				Quantity Damaged at the Time of Receipt, not diſtinguiſhed whether Wet or Dry.				TOTAL QUANTITY.			
Tons.	C.	qrs.	lb.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lb.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lb.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lb.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
-	-	-		6	17	3	6	3	8	1	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		275	7	0	7
-	-	-		-	-	-		10	9	1	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		210	10	1	15
-	-	-		11	12	2	15	1	17	2	14	-	-	-		-	-	-		292	8	0	27
-	-	-		-	-	-		4	15	2	15	-	-	-		-	-	-		226	13	2	3
-	-	-		-	-	-		9	6	3	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		281	19	0	15
Short growth.																							
0	6	2	14	-	-	-		-	-	-		0	13	3	19	6	4	2	12	267	17	1	3
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		6	12	0	4	87	8	0	9
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		34	19	3	18	332	11	0	14
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		7	4	1	24	176	9	0	2
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		8	15	1	4	198	10	1	26
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		2	9	1	16	76	9	0	27
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		5	16	3	27	261	8	1	1
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		0	6	2	0	84	0	2	1
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		10	18	3	3	113	16	1	20
9	3	1	23	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		5	4	1	13	17	1	2	16
9	10	0	9	18	10	1	21	29	18	0	8	0	13	3	19	88	12	1	9	2,902	10	1	18

Mr. Lindegren was unable to name any Perſon, from whom any part of the remaining one thouſand ſeven hundred tons was procured. The Invoices, which were all made out by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, ſtate the Hemp to have been ſold by them to Mr. Lindegren, and each Invoice contains a charge of Commiſſion at the rate of Two per cent. It ſeems therefore from theſe circumſtances, as well as from the tenor of Mr. Lindegren's Correſpondence with the Navy Board, that this quantity, inſtead of having been obtained out of the hands of Agents of the French Government, was purchaſed in the Market, upon the ground that it would otherwiſe be bought up for the ſupply of the Enemy.

Appendix, N° 22.

Appendix, N° 29.

Appendix, N°s 26, 30, 31, & 32.

It was upon this ground alone, that Mr. Lindegren could extend his purchaſes beyond the four thouſand tons ſpecifically mentioned in his Inſtructions, and his conduct in this particular ſeems to have excited the jealouſy of the Navy Board, by their directing him on the 8th of July 1795, not to purchaſe any more Hemp unleſs it had been previouſly purchaſed for the Enemy, and was actually ſhipping or ſhipped on their account: and on Mr. Lindegren's ſtating in reply, that when he was certain any parcel of Hemp was to be ſold to the Enemy, and was as ſurely to be ſhipped for France or Holland as if it was actually on board, he truſted the Navy Board would ſee the neceſſity of his ſecuring it, they informed him, that they hoped he would adhere ſtrictly to the general Inſtructions he had received from them on that ſubject.

4,000 tons.

Appendix, N° 27.

Appendix, N° 33.

Appendix, N° 34.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Notwithſtanding this appearance of ſuſpicion, and the clauſe in Mr. Lindegren's Inſtructions, by which he was authorized to uſe his beſt endeavours to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France, required that he ſhould produce proper Vouchers for ſuch a tranſaction, yet the Navy Board, on paſſing his Account, did not require any particular Vouchers for the purchaſes ſaid to be made from French Agents.

Appendix, N° 5.

The Commiſſions charged on the purchaſe of this quantity of Hemp were,

	£.	s.	d.
Two-and-a-Half-per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga	3,583	12	3
One-and-a-Half-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the amount of the firſt Coſt and all the Charges, except Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion	2,658	13	5
Two-per-cent, on the amount of the purchaſe at Riga charged in each Invoice by Meſſrs. Thorly, Morriſon and Company, on ſuch part as was not procured from Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday	1,826	8	10

4,000 Tons.

Appendix, N°s 18, & 19.

Theſe rates of commiſſion are conſiderably leſs than thoſe authorized by the original Agreements with Mr. Lindegren and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and which were allowed on the purchaſe of the four thouſand tons; but they are ſtill conſiderably greater than would have been charged by the firſt Houſes in the Ruſſia Trade for the performance of the ſame buſineſs.

Appendix, N°s 35, & 36.

The rates of commiſſion to Mr. Lindegren and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son were, in the firſt inſtance, fixed by the Comptroller of the Navy, and were afterwards reduced to the rates laſt ſpecified, by the Navy Board, upon the circumſtances of Mr. Lindegren's employment being communicated to them.

Appendix, N° 6.

Various reaſons are aſſigned by the Comptroller for ſuch parts of this tranſaction as were managed excluſively by himſelf. He ſtates, that he fixed on Mr. Lindegren, becauſe, from the line of buſineſs in which he had for many years been engaged, as Agent at Portſmouth to the Contractors for Naval Stores to ſuperintend the deliveries made at that Yard, he conceived him to be perfectly acquainted with all ſorts of Naval Stores which might be an object to the Enemy as well as to His Majeſty's Fleet; and that he was beſides well acquainted with mercantile buſineſs abroad. With reſpect to the rates of commiſſion, he ſtates, that Sir John Henſlow, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, was preſent at his firſt interview with Mr. Lindegren; that Mr. Lindegren demurred to going abroad, as the buſineſs in which he was engaged at Portſmouth was at that time very conſiderable, and that therefore, if he left it, he ſhould expect a handſome commiſſion to make it worth his while. From theſe circumſtances, and in conſideration of the truſt that muſt be repoſed in him, they deemed it right to offer him a commiſſion of Five-per-cent. upon the amount of his purchaſes, and his travelling Expences, on which terms he undertook to execute the buſineſs.

Appendix, N° 37.

Sir John Henſlow cannot properly be conſidered a party to this agreement. He had no time given to him either to make enquiries as to what might be a reaſonable compenſation for the execution of the buſineſs which Mr. Lindegren was called upon to perform, nor to ſearch the official Papers for information as to the rates of Commiſſion which

which had formerly been allowed; the firſt intimation of the buſineſs which he had, was by a Note from the Comptroller, on the very day he was to meet and ſettle with Mr. Lindegren.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Mats, and Fir Timber: H. of P.

As a further juſtification of the high rate of commiſſion allowed Mr. Lindegren, it is ſtated by the Comptroller, that at the time of the agreement, it was not expected that Mr. Lindegren would be able to make any large purchaſes; and therefore it was neceſſary that his Emolument ſhould be adequate to the ſacrifices which he muſt make. Allowing this conſideration to be juſt, ſtill the Intereſt of the Public ſhould alſo have been attended to. The ſum, which it might be neceſſary to inſure to Mr. Lindegren to induce him to go abroad might have been fixed, and a ſtipulation made, that if his commiſſion exceeded that ſum, the rate ſhould be reduced.

Appendix, N 6.

It does not appear that the Comptroller, previouſly to his entering into the agreement with Mr. Lindegren, took any ſteps to aſcertain whether the buſineſs could be effected on terms more advantageous to the Public: he ſays, that Mr. Lindegren was the perſon who firſt occurred to him; and when he found he would undertake it, he believed Government could not be better ſerved. He however ſtates, that he did not at the time know that an Agent, ſent from this Country to Riga, muſt employ a reſident Merchant, or effect his purchaſes under great diſadvantages; but conceived that a perſon on the ſpot might make his purchaſes wherever he found it moſt advantageous: That he intended Mr. Lindegren ſhould himſelf buy the Hemp at Riga, and that his commiſſion of Five-per-cent. ſhould be the only expence attendant thereon.

Appendix, N° 6.

The commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. which was agreed to be given to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for managing the whole of the buſineſs in England, was ſettled between the Comptroller and Mr. Thornton; the allowance propoſed by the Comptroller was One-per-cent.; but, upon Mr. Thornton's objecting to engage in the buſineſs under a commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. that rate was agreed to.

Appendix, N° 6.

The Comptroller acknowledges, that at the time of his agreeing to allow this rate of commiſſion to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, he was acquainted with what had been allowed by the Navy Board to Meſſrs. Thomſon, Peters, and Company, in the American War, and was aware, that for the allowance of Two-per-cent. they had ordered the Article, as well as performed all the buſineſs which was expected from Mr. Godfrey Thornton. He however did not apply to Meſſrs. Thomſon, Peters, and Company, or to any other Houſe, to know whether they would tranſact the buſineſs for Two-per-cent.; but ſtates, that "after having once mentioned the circumſtance to Mr. Thornton, "he thought it adviſable to keep the matter as private as poſſible;" and that he placed ſuch a reliance on the character and integrity of Mr. Thornton, that he believed he would not take any advantage of Government, when called upon to execute a confidential truſt.

This attention to ſecrecy, as to the object of the commiſſion, and the deſire of employing a Houſe of credit, were certainly proper; but we apprehend that enquiries might have been made, leading to a competent judgment of the terms on which the buſineſs might be tranſacted

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

acted, without fully diſcloſing the object; and though the Houſe of Meſſrs. Thornton and Son be highly reſpectable, yet there were others in the Ruſſia Trade worthy of truſt, who ſhould have been preferred, if they would have performed the ſame ſervice on terms more advantageous for the Public.

In June 1795, when it became neceſſary to advance Money to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, all the circumſtances of the tranſaction were communicated by the Comptroller to the Navy Board, who, deeming the rates of commiſſion given to Mr. Lindegren and Mr. Godfrey Thornton too high, immediately reduced them. They conſented to allow the commiſſions agreed upon on the purchaſe of the ſpecific quantity of four thouſand tons, and to repay Mr. Lindegren his travelling Expences; but they informed theſe parties, that on all purchaſes made over and above that quantity, the former would be allowed only Two-and-a-half, and the latter One-and-a-half-per-cent. as an equivalent for their trouble. No charge has however been made by Mr. Lindegren for his travelling Expences.

4,000 tons. Appendix, N^os 35, & 36.

In fixing theſe rates of commiſſion, which together amount to Four-per-cent. the Navy Board were probably guided by the precedent eſtabliſhed in the American War; as we believe it was at that time underſtood by them, that Mr. Lindegren did himſelf make the purchaſes abroad, and that no other expence was to be incurred on that account. But, as we have before obſerved, Mr. Lindegren employed an eſtabliſhed Houſe at Riga for that purpoſe, who charged a commiſſion of Two-per-cent. which charge was entirely overlooked on the paſſing of Mr. Lindegren's Account.

This circumſtance we diſcovered upon our examination of the Account, together with ſeveral Inaccuracies, which muſt have been detected if proper attention had been paid to the examination of it in the firſt inſtance. We were at conſiderable pains to aſcertain with whom this neglect originated, and whether ſome ſteps had not been taken by the Navy Board to ſatisfy themſelves of the correctneſs of the Account, before they directed it to be paſſed, and authorized an acquittal to a public Accountant of ſo large a ſum as four hundred and thirty-nine thouſand nine hundred and thirty-four Pounds one Shilling and Nine Pence.

£. 439,934. 1. 9.

Appendix, N^os 9, & 52.

We were informed, that this Account of Mr. Lindegren was paſſed previouſly to the arrangement of the Navy Board into Committees, when it was not conſidered to be the particular duty of any Member of the Navy Board to control or examine ſuch Accounts; that this duty reſted with the Clerks, and that the Board acted only upon their ſtatements of the Accounts.

Appendix, N° 6.

Appendix, N° 6.

It is ſtated by the Comptroller, that, under the agreements with Mr. Lindegren and Mr. Thornton, it was his intention that Seven-and-a-half-per-cent. ſhould have been the extent of the commiſſion allowed, both for the purchaſe of the Hemp and the performance of all the buſineſs relative thereto; and that he knew nothing of the commiſſion allowed to Mr. Moriſon.

4,000 tons.

The charge of Two-per-cent. by Mr. Moriſon, on the purchaſe of the four thouſand tons of Hemp, and on ſo much of that ſtated to have been obtained from Agents of the French Government, as was not purchaſed

chaſed of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, being made on each Invoice, the Clerk who drew out the Abſtract and Statement of the Account for the inſpection of the Board, inſerted in the column of firſt Coſt of the article, the total ſum of each Invoice, without any ſpecification of the commiſſion of Two-per-cent. which formed a part of it, and without noticing that charge in the obſervations which were made by him on the Account.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Appendix, N° 10.

Owing to this circumſtance, and the Navy Board's not having referred to the Vouchers, this charge of commiſſion, which amounted to five thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-nine Pounds and ſeven Pence, eſcaped notice, which, we conceive, would not have been allowed in Mr. Lindegren's Account, in addition to his commiſſion of Five-per-cent. if it had been known at the time.

£. 5,179. 0. 7.

The Abſtract drawn up by the Clerk, preparatory to making the ſtatement of this Account, appears to have been taken from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's general Account, and not from the Vouchers, nor even to have been compared with them, as in either of thoſe caſes ſome errors, which had crept into Mr. Thornton's Account, would have been diſcovered.

Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son had by miſtake charged the Freight of four Ships at five Shillings per ton more than had been agreed for by the Charter Parties, which made their charge exceed the ſum, for which they produced the Broker's Receipt, on each Ship as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Lady Annabella - - - - - - -	42	3	8
Induſtry - - - - - - - -	43	9	9
Agenoria - - - - - - - -	59	3	2
Lord Miltoun - - - - - - -	49	2	0
	£. 193	18	7

Appendix, N° 38.

Theſe errors are certainly not of large amount, but as the means of diſcovering them were furniſhed with the Account, they ſerve to ſhew that great neglect has prevailed in the examination of Accounts; for had either the Charter Parties been referred to for the rate, or the Broker's Receipt for the amount, theſe errors muſt have been diſcovered.

We underſtand, that the Account was required of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son by Mr. Lindegren in a hurry, and in a form different from that in which it had originally been kept; theſe circumſtances may account for the errors, which were ſoon afterwards diſcovered by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and the amount of the overcharge was immediately carried by them to the credit of Mr. Lindegren in an Account Current, which they had opened with him, entitled his Account of Naval Stores imported, and which was confined to his concerns with the Public. This ſum was retained by Mr. Lindegren from 1795 until we had made ſome progreſs in our preſent inveſtigation, when he tranſmitted an Account Current to the Navy Board, in which he gave them credit for this ſum, as well as for ſome others, under nearly ſimilar circumſtances.

Appendix, N° 39.

Appendix, N° 38.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Another inſtance of neglect was diſcovered by us on the examination of this Account. By the Invoice of the Ship Sappho, the Public was charged with twenty-two tons three hundred three quarters and thirteen pounds of Hemp, and there were delivered from her only ſeventeen tons one hundred two quarters and ſixteen pounds, of which five tons four hundred one quarter and thirteen Pounds were damaged. On referring to the Policy of Inſurance, we found, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son had recovered a particular average on the cargo of this Ship, the greater part of which was their property; yet the Account was paſſed by the Navy Board without any allowance being made to the Public for the loſs which had been ſuſtained on their part of the cargo, and without any enquiry being made by the Board on the ſubject, although they had previouſly been acquainted with all the circumſtances of the caſe; and were informed by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the 26th of March 1796, that as ſoon as they recovered from the Underwriters the amount of the average Account they had made up, they would give Mr. Lindegren's Account of Naval Stores credit for the proportion belonging to Government, which they accordingly did on the 2d of April 1796; and the amount, being three hundred and ſixty Pounds five Shillings and three Pence, was retained by Mr. Lindegren in like manner as the former ſum.

Appendix, N° 29.
Tons. C. qrs. lbs.
22. 3. 3. 13.
Appendix, N° 14.
Tons. C. qrs. lbs.
17. 1. 2. 16.
Tons. C. qrs. lbs.
5. 4. 1. 13.

Appendix, N° 40.

£. 360. 5. 3.

Appendix, N° 11.

£ 167,751. 17. 4.

The Second Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp, is for that provided by him under the commiſſion of the 2d of Auguſt 1796, amounting to one hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence.

In

When Received.	Where Received.	SHIPS NAME.	Quantity of Rhine, of good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.			
			Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs
December - 1796	Plymouth - - -	Adelphi (Kelſo) - -	291	3	0	7
—— - - - —	—— - - -	Adelphi (Hutchinſon)	229	0	2	21
January - - 1797	Portſmouth - - -	Trial - - - - - -	290	4	1	2
March - - —	—— - - -	Nymph - - - - -	227	9	0	12
February - —	—— - - -	Prince William - -	232	5	2	22
March - - —	—— - - -	Charlotte - - - -	218	16	0	1
November - 1796	Chatham - - -	Hind - - -	158	17	2	13
Nov^r & Dec^r —	—— - - -	Marina - - - - -	186	19	2	1
January - - 1797	—— - - -	Tanfield - - - -	274	5	0	5
—— - - - —	—— - - -	Mary - - - - -	55	9	1	27
—— - - - —	Woolwich - - -	Aid - - - - - -	116	18	1	22
—— - - - —	—— - - -	Ruſſia Company - -	90	3	0	16
		Good - - -	2,371	12	1	1
		Damaged - -	93	4	1	17
		TOTAL - -	2,464	16	2	18

Appendix, N° 14, 15, 16, & 17.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

In this year Mr. Lindegren went to Riga, to attend, as he ſtates, to the converſion of the Maſts which he had purchaſed for the ſervice of the Navy in the preceding year. On the 10th of June 1796, he wrote to the Navy Board from Berlin, on his way to Riga, that by the intelligence he had received from thence, there was no doubt but he could procure for them from one to three thouſand tons of Hemp of very ſuperior quality, upon reaſonable terms; and on the 29th of the ſame month he informed them from Riga, that, according to the then price of Hemp, and the courſe of Exchange at that place, he calculated it would ſtand them at about fifty-five Pounds ten Shillings per ton, including his commiſſion. Appendix, N° 22. Appendix, N° 41. 1 to 3,000 Tons. Appendix N° 42. £. 55. 10. 0.

In conſequence of theſe Letters, the Navy Board, under authority from the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, directed Mr. Lindegren, on the 2d of Auguſt 1796, to purchaſe on their account about two thouſand five hundred tons of Riga Hemp, on the moſt reaſonable terms he could; they expreſſed a hope, that it would be lower than the ſum ſtated in his Letter, but even if the price ſhould be increaſed, he was to make the purchaſe, provided the advance was not material. Appendix, N° 43. 2,500 tons.

Mr. Lindegren, in compliance with theſe directions, purchaſed two thouſand four hundred and ſixty-four tons ſixteen hundred two quarters and eighteen Pounds, the coſt of which, upon an average of the whole quantity, including the damaged, was fifty-ſix Pounds ſeven Shillings and nine Pence per ton. The following Account will ſhew the Quality and State of each Cargo at the time of receipt. Tons. C. qrs. lbs. 2,464. 16. 2. 18. £. 56. 7. 9.

Quantity Dry, damaged previous to being ſhipped.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage.								TOTAL QUANTITY.			
				Wet.				Very Wet, or Sogged.							
Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
8	8	3	0	3	13	3	18	-	-	-	-	303	5	2	25
3	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	2	1	7
	-	-	-	2	16	2	25	-	-	-	-	293	1	0	19
	-	-	-	4	9	3	26	0	9	0	11	232	8	0	21
	-	-	-	17	16	0	1	9	7	3	2	259	9	1	25
	-	-	-	12	13	1	19	2	7	3	14	233	17	1	6
3	5	3	21	1	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	163	5	3	6
6	12	1	0	2	13	0	11	-	-	-	-	196	4	3	12
5	6	2	7	6	17	3	23	-	-	-	-	286	9	2	7
0	2	3	7	1	18	1	14	-	-	-	-	57	10	2	20
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	18	1	22
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	3	0	16
26	17	3	21	54	1	2	25	12	4	2	27	2,464	16	2	18

In

Purchaſes of Hemp, Matts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

In the authority given to Mr. Lindegren, no mention is made of the commiſſions that were to be allowed on this tranſaction; by the Accounts however, we find the following were charged:

	£.	s.	d.
Two-and-a-Half-per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga - - - - - - - - -	3,249	8	5
One-and-a-Half-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the amount of the firſt Coſt and all the Charges, except Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion - - - - - - - - - -	2,431	1	—
Two-per-cent. on the amount of the purchaſe at Riga, charged in each Invoice, by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company - - -	2,544	12	7

The whole of this Hemp was purchaſed by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, for Mr. Lindegren, and the commiſſion charged by them was overlooked by the Navy Board, as in the former caſe, from the Clerk who drew up the Abſtract and Statement having inſerted the Total Amount of the Invoices as the prime Coſt of the different cargoes, without any diſtinction or notice of the commiſſion.

This Account was paſſed after the eſtabliſhment of the Committee of Accounts, which took place in Auguſt 1796; but we are informed, that on the firſt eſtabliſhment of that Committee, they confined themſelves in the inveſtigation of Accounts to the Statements drawn out by the Clerks, and the circumſtances which they brought to the notice of the Committee.

Appendix, N°s 9, & 52.

By this neglect we cannot but conſider that the Public ſuſtained a loſs, equal in amount to the commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, being two thouſand five hundred and forty-four Pounds twelve Shillings and ſeven Pence; for, if it had been diſcovered by the Navy Board that the purchaſe was actually made by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, and not by Mr. Lindegren, as they appear to have expected from his being on the ſpot, they would hardly have made the latter ſo large an allowance as three thouſand two hundred and forty-nine Pounds eight Shillings and five Pence, merely for communicating their Orders to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company.

£. 2,544. 12. 7.

Appendix, N° 49.

£. 3,249. 8. 5.

The

Appendix, N°s 14, 15, 16, and 17.

When Received.	Where Received.	SHIPS NAME.	Quantity of good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors. Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Quantity of Inferior Quality. Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Auguſt - 1797	Chatham -	Anatolia - -	140	19	1	12	-	-	-	-
—— - - —	—— - -	Aid - - -	-	-	-	-	117	10	2	21
—— - - —	—— - -	Ruſſia Company -	268	15	0	15	-	-	-	-
Sept^r & Oct^r —	—— - -	Pilgrim - - -	60	12	1	8	-	-	-	-
September - —	Portſmouth -	Marina - - -	217	12	2	14	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Thames - - -	295	11	0	16	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Supply - - -	136	10	1	11	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Hilton - - -	147	18	0	21	-	-	-	-
November - —	—— - -	Hope - - -	282	12	0	25	-	-	-	-
—— - —	Plymouth -	Agenoria - -	213	16	3	11	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Merchant - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	James - - -	-	-	-	-	254	4	3	1
November - —	—— - -	Adeona - - -	154	5	1	21	-	-	-	-
October - —	—— - -	Carolina - -	216	10	0	9	-	-	-	-
—— - —	—— - -	John and Iſabella -	-	-	-	-	149	16	1	1
		Good - - -	2,135	3	2	23	521	11	3	3
		Inferior and Dmaged -	988	4	0	14				
		TOTAL -	3,123	7	3	9				

Purchaſes of Hemp Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

The Third Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp, is for that provided by him in 1797, amounting to one hundred and eighty thouſand nine hundred and eighteen Pounds ſixteen Sillings and ſeven Pence. Appendix, N° 12. £.180,918. 16. 7.

In conſequence of intelligence which Government had received, that the Enemy were making large purchaſes of Naval Stores at Riga, the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, on the 17th of January 1797, authorized the Comptroller of the Navy to employ a proper and confidential Perſon to write immediately to his Correſpondent at Riga, to purchaſe two or three thouſand tons of Hemp. Appendix, N° 44. 2 or 3,000 Tons.

The Comptroller accordingly iſſued directions to Mr. Lindegren, on the 20th of that month, empowering him to purchaſe or cauſe to be purchaſed without delay, a quantity of the beſt Riga Hemp, of the braak of that or the former year, not exceeding three thouſand tons, provided the price ſhould not exceed that given in the former year, namely, from twenty-three to twenty-four Rix Dollars per Ship-pound; but if the price ſhould exceed twenty-five Rix Dollars, he was then not to purchaſe more than two thouſand tons. Appendix, N° 45. 3,000 Tons.

For this ſervice the Comptroller agreed, that Mr. Lindegren ſhould be allowed Two-and-a-half per-cent. commiſſion on the purchaſe at Riga, and that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould be allowed One-and-a-half per-cent. for negociating the buſineſs in London, which commiſſions were to include every expence, except what might attend the Duties, Shipping, Freight, and Inſurance to His Majeſty's Yards.

Under this authority Mr. Lindegren procured three thouſand one hundred and twenty-three tons ſeven hundred three quarters and nine pounds. The following Account will ſhew the Quality and State of each Cargo at the time of delivery. Tons. C. qrs. lbs. 3,123. 7. 3. 9.

Quantity [illegible]a Mixed and [illegible]nferior Sort.				Quantity Dry, Damaged previous to being ſhipped.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage.								Quantity Damaged at the time of Receipt, not diſtinguiſhed whether Wet or Dry.				TOTAL QUANTITY.			
								Wet.				Very Wet, or Sogged.											
[illegible]s.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
-	-			1	10	0	14	-	-	-		-	-	-						142	9	1	26
-	-			3	19	1	0	2	16	1	0	-	-	-		-	-	-		124	6	0	21
-	-			7	14	0	14	0	12	0	0	-	-	-		-	-	-		277	1	1	1
-	-			1	7	3	14	5	7	2	24	-	-	-		-	-	-		67	7	3	18
-	-			-	-	-		3	10	2	5	1	14	0	1	-	-	-		222	17	0	20
-	-			-	-	-		6	16	3	0	0	3	1	26	10	18	2	19	313	10	0	5
-	-			-	-	-		10	17	1	3	0	13	2	16	26	14	1	21	174	15	2	23
-	-			-	-	-		5	6	1	9	0	2	0	16	40	6	0	13	193	12	3	3
-	-			-	-	-		14	11	3	21	8	2	2	6	9	1	0	17	314	7	3	13
-	-			15	4	2	12	6	9	3	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		235	11	1	16
[illegible]7	17	3	2	25	18	3	22	9	3	0	0	-	-	-		-	-	-		232	19	2	24
-	-			-	-	-		13	12	0	22	-	-	-		-	-	-		267	17	0	4
-	-			15	13	1	21	9	13	2	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		179	12	2	7
-	-			-	-	-		6	0	2	4	-	-	-		-	-	-		222	10	2	13
-	-			-	-	-		4	11	2	21	-	-	-		-	-	-		154	8	0	11
17	3	2		71	8	1	13	99	9	3	11	10	15	3	9	87	0	1	14	3,123	7	3	9

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

In the above Account it will be obſerved, that the entire Cargoes of four Ships were of inferior quality, and that nearly one third of the whole quantity was either damaged, or of ſuch bad quality, that it would not have been received from Contractors.

£. 58. 0. 2. The price of this Hemp, upon an average of the whole, bad and good together, was fifty-eight Pounds and two Pence per ton. We cannot ſtate the price which the good Hemp actually coſt the Public, as it is impoſſible now to form an Eſtimate of the value of ſuch part as was damaged, or of inferior quality.

Appendix, N° 20. Riga Hemp generally bears a higher price in this Country than Peterſburgh Hemp, and is deemed of a better quality, which is ſaid to ariſe from more attention being paid to the braaking of it at the former place; and Riga Hemp is on that account generally uſed in the manufacture of cables, and the more important parts of a Ship's rigging. But the greater part of the Hemp received this year at Plymouth, under the commiſſion granted to Mr. Lindegren, was reported by the Officers to be of ſuch inferior quality, that they propoſed to the Navy Board to work it up into common cordage, and to uſe the Peterſburgh Hemp received in the former year for fine yarn, as its quality was much ſuperior. A propoſition to the ſame effect was made with reſpect to one Cargo by the Officers of Chatham Yard.

Appendix, N° 1.

Appendix, N° 46.

We find that the Navy Board, upon the receipt of the Letter from the Officers of Plymouth Yard, dated the 28th of October 1797, complaining of the bad quality of the Hemp received from the John and Iſabella, and James, tranſmitted a Copy thereof to Mr. Lindegren on the 30th of that month, and deſired him to inform them, to what circumſtances it was owing that this Hemp was of ſuch an inferior quality. It does not appear that Mr. Lindegren returned any anſwer to this Letter. Upon receipt of a complaint from the Officers of Portſmouth Yard, on the 14th of November 1797, that the cargo of the Supply was of an inferior quality, a great deal of it very weak and tender, and much impaired from the heat it had ſuſtained on board the Ship, and from having been packed in too moiſt a ſtate, the Navy Board merely tranſmitted a Copy of the Report to Mr. Lindegren on the 18th of November, and on the 21ſt of the ſame month they acquainted him, that the cargo of the Agenoria, on delivery at Plymouth, had turned out as follows:

Appendix, N° 129.

Appendix, N° 130.

Appendix, N° 131.

Appendix, N° 132. & 133.

Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
213.	16.	3.	11.	Good.
15.	4.	2.	12.	dry damaged.
6.	9.	3.	21.	wet damaged.

Appendix, N° 134. To theſe two Letters Mr. Lindegren returned an anſwer on the 27th, in which he ſtated, that every cargo of Hemp ſhipped on his account at Riga was accompanied with a Certificate from the Town, that the ſame was of the firſt quality called Rhein, and that he belived if the Ships had been fortunate in their paſſages, and had arrived in due time, their cargoes would have been delivered in good condition and preſervation.

Mr. Lindegren here acquits himſelf of all reſponſibility by the production of the Certificates procured at Riga, and delivered at the Dock Yards, and accounts for the badneſs of the quality by the length of the voyage.

voyage. We muſt here refer to the quality of the Hemp as reported by the Officers, and obſerve, that to whatever cauſe the badneſs of it might have been owing, none but ſuch as was good and fit for the Service would have been received from a Contractor.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

The different commiſſions charged and allowed in Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of this Hemp are the ſame as in the laſt Account; namely,

	£.	s.	d.
Two-and-a-half per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren, on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga	3,550	18	2
One-and-a-half per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the amount of the firſt coſt and all the charges, except Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion	2,621	3	9
Two-per-cent. on the amount of the purchaſe at Riga, charged in each Invoice, by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company	2,779	12	10

The latter charge of commiſſion is certainly not warranted by the Inſtructions of the Comptroller, which provided, that the commiſſions of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. to Mr. Lindegren and One-and-a-half per-cent. to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould include every expence, except what might attend the Duties, Shipping, Freight, and Inſurance; and the Comptroller ſtates, that although he left it at Mr. Lindegren's option, whether he ſhould go abroad or not, yet he expected he would, and underſtood from Mr. Lindegren that he meant to do ſo: he did not however intend that a further commiſſion of Two-per-cent. ſhould be allowed to a Merchant, for tranſacting the buſineſs at Riga; and he ſtates it to have been the duty of the Committee of Accounts to have prevented ſuch further charge of commiſſion. Appendix, N° 6.

This Account was paſſed by the Committee in March 1798, and it is ſtated by Mr. Gambier, that it was examined and compared with the official Statement by the Members of the Committee themſelves, ſo as to ſatisfy them, that the Account was correct. It may therefore ſeem ſurprizing, that the charge of commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, ſhould have been allowed; the amount of which was two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and ten Pence. Appendix, N° 9. £. 2,779. 12. 10.

Notwithſtanding the minute examination which Mr. Gambier repreſents the Accounts to have undergone, nearly from the time of the eſtabliſhment of the Committee of Accounts, both by the Clerks in the office for Bills and Accounts, and by the Members of the Committee themſelves, yet it is evident that the examination of this Account was cloſed without the charge of commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, having been diſcovered.

The Committee had about this time under examination the Account of Mr. Lindegren for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1797, and in the courſe of that examination, it was diſcovered, that the Invoices contained a charge of commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, at the rate of Four-per-cent.

In conſequence of this diſcovery, the Committee, on the 7th of Auguſt 1798, ſubmitted to the Board at large, Whether the buſineſs for which Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, charged a commiſſion of Four-per-cent. "ſhould be conſidered as Mr. Lindegren's own buſineſs, "for Appendix, N° 47.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: H.E.M.P.

" for which he was to be allowed a commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-
" cent. or whether he was permitted by the Board to employ an Agent at
" Riga for that purpoſe?"

Appendix, N° 47.

On the ſame day the Board determined, " That the charge by Meſſrs.
" Thorley and Company, for commiſſion on the purchaſe of the Maſts
" at Riga, was proper; as Mr. Lindegren, from being detained here by
" Order of the Board for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts, was allow-
" ed to employ an Agent at Riga for the purchaſe in queſtion."

The Committee, after this, referring to Mr. Lindegren's Account for the purchaſe of Hemp in 1797, and finding a charge of Commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, on that tranſaction alſo made a reference to the Board at large on that ſubject on the 10th of Auguſt 1798.

Appendix, N° 48.

They ſtated to the Board, that, on a re-examination of Mr. Lindegren's Account for Hemp purchaſed at Riga in 1797, previous to the final iſſue of the Bill towards clearing his Impreſt, they found they had overlooked a charge of Two-per-cent. commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, at Riga, inſerted in the Invoices, which in the Office Statement had been comprized under the head of Coſt at Riga; that as this charge had been incurred by reaſon of Mr. Lindegren's detention in England for ſettling his former Accounts, in the ſame manner that the Four-per-cent. commiſſion was incurred on the Maſts purchaſed at Riga by Meſſrs Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, which the Board, by their Reſolution of the 7th inſtant, had thought proper to allow, they ſubmitted to the Board, whether the charge in queſtion was to be allowed.

Appendix, N° 48.

On the ſame day the Board determined, That the Commiſſion of Two per-cent. to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, on the purchaſe of Hemp in 1797, was to be allowed for the ſame reaſons as ſtated in their Minute of the 7th of that month, for allowing the commiſſion upon the purchaſe of the Maſts.

The reaſons ſtated by the Navy Board, in their Minute, are not ſatisfactory. If Mr. Lindegren was required to remain in England for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts, and was allowed to employ an Agent to make the purchaſes in 1797, it was proper that the commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, who actually made the purchaſes, ſhould be allowed; but under theſe circumſtances, if Mr. Lindegren was to be allowed a commiſſion, it ought certainly to have been a very ſmall one. If all the buſineſs Abroad was to be managed by an eſtabliſhed Houſe at Riga, and all the buſineſs at Home was to be performed by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, what part of the tranſaction was left to the management of Mr. Lindegren, to juſtify an allowance to him of Two-and-a-half-per-cent.?

Appendix, N° 22.

£.3,550. 18. 2.

Mr. Lindegren himſelf admits, that merely writing the Letter to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, ordering the Hemp, was all the ſervice he performed for the ſum of three thouſand five hundred and fifty Pounds eighteen Shillings and two Pence, the amount of his commiſſion on this tranſaction.

With reſpect to the Statement of the Navy Board, that Mr. Lindegren was required by them to remain in England for the purpoſe of paſſing his

his Accounts, we were informed by them, that there was no trace in their Office of any written order to Mr. Lindegren to that effect, or of any authority to him to employ an Agent at Riga; and Mr. Lindegren, the party on whom, it is natural to ſuppoſe, theſe circumſtances would have made the ſtrongeſt impreſſion, has no diſtinct recollection of any directions being given to him by the Navy Board to remain in England in 1797, and does not believe that he had any authority from them to employ an Agent.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

Appendix, N° 52.

Appendix, N° 22.

We cannot diſmiſs this ſubject without noticing the Letter which was written by the Navy Board to Mr. Lindegren, on their diſcovering that a commiſſion was charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, for providing the articles. Inſtead of calling upon him for an explanation on this point, they furniſh him with an excuſe; for after mentioning the circumſtance, they ſtate, "We conclude that "your detention here, for the purpoſe of paſſing your Accounts, has "been the cauſe of your employing the before-mentioned Factors for "effecting theſe purchaſes; but we cannot but obſerve to you, that we "think it a duty you owed the Public to have apprized us of the addi-"tional expence that was to be incurred by ſuch detention, and you "being conſequently obliged to depute others to do that part of the "buſineſs at Riga, which otherwiſe would have been performed "by you."

Appendix, N° 49.

It does not appear that Mr. Lindegren returned any anſwer to this Letter; probably he felt that he could not adopt this excuſe; for it muſt have occurred to him, that the ſame commiſſion had been charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, under his Agreement with them in the years 1795 and 1796, when he was actually at Riga.

Appendix, N° 50.

Appendix, N° 22.

It ſeems extraordinary that the diſcovery of this charge for commiſſion in 1797, did not lead the Navy Board to look back to the Accounts for 1795 and 1796, from which they would have perceived, that the reaſon ſuggeſted by them for this charge in 1797, was unfounded.

As the reaſon for allowing this charge in 1797 could not apply to the years 1795 and 1796, when Mr. Lindegren was actually at Riga, we applied to the Navy Board, to know upon what ground they had allowed ſuch charge in thoſe years. In their Anſwer, which is entered in the Appendix, with the Correſpondence it gave riſe to, they allow that the charge was unknown to them at the time of paſſing the Accounts, owing to their having relied on the official Statements, and their not having referred to the Vouchers; but they inſiſt that this neglect has not been productive of loſs to the Public, as there exiſted a neceſſity for Mr. Lindegren's employing an Agent, "or he would have paid from "Ten to Twelve-per-cent. at leaſt more than by employing an Agent, "and paying him the regulated commiſſion;" therefore, they ſay, their having paſſed over this charge in the Accounts for 1795 and 1796, "is "perfectly immaterial in reſpect of the point, whether it was to be "allowed or not."

Appendix, N° 51.

Appendix, N°s 52, 53, & 54.

This poſition we cannot aſſent to; for, if the firſt Account in 1795 had been examined with proper attention, the charge of commiſſion would have been diſcovered; the Navy Board would probably have

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

then become acquainted with the neceſſity for Mr. Lindegren's employing an Agent, which, they ſtate, they were ignorant of at the time of allowing the charge on this Account in 1797; and it is fair to preſume, that, after 1795, a ſtop would have been put to the unneceſſary expence incurred by the employment of Mr. Lindegren.

The Navy Board did not, till the year 1797, reſort to the mode of obtaining Hemp by commiſſion from Peterſburgh; on which occaſion they employed Mr. Cornwall Smalley, a Partner in the Houſe of Thorntons and Smalley. The commiſſion authorized by the Comptroller, and charged on this tranſaction, was Four-per-cent. The commiſſion charged and allowed on the Hemp from Riga, provided by Mr. Lindegren in the ſame year, was, as we have before obſerved, Six per-cent. notwithſtanding the uſual charge of commiſſion for providing the article at Peterſburgh is Three-per-cent. and at Riga only Two-per-cent. A careful attention to the Public Intereſt can alone prevent the recurrence of ſuch inconſiſtencies, and the loſſes which ariſe from them.

Appendix, N° 55.

Appendix, N°s 18, & 20.

THE

When Received.	Where Received.	SHIPS NAME.	Quantity of good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.				Quantity of Inferior Quality.			
			Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Septr & Octr - 1799	Woolwich -	Providence Succeſs -	162	3	3	23	3	5	3	25
November - - —	—— - -	Meanwell - - -	161	12	3	8	-	-	-	-
September - - —	Chatham -	Nymph - - - -	-	-		-	232	2	0	7
—— - - —	—— - -	Hector - - - -	-	-		-	246	15	0	7
Septr & Octr - —	—— - -	Friends - - - -	288	5	2	5	-	-		-
October - - - —	—— - -	Fidelity - - - -	160	0	3	8	-	-		-
November - - —	Portſmouth -	Johns (Woodcock) -	264	12	2	22	-	-		-
—— - - —	—— - -	John (Leek) - -	119	7	1	0	-	-		-
—— - - —	Plymouth -	Hilton - - - -	188	8	1	8	-	-		-
—— - - —	—— - -	Freedom - - - -	304	8	0	27	-	-		-
		Good - -	1,648	19	2	17	482	3	0	11
		Inferior and Damaged -	595	15	0	16				
		TOTAL -	2,244	14	3	5				

Appendix, N°s 14, 15, 16, & 17.

Upon a repreſentation made by the Yard Officers of the inferior quality of the Hemp imported by the Nymph and Hector, the Navy Board called on them for a more particular Report, and afterwards ordered them to keep a particular Account of theſe Cargoes, and when the whole ſhould be manufactured, to ſtate the Loſs ſuſtained by the Public in conſequence of the inferior quality; upon this it ſeems, that an experiment was made on ten tons of each of theſe Cargoes, and an equal quantity of the beſt Hemp provided by Contract, and it was found that the produce in quantity was in favour of the former; but the Account ordered does not appear to have been kept by the Yard Officers,

Appendix, N°s 58, 59, 60, 61, & 62.

Appendix, N° 63.

Appendix, N° 64.

or

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

THE Fourth Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp, is for that provided by him in 1799, amounting to one hundred and ſeventeen thouſand four hundred and ſixty-one Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and nine Pence. Appendix, N° 13. £.117,461. 17. 9.

In conſequence of a ſuggeſtion from the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty to the Comptroller of the Navy, that it might be adviſable to take ſteps for ſecuring a ſufficient ſupply of Maſts and Hemp for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, in ſuch mode as ſhould appear beſt calculated to keep the price of the articles as low as poſſible, the Comptroller gave authority to Mr. Lindegren on the 6th of March 1799, notwithſtanding the bad quality of the Hemp provided by him in 1797, to purchaſe two thouſand Tons, for the performance of which ſervice he was to be allowed for himſelf and Agents a commiſſion of Four-per-cent. upon the amount of his Diſburſements. Appendix, N° 56. Appendix, N° 57. 2,000 tons.

Under this order Mr. Lindegren purchaſed two thouſand two hundred and forty-four tons fourteen hundred three quarters and five Pounds; and the following Account will ſhew the Quality and State of each Cargo at the time of receipt. Tons. C. qrs. lbs. 2,244. 14. 3. 5.

Quantity Dry, damaged previous to being ſhipped.				Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage. Wet.				Very Wet, or Sogged.				Quantity Damaged at the time of Receipt, not diſtinguiſhed whether Wet or Dry.				TOTAL QUANTITY.			
Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	5	7	1	25	170	17	1	17
-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	9	7	0	0	170	19	3	8
4	9	0	0	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	236	11	0	7
9	18	2	0	4	6	2	25	-	-		-	-	-		-	261	0	1	4
6	11	1	25	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	294	17	0	2
2	19	2	21	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	163	0	2	1
-			-	8	7	3	6	1	15	2	9	heated on board. 10	9	2	25	285	5	3	6
-	-		-	6	0	0	4	1	2	0	27	20	10	3	18	147	0	1	21
5	16	3	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	194	5	0	20
-	-		-	16	9	0	4	-	-		-	-	-		-	320	17	1	3
29	15	2	2	35	3	2	11	2	17	3	8	45	15	0	12	2,244	14	3	5

or called for by the Board, and conſequently the Loſs to the Public, which may have ariſen from the inferiority of the quality, cannot be aſcertained.

In this year, beſides the Riga Hemp provided by Mr. Lindegren, the Navy Board contracted for one thouſand tons of that article, at forty-ſeven Pounds ten Shillings per ton, with the uſual War additions of one Pound ten Shillings per ton at Portſmouth, and two Pounds per ton at Plymouth; it therefore appears that this Hemp, of which none could be received according to the conditions of the Contract but ſuch as was of good quality, and fit for His Majeſty's Service, coſt the Public, upon Appendix, N° 65. 1,000 tons. £. 47. 10. 0. £. 1. 10. 0. £. 2. 0. 0.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: HEMP.

upon an average, forty-eight Pounds ſeven ſhillings and Sixpence per ton, whereas that provided by Mr. Lindegren, upon an average of the whole quantity, coſt fifty-two Pounds ſix Shillings and Sixpence, notwithſtanding one-fourth of it was damaged, or of ſuch quality as would not have been received from Contractors.

£. 48. 7. 6.

£. 52. 6. 6.

The order given by the Comptroller to Mr. Lindegren to effect this purchaſe, differs eſſentially from the orders in the former years: Meſſrs. Godfrey Thorton and Son were no longer nominated to tranſact the buſineſs in England, but it was ſtipulated with Mr. Lindegren, that the rate of commiſſion ſhould not exceed Four-per-cent. for himſelf and Agents.

Mr. Lindegren employed Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, to make the purchaſes at Riga under this order, who charged as uſual a commiſſion of Two-per-Cent. upon the amount of each Invoice, and Mr. Lindegren charged a further Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. upon the firſt Coſt of the Hemp, and the Expences attending its importation and delivery at the Dock Yards.

Thus at length, a ſtop was put to the extravagance in the amount of the commiſſions: Mr. Lindegren indeed was ſtill continued to be employed, but the Public were only at the ſame expence of commiſſion as was actually incurred on the purchaſes made at Peterſburgh by Mr. Smalley, and would have been incurred by the employment of eſtabliſhed Houſes in the Ruſſia Trade in obtaining Hemp from Riga.

PURCHASES of MASTS, FIR TIMBER, &c.

Appendix, N° 4.

Appendix, N° 6.

Appendix, N° 5.

THE Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in his letter to the Comptroller of the Navy of the 6th of January 1795, authorizing him to ſend an able and confidential perſon to Riga to purchaſe Hemp, is ſilent as to the purchaſe of Maſts; but the Comptroller ſtates in his evidence, that he had verbal directions from his Lordſhip for that purpoſe. He therefore, in his Inſtructions to Mr. Lindegren, directed him, in caſe he ſhould meet with any Maſts at Riga of the ſize of twenty inches and upwards, which he ſhould have reaſon to believe were going to the Enemy, to endeavour to prevent their receiving ſuch ſupply by any means that might occur to him; and in caſe he ſhould not be able to obtain the Maſts by the ſuperiority of the Credit of this Country, he was authorized to give an advance upon the price which the Enemy might have agreed for.

By His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 8th of June 1796, the Comptroller of the Navy is directed to execute certain Services of a ſecret nature, under the authority of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and after ſuch Services ſhall have been performed, he is required to lay the Orders, and his proceedings in conſequence, before the Board for their concurrence. To enable the Board to judge, as they are directed to do, of the conduct of the Comptroller, it is neceſſary that the Orders under which he has acted ſhould be in writing. The directions given by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty for the purchaſe of Hemp were in that manner communicated to the Comptroller, and we think the ſame rule ſhould have been

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

been obſerved with reſpect to the procuring of Maſts. Meaſures may be concerted in conferences between the principal Officers of a Department, but they ſhould in all caſes be carried into execution under the warrant of the proper authority.

Mr. Lindegren, in his letters from Hamburgh and Riga, dated the 11th of April and 2d of May 1795, ſtated to the Comptroller, that all the Maſts of twenty inches and upwards, then at Riga, and expected there in the courſe of that and the following year, had been bought up for the French Government; but that he had deprived them of at leaſt five or ſix hundred of the above dimenſions, which were ready for ſhipping at Riga, and which they had relied on for the ſupply of their Fleet. Appendix, Nos 66, & 24.

Various communications were made by Mr. Lindegren to the Comptroller on the ſubject of the Maſts which had been bought up for the French Government; and the Navy Board, in their letter of the 8th of July, informed him, that they thought it a deſirable object to obtain them, provided they could be had on terms not exorbitant. Appendix, N° 27.

Mr. Lindegren, in his letter to the Comptroller of the 18th of July 1795, ſtated, that he had ſo far prevailed on the French Agent as to have obtained from him the terms on which he was willing to part with between three and four hundred of the largeſt and fineſt ſticks he had at Riga of from twenty to twenty-five inches in diameter, together with his original Contracts for all the Maſts of the next year, to the number of about two thouſand. Mr. Lindegren however ſtated, that his demands were too high, but that he hoped they would be lowered. This letter appears to have been tranſmitted to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, who by a Minute written at the foot of it, dated the 11th of Auguſt 1795, deſired the Navy Board to authorize Mr. Lindegren to conclude a bargain for the Maſts on the moſt reaſonable terms he could. The Navy Board, on the ſame day, gave Mr. Lindegren ſuch authority, and ſtated, they truſted to his ability and integrity in the execution of a tranſaction of ſuch magnitude, that he would not enter into any terms for the final purchaſe beyond what it might be proper for them to accede to, for obtaining the object they had in view. They alſo ſtated, that it would have been more ſatisfactory if he had mentioned the terms of the French Agent; and directed him, in the further proſecution of the buſineſs he was employed upon, always to ſtate the terms that might be offered to him. Appendix, N° 67. Appendix, N° 68.

On the 6th of September 1795, Mr. Lindegren, by letter from Riga, informed the Comptroller, that he had that day ſettled with the French Agent upon ſuch terms as he felt convinced, in the then ſituation of affairs, would prove highly ſatisfactory, for all his Maſts, conſiſting of four or poſſibly five hundred remarkably fine ſticks, of from twenty to twenty-five palms, which were upon the ſpot, and of about two thouſand three hundred, more or leſs, which he had contracted for to be delivered in the next year. Mr. Lindegren ſtated the prices of the Maſts of different ſizes on their delivery at Riga as near as he could calculate them, according to the then rate of Exchange, excluſive of all charges; and informed the Comptroller, that they would coſt more than the laſt Maſts the Navy Board had contracted for, which he ſaid was unavoidable, as the French Agent would not make them over to him without a handſome Appendix, N° 69.

Purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

advance upon the prices he was to receive from his employers, whoſe intereſt he had ſacrificed.

Appendix, N° 70.

Mr. Lindegren, on the 1ſt of February 1796, tranſmitted to the Navy Board an Account of the particulars of the Maſts which he had contracted for, and were to be delivered to him at Riga, if poſſible, in the courſe of the next ſeaſon; he ſtated, that this Account, which made the number three thouſand nine hundred and forty-nine, contained the whole of the Maſts the French Agent had bought up, and had been in treaty for.

Appendix, N^os 71, 72, & 73.

The Maſts purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren were imported in the courſe of the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, and we have entered in the Appendix the Navy Board's Official Abſtracts and Statements of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for ſuch purchaſes.

Appendix, N° 74.

On the firſt Ship being ordered to Riga to bring home the Maſts, Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the 19th of June 1795, wrote to the Navy Board, and requeſted to know, whether it was requiſite for them to order any ſmall articles of broken ſtowage for the Barnes Tranſport and the other Ships, which might be chartered to bring home

Appendix, N° 75.

the Maſts. The Navy Board, in reply, informed them they did not then ſee that it was neceſſary to order any ſmall articles for the Barnes, but that if it ſhould be thought requiſite for the other Ships, they would inform them therewith.

It appears that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, with a praiſeworthy intention to the Public Intereſt, again wrote to the Navy Board, and repreſented, that the Maſt Ships were chartered for a certain ſum for the whole cargo, and that as no Ship could load more than two-thirds of a cargo of Maſts, the loſs of Freight for the ſpace not filled up would be conſiderable; and therefore ſuggeſted, that Mr. Lindegren might be permitted to procure Freight from the Merchants. Upon this

Appendix, N° 76.

repreſentation, the Navy Board grounded their Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795 to Mr. Lindegren, deſiring him to procure Freight for the broken ſtowage, but not to purchaſe any thing, as their Contracts had been made ſo as to afford ample proviſion.

Appendix, N° 77.

In reply to the above, Mr. Lindegren, on the 3d of September 1795, informed the Comptroller, that he was very apprehenſive it would not be poſſible to procure any Merchandize from Individuals to fill up the empty ſpace in the Maſt Ships, particularly for the Out-ports, but aſſured him every exertion ſhould be made for that purpoſe. It appears, that he had at this time put Fir Timber, on his own account, on board three of the Maſt Ships, the Barnes, Withywood, and Henniker, which he ſtated, had ſailed, or were on the point of ſailing, from Riga.

Appendix, N° 78.

On the 12th of the ſame month, Mr. Lindegren ſtated to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, that he had been under the neceſſity of putting broken ſtowage on board the above Ships, to enable them to ſtow the Maſts. He informed them, that he had directed his Houſe at Portſmouth to take care of that laden on board the Barnes and Withywood, but deſired that they would cauſe the Fir Timber by the Henniker to be ſold. Mr. Lindegren obſerved to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, that he could not have ventured to put the Fir Timber and Lathwood on board the above Ships for ſale, if he had expected to pay any Freight,

Freight, as it would not fetch the prime Coſt with that addition; and, if they ſuſpected the Navy Board had any idea of receiving Freight, to tell them it could not be afforded; and that, as he wanted no emolument from the Goods, they were welcome to have them at prime Coſt.

It does not appear that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son had any communication with the Navy Board in conſequence of this Letter. Mr. Godfrey Thornton ſtates, he has no reaſon to believe that Mr. Lindegren had permiſſion to bring home Fir Timber, Lath and Firewood, on his own account, without paying Freight for the ſame, or that it was known to any Member of that Board that he imported ſuch articles in the Maſt Ships. Appendix, N° 79.

It appears that Mr. Lindegren alſo put Fir Timber on board the four other Maſt Ships, loaded at Riga in the courſe of the year 1795, which was ſold on his Account.

Mr. Lindegren ſtates in his Evidence, that he did endeavour, without ſucceſs, to obtain Freight from the Merchants of Riga, to fill up the vacant ſpace in theſe Ships. His obvious duty under thoſe circumſtances, was to have purchaſed, on account of Government, ſuch articles as were actually neceſſary to ſtow the Maſts. He ſays, he cannot now ſtate why he did not inform the Comptroller on the 3d of September, or in ſome of his ſubſequent Letters, that he had laden Fir Timber on board the Maſt Ships on his own account. In his Letter to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, of the 12th of September, he deſires them, if they ſhould ſuſpect the Navy Board had any idea of receiving Freight, to tell them it could not be afforded; yet, in his Evidence he ſtates, that he did derive conſiderable profit from the Fir Timber and other articles imported by him in the Maſt Ships, in the year 1795 and beginning of 1796. Appendix, N° 22. Appendix, N° 78. Appendix, N° 22.

We have not been able to aſcertain how, or in what manner, the circumſtance of Mr. Lindegren's having imported theſe articles in the Maſt Ships, was brought to the knowledge of the Navy Board; but by the Evidence of the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy, and of Mr. Gambier, it appears, that in the beginning of 1796, the queſtion was diſcuſſed by the Navy Board, Whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight; and that it was determined in the negative; but upon what preciſe ground the Board came to that determination, they do not appear to recollect: nor is there any Minute on the Proceedings of the Navy Board relative thereto. Appendix, N° 6, 37, & 9. Appendix, N°s 9, & 80.

In 1796, previous to the importation of that year, the Navy Board ſeem to have determined, that the articles neceſſary to complete the loading of the Maſt Ships, ſhould be provided on their account. They wrote to Mr. Lindegren to inform them of the nature of the Goods that he would propoſe for this purpoſe, and on the 26th of April, they authorized him to purchaſe two thouſand loads of Riga Fir Timber, and two thouſand three hundred and ſeventy Norway Maſts. Theſe articles, it appears, were not ſufficient for the intended purpoſe. Of forty-four Ships which were employed in the importation of the Maſts in 1796, the articles ordered by the Navy Board for broken ſtowage were ſufficient to complete the loading of only twenty. Mr. Lindegren did Appendix, N° 81.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

did not communicate this circumſtance to the Navy Board, and requeſt their directions for a further proviſion of theſe articles for the remaining twenty-four Ships, but put on board them Fir Timber, which was ſold on his account, without any allowance for the Freight being made to the Public.

Appendix, N^os 6, & 7.

By the Evidence of the Comptroller and Mr. Gambier, it would ſeem that the Navy Board were not acquainted with Mr. Lindegren's having imported any articles in the Maſt Ships on his private account, after the Order of the 26th of April 1796, above alluded to; but it is evident that the Navy Board muſt at the time have been acquainted with his having done ſo, as on the 13th of October 1796, they directed the Portſmouth Officers not to receive any Fir Timber or Norway Maſts out of the Ships importing the Riga Maſts purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, beyond the number and quantity they were authorized to receive in the April preceding, nor any other kinds of broken ſtowage, without a Special Order for that purpoſe; and on the 9th of December following, the Portſmouth Officers requeſted the Navy Board's direction as to the diſpoſal of fifty loads of Fir Timber delivered at that Yard, beyond the Quantity they were authorized to receive in April, which the Navy Board directed them to return to Mr. Lindegren.

Appendix, N° 82.

Appendix, N° 83.

Appendix, N° 84.

The firſt Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts, is for thoſe imported in the years 1795 and 1796; and he was in conſequence diſcharged of the ſum of two hundred and eighty thouſand and twenty-three Pounds four Shillings and ſeven Pence.

Appendix, N° 71.

£.280,023. 4. 7.

Owing to the reduction made by the Navy Board in the rate of commiſſion originally agreed to be given to Mr. Lindegren, he appears to have been at a loſs at what rate to charge his commiſſion on this tranſaction; and it was conſequently omitted in this Account; but it was afterwards agreed by the Navy Board, that he ſhould be allowed Five per-cent. upon ſuch Maſts as he had procured before he received their Letter of the 12th of June 1795, and Two-and-a-half per-cent. on the remainder; and he accordingly took credit for the amount in his ſubſequent Account for 1797.

Appendix, N° 72.

The different commiſſions allowed by the Navy Board on the purchaſe of the Maſts, Fir Timber, &c. imported in 1795 and 1796, were as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
Four-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga - - - - -	6,260	16	2
Five per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren on the amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga (including Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company's Commiſſion) on 598 Maſts - - - - - £. 1,389 6 —			
and Two-and-a-half per-cent. on the remainder - 3,382 15 10			
	4,772	1	10
One-and-a-half per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son on the amount of the firſt Coſt and all the Charges, except Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,754	10	3

It appears that the Navy Board, during the American War, procured Maſts from Ruſſia by means of Commiſſion Agents (not ſent abroad) upon the following terms:

Time

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

Time of Purchaſe.	AGENTS NAME.	Where Purchaſed.	Rates of Commiſſion allowed: Abroad.	Rates of Commiſſion allowed: At Home.
1781 to 1784	Thomſon, Peters, and Thomſon	Peterſburgh -	4 ½-per-cent.	2-per-cent.
1782 to 1784	Wale, Pierſon, and Company -	Riga - -	4-per-cent. -	1-per-cent.

Appendix, N^os 21, & 85.

So much has already been ſaid on the ſubject of the employment of Mr. Lindegren, and of the additional Expence which was thereby incurred, that we think it unneceſſary to ſay any thing further here, than that we are of opinion no advantage was gained that might not have been expected from the employment of any eſtabliſhed Houſe in the Ruſſia Trade.

This Account was paſſed on the 20th of June 1797, ſubſequent to the Appointment of the Committee of Accounts, but at a time when, as we are informed, their examination of the Accounts was confined to the conſideration of the circumſtances pointed out to their attention by the Statements of the Accounts made by the Clerks. Appendix, N° 52.

The commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company was, as we have before obſerved, with reſpect to the Accounts for Hemp purchaſed in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, included in the ſum inſerted in the official Abſtract as the prime Coſt of the different Cargoes: it was conſequently unknown to the Board at the time of paſſing the Account, that this expence of commiſſion, in addition to what they had agreed to allow to Mr. Lindegren on the purchaſe, had been incurred.

It might reaſonably have been expected, that the Committee of Accounts would have taken care that the articles charged and paid for were actually received into His Majeſty's Dock Yards; but this does not appear to have been the caſe.

In the official Statement of the Account, the numbers of the different articles which were charged in the Invoices, and the numbers which the Officers of the Dock Yards acknowledged to have received, are ſtated as follows: Appendix, N° 71.

ARTICLES.	Numbers Charged.	Numbers Received.
MASTS - - - - -	2,672	2,735
BOWSPRITS - - - -	384	330
SPARS - - - - -	1,413	1,175
Pieces of FIR TIMBER - -	5,064	5,501

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber; TIMBER.

The differences in the above numbers do not appear to have attracted the notice of the Committee of Accounts.

With reſpect to the Fir Timber, the ſurplus may be accounted for from its being the practice of the Maſters to cut it for the convenience of ſtowage. If the difference in the numbers of the other articles had ariſen from their having been ſhipped under one denomination and received under another, which is likely to occur, the aggregate numbers would have correſponded: this however is not the caſe, as there appears upon the whole to have been a conſiderable deficiency in the delivery, which could not have been paſſed over without great neglect.

The numbers, however, mentioned in the official Statement, are not taken accurately from the documents from which they were ſelected. They ſhould have been as follow:

ARTICLES.	Numbers Charged.	Numbers Received.
MASTS - - -	2,682	2,734
BOWSPRITS - -	384	330
SPARS - - -	1,407	1,155
	4,473	4,219

Leaving a deficiency on the aggregate number of Maſts, Bowſprits, and Spars, of two hundred and fifty-four. Our attention was of courſe directed to this circumſtance; but there were ſo many errors in the Accounts, and from the time that had elapſed ſince the tranſaction took place, we experienced ſo much difficulty in our endeavours to get them corrected, that we were unable to aſcertain minutely how this deficiency had ariſen. We however diſcovered, That

58 Spars had been delivered at Plymouth, but were not received by the Officers till after they had made their Report to the Navy Board: That

9 Spars had been rejected by the Officers at Deptford, as not coming within the ſize directed by the Navy Board to be received: And that

185 Norway Maſts or Spars had been taken by Mr. Lindegren from Portſmouth Yard, on account of their exceeding the number directed to be received at that Yard.

We applied to the Officers of Deptford Yard to know how the nine Spars which had been rejected, were diſpoſed of; but they were unable to give us any information on the ſubject. Appendix, N° 86.

The Officers of Portſmouth Yard informed us, that they permitted Mr. Lindegren to take away the one hundred and eighty-five Maſts, in compliance with the Navy Board's warrant before mentioned, of the 13th of October 1796, which directed the Officers of that Yard not to receive any Norway Maſts or other articles from Mr. Lindegren, beyond the Appendix, N° 87. Appendix, N° 82.

the number and quantity they were authorized to receive on the 27th of April preceding.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

It muſt ſeem extraordinary, that the attention of the Committee of Accounts was not directed to this circumſtance, as in addition to the deficiency in the delivery, which was manifeſt by their own Statement, it was ſpecifically repreſented to them by the Officers of Portſmouth Yard, in their Report of the 19th of April 1797, "that the ſurplus "quantity of Riga Fir Timber and Norway Maſts or Spars were re-"turned to Mr. Lindegren, agreeable to the warrants of the 13th of "October and 10th of December 1796."

Appendix, N° 88.

Appendix, N° 89.

The prime Coſt of theſe Maſts, as well as every expence attending their Importation, and the Duties paid upon them, were charged by Mr. Lindegren to the Public.

We alſo found upon examining and comparing Mr. Lindegren's Accounts with the Vouchers produced by him to the Navy Board, that there had been laden on board the Peggy, one of the Maſt Ships, one hundred and thirty-eight loads fourteen feet of Fir Timber, of which only ninety-four loads forty-five feet were received in Portſmouth Yard; the remainder was returned to Mr. Lindegren; but the Inſurance and Duty upon the whole quantity, we found were charged to the Public, as well as the Duty upon ſeveral parcels of Firewood imported in the Maſt Ships on Mr. Lindegren's private Account.

On queſtioning Mr. Lindegren to theſe points, he ſtated, that his charging the Duty to the Public on the Fir Timber and Firewood was an overſight, and, with reſpect to the Maſts, that one hundred and ſeventy-five, not one hundred and eighty-five, were taken from the Dock Yard to his Pound by the Water Bailiff of the Yard; that he was not at home at the time, but his Clerks informed him of it, and he ſuppoſed the Maſts belonged to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, to whom, when ſold, he gave credit for the proceeds.

Appendix, N° 22.

It is true that Mr. Lindegren had given Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, credit for theſe Maſts, not only in his annual Accounts, but in an Account reſpecting ſome Contracts for Maſts, which had been transferred to them, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter; but it does appear to us very extraordinary that Mr. Lindegren, who admits he was not in the practice of receiving Maſts from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, for ſale, ſhould not, in the courſe of nine years, have had any communication with them reſpecting theſe Maſts or their proceeds. He accounts for this ſilence by ſtating, that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, owed him a good deal of Money, on account of the Maſt Contracts above alluded to, and ſays, that he wiſhed Mr. Moriſon to have had a copy of his Account, he believes, in March 1805, which would have cleared up the error reſpecting the Maſts; but Mr. Moriſon ſaid, he did not want it.

If Mr. Lindegren had ſuppoſed that the one hundred and eighty-five or one hundred and ſeventy-five Maſts belonged to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, it was his duty to have ſeen that the Public had credit for the Freight of them; but he ſays, he never adverted to this circumſtance, conſidering, that they were imported two or three in each Ship:

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

Ship: if this had been true, we do not perceive how it could leſſen the claim of the Public to Freight; but he muſt have known it could not have been the caſe, as only twenty-one Ships had imported Maſts to Portſmouth in the courſe of 1795 and 1796.

Appendix, N° 90. £. 731. 2. 10.

In the Account Current delivered by Mr. Lindegren to the Navy Board on the 11th of May laſt, he gave the Public credit for ſeven hundren and thirty-one Pounds two Shillings and ten Pence, as the proceeds of the one hundred and ſeventy-five Maſts; and in an amended Account Current delivered the 1ſt of June, he gave credit for twenty-three Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and ſeven Pence; and fourteen Pounds thirteen Shillings and two Pence, as the Duty charged to the Public on the Fir Timber and Firewood imported on his private Account.

Appendix, N° 91. £. 23. 17. 7. £. 14. 13. 2.

Appendix, N° 72.

The Second Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts, is for thoſe imported in the year 1797, including the coſt of one cargo of Hemp. In this Account the Public were allowed credit for the ſum of thirty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven Pounds fifteen Shillings, recovered from the Underwriters on account of the loſs of four Cargoes of Hemp. The net Sum, of which Mr. Lindegren was diſcharged, was one hundred and eighty-three thouſand eight hundred and four Pounds thirteen Shillings.

£. 34,767. 15. 0.

£. 183,804. 13. 0.

Appendix, N° 92.

Mr. Lindegren, in his Letter of the 21ſt of March 1797, ſtated to the Navy Board, that it was near the time for taking up Ships to commence the importation of the Maſts remaining at Riga, and requeſted to be informed, what articles they would wiſh him to put on board, to enable the Maſters to ſtow the Maſts.

Appendix, N° 93.

The Navy Board, in reply, on the 20th of April 1797, ordered Mr. Lindegren to procure and deliver in the courſe of that year, two thouſand ſix hundred and forty-five Norway Maſts, two thouſand two hundred and fifty loads of Riga Timber, and twenty-one thouſand Deals; and in the courſe of 1798, one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty Norway Maſts, and ſeven hundred and fifty loads of Riga Timber. They at the ſame time deſired that he would not import in 1797 any of the articles ordered for 1798, if it could be avoided without any additional expence to Government.

Appendix, N° 94.

On the 11th of Auguſt 1797, Mr. Lindegren acquainted the Navy Board, that his Agent at Riga had informed him the articles ordered for broken ſtowage had been nearly all employed in completing the cargoes of the ſhips which had been then ſent out, and that it would be neceſſary to provide a further quantity to ſtow the remaining Maſts, which were moſtly of the largeſt ſizes. Mr. Lindegren pointed out Fir Timber, Hand Maſts, Spars, and Deals, as proper for the purpoſe, and requeſted the Navy Board would let him know what quantities of thoſe articles they would wiſh to have put on board the ſhips.

Appendix, N° 95.

The Navy Board on the ſame day informed Mr. Lindegren, that they expected the principal part of the large Maſts had been ſent home, as they had repeatedly deſired he would give them the preference; and with reſpect to the broken ſtowage, they deſired he would procure as much

much Fir Timber as was abſolutely neceſſary to ſtow the remaining Maſts, but nothing more.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

On the 15th of Auguſt, the Navy Board, by a General Warrant, acquainted the Officers of the ſeveral Yards, that they had authorized Mr. Lindegren to procure as much Fir Timber as was abſolutely neceſſary to ſtow the Maſts, and directed them to receive the ſame. Appendix, N° 96.

Notwithſtanding this repreſentation of Mr. Lindegren, and the Navy Board's direction, we do not find that the additional quantity of Fir Timber was delivered into His Majeſty's Yards; on the contrary, out of thirty-eight Ships, which imported the Maſts in 1797, it appears that fourteen of them brought Fir Timber, which was ſold on Mr. Lindegren's private account, without any allowance of Freight being made to the Public.

Mr. Lindegren ſtates, when the additional quantity of Fir Timber arrived, which he was directed to procure by the Navy Board's Letter of the 11th of Auguſt, that he conceives the circumſtance of its having been ordered by the Navy Board was not adverted to, either by himſelf or Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son; and that, therefore, it was permitted to be refuſed at the Dock Yards. We apprehend it could not have been refuſed at the Dock Yards, as the Officers were expreſsly directed to receive the additional quantity by the Navy Board's warrant of the 15th of Auguſt before mentioned. He afterwards produced three Letters from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge, their Agents at Plymouth, dated in July and Auguſt 1797, ſtating, that the Bills of Lading for the Fir Timber by certain Maſt Ships had been ſent to the Navy Board, which Fir Timber Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, by their Letter of the 15th of Auguſt, deſired might be ſold, as they found it was not to be received by the Officers of Plymouth Yard. By theſe Letters Mr. Lindegren would imply, that the Navy Board had refuſed to take the Timber. This circumſtance not appearing probable, we applied to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and requeſted to be informed, whether the Navy Board had refuſed to receive the Timber in queſtion, or upon what ground the Letter of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge of the 15th of Auguſt was written, and in reply it was ſtated to us, that they had referred to their Correſpondence with the Navy Board in the year 1797, and had not found any Letter relative to the broken ſtowage, and that in all probability their Letter of the 15th of Auguſt was written in conſequence of verbal directions from Mr. Lindegren. Appendix, N° 22. Appendix, N° 96. Appendix, N° 97, 98, & 99. Appendix, N° 100.

Mr. Lindegren, in his Letter to us of the 6th of July 1805, which is attached to his evidence of the 8th, ſpeaks of the reluctance he had to having any Fir Timber put on board the Maſt Ships on his own account; and yet, when the Navy Board had ordered him to procure as much Fir Timber as was abſolutely neceſſary to ſtow the Maſts, and had directed the Officers of the Yards to receive it, he, on its arrival, being himſelf in England, cauſed it to be ſold on his private account. Under theſe circumſtances, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that Mr. Lindegren would have made this Timber his own, if a loſs aroſe upon the ſale, as his evidence ſeems to intimate; but, whether ſuch loſs did or did not ariſe, it muſt be obſerved that the directions, which he received from the Navy Board, were not regarded by him. Appendix, N° 22.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

The commiſſions charged and allowed by the Navy Board on the purchaſe of the Maſts, Fir Timber, &c. imported in 1797, were as follow:

Four-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, on the Amount of the firſt Coſts and Charges at Riga - - - -	£. 5,692 8 10
Two-and-a-half-per-cent. by Mr. Lindegren, on the Amount of the firſt Coſt and Charges at Riga, including Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company's commiſſion - - - - - - - - - -	£. 3,711 14 9
One-and-a-half-per-cent. by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the Amount of the firſt Coſt and all the Charges, except Mr. Lindegren's commiſſion, - - - - - - - - -	£. 3,083 16 7

Appendix, N° 47. In the courſe of the Examination of this Account, it was firſt diſcovered by the Committee of Accounts, that a commiſſion had been charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company on the purchaſe, which induced them to make the reference to the Board, as to the propriety of allowing that charge, which we have before noticed, when ſpeaking of the purchaſe of Hemp in 1797.

Appendix, N° 72. It appears by the Minute of the Committee of Accounts, attached to their ſtatement of this Account, that their attention was directed to the difference in the number of the Articles charged to the Public, and the numbers acknowledged by the Officers of the Yards to have been received. They ſtate, that upon the whole number of Maſts, Bowſprits, and Spars, there appeared to have been one hundred and nine ſticks more delivered than had been paid for. This was not the caſe. In the Abſtract of the Invoices, from which the ſtatement is made, the Cargo of the Young William is ſtated to have conſiſted of twenty-ſix Maſts, inſtead of ſeventy-ſix; that of the Selby, ſixty-three inſtead of ſixty-five; and in the Cargo of the Centurion, eighty-four Norway Maſts or Spars are wholly omitted; ſo that, inſtead of there having been a greater number delivered than had been paid for, there was actually a deficiency of twenty-ſeven, in the delivery of which we cannot get any account.

Appendix, N° 72.

Appendix, N°s 101, 102, & 103.

Appendix, N° 73. THE Third Statement made by the Navy Board of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts, is for thoſe imported in the year £. 33,661. 13. 5. 1798, amounting to thirty-three thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-one Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence.

Appendix, N° 104. Mr. Lindegren, on the 7th of April 1798, repreſented to the Navy Board, that there ſtill remained at Riga a ſufficiency of ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. to ſtow about three hundred Maſts and fifty Bowſprits of the largeſt dimenſions, from twenty to twenty-ſix inches in diameter. He ſtated, if the Navy Board wiſhed for ſuch a ſupply, that they might depend on not being diſappointed, as he had made it his buſineſs, through his Agents in Ruſſia, to get ſelected, with infinite pains, a great number of ſticks of ſuch dimenſions, and that he would undertake to receive back, on his own account, any Maſts, which, on delivery, might be found to fall ſhort of twenty inches. And, on the Appendix, N° 105. 24th of April, Mr. Lindegren obſerving that the Navy Board had advertiſed for large Maſts; ſtated to them, that he was enabled, from the ſteps he had taken in Ruſſia, to provide them with ſuch as they might

might require, and that he would engage, every ſtick ſhould meaſure twenty-one inches or more in diameter. He further ſtated, that he was certain it was not in the power of any other perſon to provide the Maſts on the terms he could, and that he had every reaſon to doubt their being able to provide them at all; and, at the ſame time, informed them, if he was permitted to procure the Maſts in queſtion, that it would enable him to bring home advantageouſly for Government, all the Maſts, Spars, &c. remaining at Riga, which had been paid for, and made a part of the required ſupplies of the year, and which were quite ſufficient broken ſtowage for the three hundred Maſts they required.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER. Appendix, N°105.

Mr. Lindegren, on the 25th of April, tranſmitted to the Navy Board an account of the ſums, which he apprehended the Maſts of different ſizes, from twenty-one to twenty-ſix inches, would coſt, on being delivered into His Majeſty's Yards; upon which they authorized him to purchaſe two hundred and eighty-one Maſts of twenty-one inches and upwards, upon condition, that ſuch as might, on delivery, prove under that ſize, ſhould be returned to him.

Appendix, N° 106.

Appendix N° 106.

Upon the delivery of theſe Maſts, ſome of them did prove under twenty-one inches in diameter, which the Navy Board afterwards conſented to receive at reduced prices.

Notwithſtanding the ſtatement made by Mr. Lindegren to the Navy Board, that the ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. remaining at Riga, would be quite ſufficient broken ſtowage for three hundred Maſts, we find, although the Navy Board ordered only two hundred and eighty-one, that Mr. Lindegren put Fir Timber, on his own account, on board three of the ſix ſhips, by which the Maſts were imported, on which no freight was allowed to the Public.

At the time the Navy Board authorized Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe the two hundred and eighty-one Maſts, they did not enter into any agreement with him as to the commiſſion he ſhould be allowed, and when he furniſhed his account, he left the rate to be determined by the Navy Board.

In the Invoices of theſe Maſts, there was no ſpecific charge of commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company; although ſuch charge was continued to be made in the Invoices of the articles purchaſed in the preceding year, which were imported at the ſame time.

On the 26th of April 1799, the Navy Board deſired Mr. Lindegren to inform them, why the ſhipping charges, duties, and commiſſion to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company had not been particularly ſpecified in the Invoices of the Maſts purchaſed under the agreement of April 1798, as had been done in the Invoices for the Maſts and Fir Timber left behind in 1797, and in all former Invoices.

Appendix, N° 107.

Mr. Lindegren, in his reply of the following day, informed the Board, that he had particularly deſired Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, to charge the Maſts, purchaſed in 1798, at ſpecific rates, including all the charges at Riga, in order that the coſt of each Maſt might be ſeen at one view.

Appendix, N° 108.

On

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

On the 15th of July 1799, the Navy Board deſired Mr. Lindegren to ſtate, as in former inſtances, the prime coſt of the Maſts, the duties and ſhipping charges, and the commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, for the purpoſe of their determining what commiſſion ought to be allowed to him. In his Letter of the 22d of July, he informed them the circumſtances, under which theſe Maſts were purchaſed, differed materially from the former tranſactions; that, as a number of large Maſts alone were to be ſupplied, Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, in order to make the ſelection, were under the neceſſity of purchaſing many conſiderable parcels of Maſts, both large and ſmall, otherwiſe they could not have procured Maſts of ſuch ſizes as were ſent, and which, according to his directions, were charged at the loweſt prices at which they could afford to deliver them.

Appendix, N°109.

Appendix, N°110.

Appendix, N°s 104. & 105.

Mr. Lindegren, in his Letters of the 7th and 24th of April 1798, did not ſtate any difficulty or diſadvantage in procuring a ſupply of large Maſts only, but informed the Board, that the number they required had been actually ſelected by his Agent at Riga.

Appendix, N° 111.

On the 16th of October 1799, the Navy Board repeated to Mr. Lindegren the directions contained in their Letter of the 15th of July, to ſtate the particulars which compoſed the ſums inſerted in the Invoices tranſmitted by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, as they could not allow any commiſſion upon this tranſaction, until ſuch particulars were aſcertained; and, on the 18th, he informed them, that he would deſire Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, to furniſh him with Invoices made out in the uſual mode. It does not, however, appear, that the information deſired by the Navy Board was ever furniſhed to them.

Appendix, N° 112.

Appendix, N°s 113. & 114.

On the 13th of December 1799, in anſwer to Mr. Lindegren's Letter of the 30th of November, they informed him of the prices at which they would receive the Maſts, that on delivery had proved to be under twenty one Inches; and, with reſpect to his commiſſion, as it appeared he was to pay Four-per-cent, upon the purchaſe at Riga, they ſhould allow him Two-per-cent, in addition thereto, which is the only ſpecific commiſſion charged on the purchaſe of the Maſts in 1798.

During the time that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son were allowed a commiſſion by the Navy Board for tranſacting the buſineſs in England, relative to the purchaſes made by Mr. Lindegren, they furniſhed him with Accounts, which were laid before the Navy Board, of the Profit and Loſs ariſing from the Intereſt and Diſcount of the Navy Bills iſſued by way of Impreſt; but, when they ceaſed to be ſo employed, Mr. Lindegren no longer produced ſuch Accounts to the Navy Board.

Appendix, N° 22.

Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, were afterwards employed by Mr. Lindegren, as his private Agents, to tranſact the buſineſs relative to the purchaſe of Maſts in 1798, and, by their Account with him, entitled "His Account of Naval Stores imported," it appears, that eighteen Impreſt Bills for one thouſand Pounds each, payable at ninety days, were iſſued by the Navy Board, in part payment for theſe Maſts. Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son did not negociate theſe Bills, but held them till they became due, when they not only received the principal ſums of the Bills, but alſo the Intereſt, which amounted to two hundred and thirty-five Pounds ſixteen Shillings, and gave Mr. Lindegren credit for that

Appendix, N° 38.

£. 235. 16. 0.

that ſum on the 1ſt of May 1799; but, as three of theſe Bills did not become due until the 10th of June, they debited him with eighteen Pounds fourteen Shillings and nine Pence; the amount of the Diſcount on ſuch Bills, leaving a Balance of two hundred and ſeventeen Pounds one Shilling and three Pence. Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber. TIMBER. Appendix, N° 115. £. 18. 14. 9. £. 217. 1. 3.

Mr. Lindegren ſtates, that he does not recollect why he did not give the Public credit for this ſum; and that he thinks he did not get Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account, in which they gave him credit for it, till about the 29th of June laſt, the time of his Examination; but it is ſtated by Mr Godfrey Thornton that it was delivered to him ſoon after it was prepared, on the 1ſt of May 1799; and as Mr. Lindegren was debited by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son with the Balance of that Account, amounting to thirteen thouſand one hundred and ſixty-four Pounds eight Shillings and eleven Pence, it would be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, if the Account had not been furniſhed, but that Mr. Lindegren would have required it, to have ſeen how ſuch Balance was made up. Appendix, N° 23. £. 13,164. 8. 11.

In the courſe of our Enquiry we alſo diſcovered that Mr. Lindegren had received ſome other ſums, which ſhould have been carried to the credit of the Public. Having, at our requeſt, been favoured by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms with Copies of the Manifeſts of the cargoes of the different Maſt Ships, we found, in addition to the Fir Timber imported by Mr. Lindegren on his private Account in each year, that Wainſcot Logs had been imported in ſome of the Ships which were conſigned to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son. Upon application to them we found that thoſe articles had been conſigned to them by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, of Riga, and that they had given credit to Mr. Lindegren for the Amount of the Freight, in an Account which they had opened with him, intitled, "Diſburſements for Naval Stores Im- "ported," a copy of which Account they laid before us, together with an Extract from their Journals, neceſſary to the elucidation of that Account, which contains other ſums beſides the Freight of the Logs above mentioned, with which the Public ſhould have been credited, and alſo ſome Diſburſements, which have not been charged by Mr. Lindegren in his Accounts. We have drawn out and entered in the Appendix, an Account, ſhewing the ſums which ſhould have been carried to the Account of the Public by Mr. Lindegren, the Balance of which, one hundred and fifty-ſix Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence, ſtill remains due from him. Appendix, N° 113. Appendix, N° 116. £. 156. 17. 4.

Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account above alluded to, contains a charge for Intereſt on ſums advanced in payment for Naval Stores, which ſhould not fall upon the Public, as Mr. Lindegren had, at the time, a conſiderable ſum of the Public Money in his hands, which he had withdrawn from the cuſtody of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son. Appendix, N° 22.

It is ſtated by Mr. Tooke, that he thinks Mr. Lindegren was not furniſhed with the Account intitled, "Diſburſements for Naval Stores," and by Mr. Lindegren, that he never ſaw it until it was ſhewn to him juſt before the Copy was rendered to this Board; but as the Balance, Thirty eight Pounds four Shillings and eleven Pence, was carried to his particular Account as a Balance on Diſburſements for Naval Stores, he certainly Appendix, N° 39. Appendix, N° 22. £. 38. 4. 11. Appendix, N° 120.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

tainly ought, whether the Account was furniſhed or not, to have aſcertained how ſuch Balance had ariſen.

We were ſurprized to find that Mr. Lindegren had not delivered, with any of the Accounts of his Purchaſes, an Account Current of his Receipts and Diſburſements; more eſpecially as the Navy Board did call upon him by Letter, on the 7th of March 1797, for an Account Current from the commencement of his employment. It is ſtated by Mr. Lindegren, that he furniſhed one in conſequence, in which he gave the Navy Board credit for the amount of the errors, pointed out by us, which had occurred in the Account of the purchaſe of Hemp in 1795. On application to the Navy Board for this Account, they ſtated, that though ſtrict ſearch had been made in the office, it could not be found; and in a ſubſequent Letter, they informed us, that from the circumſtances therein detailed, they had not any reaſon to believe that ſuch Account Current had been delivered. Mr. Lindegren accounted for his being unable to furniſh us with a Copy of the Account Current ſaid by him to have been delivered, by ſtating, that he was robbed of his Books and Papers relating to his tranſactions with the Navy Board on his way to Portſmouth in 1798 or 1799. Theſe circumſtances conſidered, we are inclined to believe that the Account in queſtion was never furniſhed to the Navy Board; for if it had, and the ſums before alluded to had been expreſsly ſtated therein as due from him to the Public, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the Navy Board would have omitted to debit him with their amount.

Appendix, N°117.

Appendix, N° 22.

Appendix, N°118.

Appendix, N°119.

Appendix, N° 22.

On the 11th of May 1805, after we had diſcovered that various ſums, the property of the Public, had not been brought to account by Mr. Lindegren, he tranſmitted to the Navy Board, of his own accord, an Account Current, commencing on the 30th of April 1799, in which he endeavoured to adjuſt the ſeveral errors and improper charges in his Accounts, which had been diſcovered in the courſe of our inveſtigation.

Appendix, N° 90.

The firſt ſum in this Account Current with which he charges himſelf is four hundred and eighty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, ſtated to be the Balance due to the Navy Board at the time Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ceaſed to be employed: this ſum, we learned from Mr. Lindegren, was aſcertained in the following manner.

£. 483. 9. 8.

After he was robbed of his Papers, he obtained from the Navy-office the amount of the ſums which had been impreſted to him; to this he added the ſeveral Sums recovered by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, contained in their Account of Naval Stores imported, dated the 29th of April 1796, and deducted therefrom the amount of his various diſburſements; the remainder he inſerted as a Balance due to the Navy Board, without any ſpecification of the items which compoſed it. This was certainly not a clear or ſatisfactory mode of ſtating the Account; for it was impoſſible that the Navy Board, from any documents in their poſſeſſion, could aſcertain how the Balance was made up. Mr. Lindegren alſo gave the Public credit in this Account for ſeven hundred and thirty-one Pounds two Shillings and ten Pence, as the amount of the Maſts belonging to the Public, which he had received out of Portſmouth Dock Yard in 1797.

Appendix, N° 38.

£. 731. 2. 10.

In

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

In conſequence of our having diſcovered that Mr. Lindegren had improperly charged the Public with the Duty on ſome Fir Timber and Fire wood imported by him in the Maſt Ships on his private account, he tranſmitted to the Navy Board an amended Account Current, in which he gave them credit for the amount; but there ſtill remains due from him the ſums of one hundred and fifty-ſix Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence, and two hundred and ſeventeen Pounds one Shilling and three Pence, which we have before noticed, leſs the ſum of twenty-three Pounds twelve ſhillings and Sixpence, the Premium returned on the inſurance of the cargo of the Ariadne, which Mr. Lindegren has given the Public credit for in the Balance of four hundred and eighty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, although that ſum had been previouſly allowed in the original Account of the coſt of the cargo of that Ship.

Appendix, No 91.

£. 156. 17. 4.

£. 217. 1. 3.

£. 23. 12. 6.

£. 483. 9. 8.

UPON a review of theſe tranſactions, we feel ourſelves called upon to ſtate, that by a want of ſufficient knowledge (which ſhould have been previouſly obtained) of the circumſtances attending the employment of an Agent ſent from this Country for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, and the neglect ſhewn in the examination of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, a very conſiderable and unneceſſary expence has been incurred.

The amount of Mr. Lindegren's commiſſion on the purchaſes made prior to 1798, was as follows:

Year.	On HEMP.	On MASTS.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1795	12,226 13 11	630 9 3	12,857 3 2
1796	3,249 8 5	4,141 12 7	7,391 1 0
1797	3,691 10 7	3,711 14 9	7,403 5 4
		TOTAL - £.	27,651 9 6

Appendix, Nos 10, 11, 12, 71, & 72.

We cannot but conſider, from the circumſtances before detailed, that the whole, or the greater part, of that commiſſion was loſt to the Public, as, during thoſe years, a reſident Merchant at Riga was paid the uſual commiſſion for making the Purchaſes there, and an eſtabliſhed Mercantile Houſe in London was paid for tranſacting all the buſineſs in this Country.

It is urged however, that Mr. Lindegren, in conſequence of his employment, went to Riga in the year 1795 and 1796, and that during his ſtay there in the former year, he gave information of the ſhips, which took on board Naval Stores on account of the enemy; but, as we have before obſerved, the purchaſes at Riga might have been as well executed had he not been preſent or engaged for that purpoſe. For the other ſervice expected from him, that of giving intelligence of Ships laden with Naval Stores on account of the Enemy, perſons long reſident on the

Appendix, No 6.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

the ſpot were better qualified, as they poſſeſſed ſuperior opportunities of acquiring information; to whom, or to other perſons expreſsly deputed, a ſmall part of twelve thouſand eight hundred and fifty-ſeven Pounds three Shillings and two Pence, the ſum paid as Mr. Lindegren's commiſſion in the year 1795, would have afforded an ample remuneration. As to the ſervices performed by Mr. Lindegren in the year 1797, it is not alledged, either by himſelf or the Navy Board, that he did any thing more for the commiſſion allowed him than merely convey to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, the order for the purchaſe of the Goods.

£. 12,857. 3. 2.

Appendix, Nos 6, 22, & 48.

We have before ſtated it as our opinion, that no advantage was likely to ariſe from ſending an Agent abroad, beyond what might have been expected from the employment of an eſtabliſhed Houſe in London. The fact we are about to mention affords reaſon to apprehend, that the commiſſion allowed Mr. Lindegren was not the only loſs which the Public ſuſtained by his being employed.

Appendix, Nos 22, & 23.

In the courſe of our Enquiry we diſcovered that Mr. Lindegren had received certain compliments or gratuities from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, whom he employed to make the purchaſes at Riga. Although it was eſtabliſhed that gratuities had been received, yet we could not procure any information, on which we could depend, as to their probable amount. A part we learned was in goods, which conſiſted of Fir Timber and Lathwood, laden by Mr. Lindegren in the Maſt Ships, to complete their ſtowage. We were at ſome pains to aſcertain the ſum, which this Timber and Lathwood yielded to Mr. Lindegren, and with this view we required Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, by whom it was diſpoſed of, to lay before us the accounts of ſale; but we have not entered them in the Appendix, as Mr Lindegren, in his Letter to us of the 6th of July 1805, ſtates the proceeds of the Timber at twelve thouſand one hundred and eighteen Pounds fourteen Shillings and three Pence, and the proceeds of the Lathwood, including ſome charges of inſurance, at two thouſand nine hundred and forty-four Pounds, making in the whole fifteen thouſand and ſixty-two Pounds fourteen Shillings and three Pence, which ſum nearly correſponds with that we had collected from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Accounts. It is ſtated by Mr. Lindegren that a part only of this Timber was given to him by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, and that they drew upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son on his account for the remainder. We however found it to be impoſſible to obtain from him any preciſe information on this point; he ſtated, that he could not ſay what proportion of it had been drawn for, and that he was not in poſſeſſion of any Account by which it could be aſcertained, owing to his having been robbed of his Books and Papers as before-mentioned.

Appendix, N° 22.

£. 12,118. 14. 3.

£. 2,944. 0. 0.

£. 15,062. 14. 3.

Appendix, Nos 22, & 23.

There was a ſpeculation in Peterſburgh Hemp on the joint account of Mr. Lindegren, Mr. Moriſon, and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son. This Hemp was ſold by the latter, who gave Mr. Lindegren credit for his proportion of the proceeds of the Sale, amounting to Four thouſand four hundred and forty-ſeven Pounds five Shillings and three Pence. Mr. Lindegren at firſt ſtated to us, he conſidered this ſpeculation as a part of the compliment from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, as they did not draw upon him for his ſhare of the prime Coſt; but he afterwards declared, though very vaguely, that, upon a reference to the Books

£. 4,447. 5. 3.

Books of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, ſome ſums appeared to have been drawn by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, which he conſidered to have been on this account, though he could not diſtinguiſh the ſums, nor had he any Account that would aſſiſt him in this particular. Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

We alſo diſcovered, that in the year 1799, Mr. Lindegren received from Mr. Moriſon a farther gratuity in money, which the latter ſtates to have been about one thouſand two hundred Pounds, and the former about one thouſand Pounds. £. 1,200. £. 1,000.

We felt it to be our duty to queſtion both Mr. Lindegren and Mr. Moriſon very particularly as to the nature and amount of the compliments or gratuities which had been received by the former. We did not, however, obtain any ſatisfactory information from them; but it is ſtated by Mr. Moriſon, that "he rather thinks, to the beſt of his recol- Appendix, N° 23. "lection," the compliment to Mr. Lindegren was made to be nearly adequate to one per-cent. on the groſs amount of the purchaſes ſubſequent to 1795.

An Agent with a commiſſion ſhould not have received any compliment from the Merchants whom he employed to purchaſe the articles on the public account. If the Merchants had only a fair remuneration for their ſervices, they could not afford to make ſuch preſents; and, if it was a part of the Agent's duty to protect the Public intereſt againſt any fraud or abuſe which might be practiſed by thoſe whom he employed, it was not likely that this ſervice ſhould be faithfully performed by a perſon to whom the preſents were made.

There is another part of Mr. Lindegren's conduct which our duty requires us to notice, namely, his applying the Public Money to his private advantage. Having had occaſion to require Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to produce to us their Account with Mr. Lindegren of his tranſactions with the Navy Board, intitled, "his Account of Naval Stores imported, for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798 and 1799," and Appendix, N° 38. obſerving, that the Balances of ſome of thoſe Accounts had been tranſferred to Mr. Lindegren's particular Accounts, we cauſed them to be Appendix, N°120 laid before us, and in conſequence diſcovered that Mr. Lindegren had received the following ſums of Public Money from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son:

		£.	s.	d.
1796. Feb. 27.	Caſh paid him - - - - - - -	9,550	—	—
April. 29.	Amount of Hanbury and Company's draft of the 10th of November - - - - - -	10,624	14	3
	Balance of Account of Naval Stores imported, carried to the Credit of Mr. Lindegren's particular Account - - - - - -	7,237	8	3
1797. June 2.	- - - Ditto - - - - - -	15,674	19	7
		£. 43,087	2	1

Appendix, N°s 38, & 120.

The Bills drawn at Riga in payment for the articles purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, as well as all the expences attending their importation, were paid by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, to whom, in fact, the money neceſſary for that purpoſe was iſſued by the Navy Board, although

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

the Bills were made out in Mr. Lindegren's name. It was not therefore right or neceſſary that Mr. Lindegren ſhould have withdrawn from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son more than the amount of his commiſſion upon the articles purchaſed. Mr. Godfrey Thornton, who acted as Attorney to Mr. Lindegren, ſtates, that he was unacquainted with the amount of his commiſſion, and that when he called upon him for money, he paid it to him.

Appendix, N° 79.

At the time Mr. Lindegren had received the ſums amounting to £. 43,087. 2. 1. forty-three thouſand and eighty-ſeven Pounds two Shillings and one Penny, from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, he could only be entitled to his commiſſion on the articles imported in 1795 and 1796, £. 20,248. 4. 2. amounting to twenty thouſand two hundred and forty-eight Pounds four Shillings and two Pence, leaving a Balance of the Public Money in £. 22,838. 17. 11. his hands of twenty-two thouſand eight hundred and thirty-eight Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and eleven Pence above the amount of his commiſſion.

In excuſe for this conduct Mr. Lindegren ſtated, that he never added Appendix, N° 22. together the ſums he received from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, to aſcertain whether they exceeded the amount of his commiſſion; and £. 10,624. 14. 3. that the ſum of ten thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-four Pounds fourteen Shillings and three Pence, drawn for by Meſſrs. Hanbury and Company, was carried to the debit of his Account of Naval Stores imported, by miſtake, as it ſhould have been carried by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to his private Account; and, with reſpect to the other ſums, he could not recollect why they had been carried to his particular Account.

The Evidence given by Mr. Lindegren having appeared to us to be very vague and inconſiſtent, we iſſued our Precept to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son for Mr. Lindegren's Letters to them, between the years 1795 and 1797, on the ſubject of the Naval Stores purchaſed by him for the ſervice of the Navy.

From the Letters, which were in conſequence laid before us, we diſ- £. 10,624. 14. 3. covered that ſo far from the Bill for ten thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-four Pounds fourteen Shillings and three Pence, drawn by Meſſrs. Hanbury and Company on Mr. Lindegren's private account, having been carried by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to his public account by miſtake, it was done at his expreſs deſire, as appears by his Appendix, N°121. Letter to them of the 22d of November 1795; and that he alſo directed Appendix, N°122. them by Letter of the 1ſt of June 1797 to place to the credit of his £. 15,674. 19. 7. particular or private Account the ſum of fifteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-four Pounds nineteen Shillings and ſeven Pence, being the Balance of his Public Account, dated the 30th of May 1797.

Mr. Lindegren, in transferring Public Money to his private Account with Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, had not only the means of employing it in his private ſpeculations, but he derived an immediate advantage from the transfer, as Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son Appendix, N°120. were in the practice of allowing him intereſt at the rate of five per-cent. per annum upon the balance of that Account. It is evident, that when Mr. Lindegren transferred to his private Account any of the Public Money advanced to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, to employ it

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it for his own benefit, greater ſums muſt have been advanced to them than the exigencies of the ſervice would otherwiſe have required. But Mr. Lindegren has endeavoured to eſtabliſh by his Evidence, that no ſuch conſequence aroſe from his conduct. This reſult however is apparent; for in the ſame Letter by which he directs the transfer of Public Money to his private Account, he deſired Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, whenever they are likely to incur any new advances on the Public account, to apply to the Navy Board, who will immediately pay them the ſame; and on referring to the Account of the Impreſts granted by the Navy Board for this Service, we find that within a fortnight after the date of that Letter, they iſſued Impreſt Bills to the amount of fifty-five thouſand Pounds.

Appendix, N°22.

Appendix, N°122.

Appendix, N°123.

£. 55,000.

Having, in the courſe of our examination of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, obſerved that there were notations upon the Policies of Inſurance, which had been moſtly effected by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son at the Royal Exchange and London Aſſurance Offices, of an allowance of diſcount at the rate of ten per-cent. upon the amount of the Premium, we were led to enquire upon what ground this allowance had been made, and examined Samuel Fenning, Eſquire, conſtant Director of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, from whom we learned that upon all ready-money payments, in which light they conſider payment within three months, they make an allowance of ten per-cent.

Appendix, N°124.

This allowance upon the aggregate of the ſums paid for Inſurance by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, amounted to about five thouſand Pounds; and as Mr. Godfrey Thornton ſtated that Navy Bills had been iſſued punctually on the application of his Houſe, for defraying all the Expences, it appeared to us that the Public were entitled to any allowance that might be made for the prompt payment of its own money; more eſpecially as a ſpecific commiſſion was given to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son for the performance of all the buſineſs in this Country attending Mr. Lindegren's purchaſes.

£.5,000.

Appendix, N° 79.

Appendix, N°

By the Evidence of the Comptroller and Mr. Gambier, it appears to have been the intention of the Navy Board, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould not have had any allowance beyond their ſtipulated commiſſion, and that the circumſtance of the allowance of the ten per-cent. had neither been noticed by the Board, nor repreſented to them by the Clerks who drew out the ſtatements of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts.

Appendix, Nos 6, & 9.

Mr. Godfrey Thornton informed us, that he had not carried to the credit of the Public the Diſcount on paying the Premiums of Inſurance, becauſe it was not cuſtomary among Merchants. We examined John Julius Angerſtein, Thomſon Bonar, and Anthony Brough, Eſquires, as to the uſage of Merchants in this reſpect. The two former could not ſpeak to the point in queſtion; but by the latter we were informed, that it was not uſual for Merchants to account for this allowance, unleſs there was a ſpecific agreement for that purpoſe.

Appendix, Nos 125. 18 & 19.

Where irregularities or abuſes in any of the Public Departments, ſuch as we have had occaſion to notice in this Report, have ariſen from a want of ſufficient vigilance and attention to the examination of Accounts, the

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

the means of preventing them are to be looked for not ſo much in new regulations as in an increaſe of vigilance and attention. Still there are ſome regulations connected with the ſubjects of this Enquiry, which we think it may be advantageous to adopt.

Whenever it may be judged adviſable to employ Agents to make purchaſes for Government, we recommend that the Public Boards ſhould previouſly ſtipulate with them, that the rate of commiſſion which may be agreed upon, ſhall conſtitute the whole of the remuneration, and that ſuch Agents ſhould be required to produce, together with their Accounts, Affidavits that they were not in any way intereſted in the articles purchaſed previous to their being obtained for Government; that they neither have derived, nor will derive, any profit, advantage, or emolument, from or by reaſon of their employment, either directly or indirectly, beyond the amount of their ſtipulated commiſſion; that their Accounts are juſt and true; and that, in their tranſactions they have exerted themſelves in every reſpect to the utmoſt of their ability for the benefit of the Public. An Oath nearly ſimilar to the above is required from the Agents employed by the Victualling Board; but the precaution has not yet been adopted by the Navy Board.

Appendix, N° 6.

The greater part of the Impreſt Bills iſſued by the Navy Board are made payable at ninety days date, bearing intereſt at the rate of three Pence Halfpenny per cent. per day; the amount of which is added to the ſum of the Bills. On an inſpection of the Impreſt Ledgers kept in the office for comptrolling the Treaſurer's Accounts, we found it was the practice to charge the individuals to whom Money has been advanced in this manner, with the principal ſum of the Bills only, without noticing the intereſt. From this circumſtance they are not neceſſarily called upon to account for the intereſt, which is to all intents a part of the ſum of the Bill; and, ſhould the Bill not be negociated, is as much the property of the Public as the ſpecific ſum for which the Bill is iſſued. It is ſtated by the Chief Clerk in the office for Bills and Accounts, that it is not the uſual practice to call upon Individuals, when they render their accounts, to know whether any intereſt had accrued upon the Bills previous to their being negociated; and in a former part of this Report we have obſerved that Mr. Lindegren had omitted to give credit for the intereſt on ſome Bills, which had been impreſted to him. In order to ſecure to the Public the full produce of the Bills which may be iſſued in this manner for the future, we recommend that the Individuals ſhould be charged in the Impreſt Ledger with the full amount of the Bills, including the intereſt.

Appendix, N°126.

We are of opinion, that no Account of the Expenditure of Public Money ſhould be received by the Navy Board, without a general Account Current of the Receipts and Diſburſements. It has been ſtated to us by the Chief Clerk in the office for Bills and Accounts, that, upon referring to Accounts paſſed as far back as 1757, he found Accounts Current had been invariably produced. This renders it more extraordinary that Mr. Lindegren's various Accounts, which exhibited only a collection of the Diſburſements, ſhould have been paſſed without his producing an Account Current.

Appendix, N°126.

In

In our Examination of ſome of the Accounts of Mr. Lindegren and Mr. Smalley, for purchaſes of Naval Stores, which had been paſſed by the Navy Board, we had occaſion to obſerve, that the Accounts ſo paſſed had not the ſignatures or initials of the Clerks, whoſe duty it was to examine them; nor of the Members of the Committee, who had approved them; nor of the Members of the Board, by whom they had been allowed. Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER. Appendix, N° 9.

Nothing, in our opinion, can tend more to enforce a ſtrict and regular attention to the examination of Accounts, which is ſo eſſential to the protection of the Public Intereſt againſt fraud and error, than the impoſing of individual reſponſibility on the perſons who may be employed in that important duty. With this view we recommend, that the Clerks, who examine the caſtings of the Vouchers to Accounts, ſhould note the time, and affix their ſignatures thereto; that the Clerk who examines the Account as to its propriety and conſiſtency with the Board's Orders, and makes the official Statement thereof, ſhould bring together, in the form of a Certificate, the objections which may appear to paſſing the Account, and ſign his name thereto, and note the time of his ſo doing; that the Committee of Accounts, having ſatisfied themſelves of the propriety or impropriety of the charges made, ſhould, on referring the Account to the Navy Board, note the time and affix their ſignatures to the Minute, ſtating their approval or objections to the Account; and that the Navy Board ſhould, in like manner, note the time, and alſo affix their ſignatures to all Minutes directing Accounts to be paſſed. Appendix, N°127.

We are alſo of opinion, when Accounts are directed to be paſſed, that the clearing Bills ſhould be immediately made out, and not neglected, as appears to have been the caſe with ſome of Mr. Lindegren's for upwards of a year. Appendix, N° 126.

We are further of opinion, that when Accounts are paſſed, none of the Papers or Documents furniſhed as Vouchers thereto ſhould be returned to the Accountant; but that they ſhould be retained by the Public Board, as their authority for allowing the Charge, in ſupport of which they may have been produced.

In a Letter from the Navy Board, which we have inſerted in the Appendix, No. 128, they expreſs a wiſh, that their Proceedings ſhould be judged by the Correſpondence and other official Documents and Statements, and not in any inſtance ſolely upon the evidence of individuals. We readily ſubſcribe to this requeſt, and, in all caſes where it has been practicable, we have endeavoured to purſue this courſe; but inſtances have occurred, in which theſe ſources of information have failed. We have not always been able to learn from the official Papers, whether particular acts have been done, what orders have been given, and upon what grounds certain meaſures have been adopted or rejected; and we have therefore been obliged to ſeek information from the Members of the Board.

It is only by rendering the Minutes of the Board more perfect, that difficulties of this ſort can be removed.

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber: TIMBER.

We muſt not be underſtood to mean, that reaſons ſhould be recorded in every matter of common occurrence brought before a Committee or the Navy Board for their determination. We are ſenſible that the multiplicity of buſineſs would render this impracticable; but, where queſtions of moment have been brought under conſideration, and important meaſures have been decided upon, it becomes a ſecurity for the rectitude of ſuch meaſures, that the circumſtances and reaſons leading to the deciſion upon them ſhould appear in the Proceedings; no room is then left for miſrepreſentation in after times, and the future Members of the Board may derive from thence a knowledge, not only of the practical part of their duties, but of the grounds upon which thoſe duties were eſtabliſhed.

CHARLES M. POLE. (L. S.)
EWAN LAW. (L. S.)
JOHN FORD. (L. S.)
HENRY NICHOLLS. (L. S.)
W^M MACKWORTH PRAED. (L. S.)

Office of Naval Enquiry, Great George-ſtreet, 9th December 1805.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS.

HAVING, in the courſe of our Enquiry into the ſubject of this Report, required Mr. Lindegren to produce to us his Account with Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, in which he had given them Credit for the proceeds of the Maſts, belonging to the Public, that he had received out of Portſmouth Yard, we diſcovered ſome circumſtances relative to the Transfer of Contracts, which we think it our duty to notice. Appendix, N°135.

In that Account Meſſrs Thorley, Moriſon and Company, are charged with the ſum of twelve thouſand Pounds, as the conſideration for the Transfer to them of three Maſt Conſtracts with the Navy Board; two taken by Mr. Lindegren, and one by Mr. Samuel Sanders. £. 12,000.

The firſt entry is a charge of three thouſand Pounds, as an allowance to Mr. Lindegren for giving over his Maſt Contract in 1799. £. 3,000.

This Contract was entered into by the Navy Board with Mr. Lindegren, on the 3d of May 1799, for the ſupply of Riga Maſts at His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards. The total amount of the price of the Articles contracted for was forty-two thouſand ſix hundred and forty-four Pounds; and the ſum of three thouſand Pounds, charged by Mr. Lindegren for the Transfer of that Contract, was at the rate of ſeven-per-cent; but we find, that not one-half of the Articles contracted for was delivered, owing to the reſtraint laid by the Emperor of Ruſſia on the exportation. The Articles that were not delivered are enumerated, with their Prices, in Mr. Samuel Sanders's Contract of the 2d of May 1800, amounting to twenty-ſix thouſand five hundred and thirty-four Pounds ſeven Shillings; it therefore appears, that the ſum charged by Mr. Lindegren for the Transfer of his Contract in 1799, is at the rate of eighteen Pounds twelve Shillings and five Pence per-cent. on the amount of the Maſts delivered. Appendix, N°136. £. 42,644. £. 3,000. Appendix, N°137. Appendix, N° 138. £. 26,534. 7. 0. £. 18. 12. 5.

The ſecond and third Entries relate to the Contract entered into by the Navy Board with Mr. Samuel Sanders, on the 2d of May 1800, for ſupplying His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards with Riga Maſts and Fir Timber. For the Transfer of this Contract, Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, were charged with the ſum of five thouſand Pounds, namely, three thouſand pounds, paid to Mr. Sanders by deſire of Mr. Moriſon, and two thouſand Pounds for Mr. Lindegren's allowance on that Contract. Appendix, N°138. £. 5,000. £. 3,000. Appendix, N°139. & 140. £. 2,000.

The price of the Goods contracted for amounted to one hundred and fifty thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-ſix Pounds, and the ſum given by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company for the Contract, is at the rate of three Pounds ſix Shillings and two Pence per-cent. £. 150,966. 0. 0. £. 3. 6. 2.

On queſtioning Mr. Lindegren, as to the charge for the allowance made him on this Contract, he ſtated, that it was for negociating the Aſſignment of it, and for attending the ſurveys and deliveries of the Articles at Portſmouth and Plymouth Yards; and that he performed that ſervice purſuant to a promiſe he had made for that purpoſe. We however found that Appendix, N°140.

Purchases of Hemp, Masts, and Fir Timber: Transfer of CONTRACTS.

that Mr. Lindegren had been allowed the usual commission for transacting this business at Portsmouth, and that Messrs. Chapell and Hodge were employed to attend to the deliveries at Plymouth, for which they were allowed the usual commission.

Appendix, N°138.

It will be observed, that the terms, on which the Navy Board agreed with Mr. Sanders for the supply of Masts in this year, are lower than those allowed him for the Masts added to his Contract, which were not delivered under Mr. Lindegren's Contract of 1799. The reasons given by the Navy Board for making this addition to Mr. Sanders's Contract, as well as for allowing him the prices of the Contract of 1799 for the additional Articles, are contained in their Letter of the 29th of October 1805.

Appendix, N°137.

Appendix, N°135. £. 4,000.

The last charge in this Account is a sum of four thousand Pounds, as the allowance to Mr. Lindegren for giving up to Mr. Morison his Mast Contract for the year 1804.

Appendix, N°141. & 142.

Appendix, N°143.

In this year, the Navy Board entered into a Contract with Mr. Lindegren, for the supply of Masts at Portsmouth Yard only, and with Messrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company, for the supply of the other Yards. The latter Contract was taken by order, and on account, of Mr. John Morison of Riga.

Appendix, N°140.

£. 4,000.

We learned from Mr. Lindegren, that the sum, with which he had debited Messrs. Thorley, Morison and Company, for the Transfer of his Contract, had been calculated at the rate of three Pounds per-cent. upon the amount of his own Contract, and that taken by Messrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company; that he was, at all events, to have the specific sum of four thousand Pounds, but that, if the per-centage on the deliveries under both the Contracts, should amount to more than that sum, he was to be paid the Surplus also.

£. 5,583. 0. 0.

This agreement appeared to us extraordinary. Whatever per-centage allowance Mr. Morison might consent to give Mr. Lindegren upon the deliveries under his Contract, in consideration of its being made over to him, we cannot see upon what ground Mr. Lindegren could expect the same allowance, upon the Contract taken by Messrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company. Three Pounds per-cent. upon the amount of these Contracts make about five thousand five hundred and eighty-three Pounds, and this sum upon the amount of Mr. Lindegren's Contract only would be at the rate of nearly seven-per-cent.

In our Seventh Report, we recommended, that all persons interested in Contracts, should be named therein, and that no share or interest in Contracts should be transferred, without the knowledge and approbation of the Public Boards. The facts here stated evince the propriety of this recommendation; and it appears to us, that it would be advantageous to the Public, if persons having Contracts with the Public Boards, were restrained from deriving any profit from the transfer of them, and were not allowed to transfer them, without first making oath that they are not to derive any emolument from the transaction.

If Contracts be made on such terms as to afford a fair profit to the persons contracting, the supply of the Articles may be considered as certain; and

Purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber:

Transfer of CONTRACTS.

and it may be reaſonably expected, that they will be good of their kind: but if the prices contracted for be ſuch as to render the profit doubtful, the ſupply of the Articles may be precarious; and it may be apprehended that they will not be of the beſt quality.

If Contracts are ſuffered to be ſold or transferred without the approbation of the Public Boards, the advantages, which it may be expected the Public would derive from contracting on liberal terms, are likely to be defeated; for although the original prices may be ſuch as to yield a conſiderable profit, yet the ſum required for the transfer may be ſo exorbitant as to render it doubtful, whether the Articles can be ſupplied without loſs by the perſons to whom the Contracts are transferred.

CHARLES M. POLE. (L. S.)
EWAN LAW. (L. S.)
JOHN FORD. (L. S.)
HENRY NICHOLLS. (L. S.)
WM MACKWORTH PRAED. (L. S.)

Office of Naval Enquiry, Great George-ſtreet, 9th December 1805.

APPENDIX

TO THE

TWELFTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS of NAVAL ENQUIRY:

Appointed by Act 43 GEO. III.

PURCHASES OF HEMP, MASTS, AND FIR TIMBER;

AND

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS.

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APPENDIX.

PURCHASES OF HEMP, MASTS, AND FIR TIMBER.

No. 1.

Plymouth Rope-Yard, 28th October, 1797.

Honourable Sirs,

IN obedience to your directions of the 18th April laſt, we beg leave to acquaint you, that we have received from Mr. Lindegren (on Commiſſion) in part of 1,200 Tons, the Hemp under-mentioned, viz.

	RIGA HEMP.							
	Of an inferior Quality.				Wet damaged.			
	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Out of the John and Iſabella, George Denham, Maſter	149.	16.	1.	18.	4.	11.	2.	21.
Out of the James, Rd Allen, Maſter	254.	4.	3.	10.	13.	12.	0.	22.

As there is no other Riga in ſtore, but what has been received this ſeaſon, which from being of an inferior quality mixed with Peterſburgh, and much heated in the ſhips, humbly propoſe to work it up into common Cordage, and to uſe the laſt year's Peterſburgh, for fine Yarn, as its quality is much ſuperior, alſo the above damaged, being dreſt into Pigg Hemp, &c. by the Twicelaid Contractors, for inferior uſes,

N. B.—No Anſwer from the Board to this Letter.

We are, with great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Hon^ble Navy Board. *J. Smith. J. Lugg^r. G. Teat. J. Scott. J. L. Penſold.*

No. 2.

Plymouth Rope Yard, 4th November 1797.

Honourable Sirs,

IN purſuance of your directions of the 18th April laſt, we beg leave to acquaint you, that we have received from Mr. Lindegren (on commiſſion, in part of 1,200 Tons) and from Mr. Smalley (on commiſſion, in part of 1,500 Tons) the Hemp under-mentioned, viz.

N. B.—No Anſwer from the Board to this Letter.

	Sort of Hemp.	QUALITY.											
		A mixed inferior Sort.				Dry damaged.				Wet damaged.			
		Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Mr. Lindegren, Out of the Merchant, John Hodge, Maſter	Riga	197.	17.	3.	2.	25.	18.	3.	2.	9.	3.	0.	0.
Mr. Smalley, Out of the Peace, Matthw Cowton, Maſter	Peterſburgh	145.	17.	1.	11.	24.	11.	0.	21.	3.	19.	2.	14.

And humbly propoſe the damaged being worked up into Pigg Hemp, &c. by the Twicelaid Contractor, for inferior uſes, having been under the neceſſity of ſtowing the damaged from the Peace in the Black Yarn Houſe, for want of room; hope the Honourable Board will approve thereof.

We are, with great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Hon. Navy Board. *J. Hemans. J. Lugg^r. G. Teat. J. Scott. J. L. Penfold.*

No. 3.

Plymouth Rope Yard, 6 Jan. 1798.

Honourable Sirs,

In obedience to your's of the 2d Inſtant, we pray leave to ſend you as therein directed.

Name of the Ship delivering when Sir William Rule was at Plymouth.	Peterſburgh Hemp. By whom purchaſed.	Time it had been on board the Ship.	Total Quantity on board.	What Part damaged.	From what Cauſe it was damaged.
			Tons. C. qrs. lbs.	Tons. C. qrs. lbs.	
Henry Tho^s Rudd, Maſter	Mr. Smalley	Sixteen Weeks	204. 1. 1. 3.	Dry damaged, 25. 9. 3. 20.	Damaged in the Country before ſhipped.
				Wet damaged, 6. 13. 2. 13.	Damaged in the Ship from Leakage

And are of opinion that this Hemp was by no means good, but of an inferior quality, very foul and coarſe, and a good deal of it weak and decayed, which might probably have added to the cauſe of its being ſo much heated in the ſhip; it appears to have been fraudulently packed in the Country, as does moſt of the commiſſioned Hemp we have received, as a proof the worſt Hemp was always in the centre of the bundles, and frequently very ſhort inferior ſtuff hid in the middle of ſome of the beſt layers, which was not diſcovered until opened; it was with concern we were under the neceſſity of receiving much of the commiſſioned Hemp this laſt year; from its inferior quality, had it been the Merchants on Contract we ſhould have refuſed a very conſiderable part of it, for there is nothing ſo unpleaſant to Ropemakers as the working bad Hemp. We further pray to obſerve on the ſubject, that there were at times ſpecimens of good Hemp from ſome of the ſhips, but then it was only in a ſmall proportion to the bad and indifferent; indeed it has been ſuggeſted that Peterſburgh Hemp has been conveyed to Riga, and there mixed and packed with Riga: how far it may be founded we do not pretend to ſay, but this we know, that in the commiſſioned Riga we have diſcovered Peterſburgh Hemp amongſt it, which Riga in general was found to be of a coarſe, inferior quality, and not equal to good Peterſburgh. We beg to aſſure the Honourable Board that no endeavours of ours ſhall be wanting in converting the commiſſioned Hemp to the beſt advantage for the Service that its nature and quality will admit of; and as ſoon as the ſtate of the dry and wet commiſſioned damaged Hemp received from the different ſhips can be properly adjuſted, we ſhall make a Report on it. And remain, with great reſpect,

Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Honourable Navy Board. *J. Scott. J. L. Penfold.*

No. 4.

(Secret.)

Admiralty, 6 Jan^y. 1795.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT having received information that the French are buying up large quantities of Hemp at Riga, from whence I underſtand that a large ſupply of the beſt quality of that very neceſſary Article might be procured for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, I think it my duty to authorize you to ſend an able and confidential perſon thither, without delay, who may be charged to procure as much as he can agree for on proper terms from the perſons who deal in Hemp at that Port, and take the neceſſary meaſures for its being conveyed ſafely to this Country, by which means it appears to me, that we ſhall be likely not only to ſupply His Majeſty's Stores with Hemp of a better quality than heretofore, but at the ſame time, by the ſuperiority of our credit, foreſtal the ſupply of the Enemy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart.
Comptroller of the Navy.

Spencer.

No. 5.

Navy Office, 9^th^ Jan^y. 1795.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT having received information that the French are making large purchaſes of Hemp and Maſts for their Navy at Riga;

It is deſirable that their endeavours ſhould be as much fruſtrated as poſſible, and that the Navy of this Country ſhould meet with no difficulty or diſappointment in procuring its neceſſary ſupply of thoſe Articles.

In order to effect the above purpoſes, it has been judged neceſſary and proper to ſend a confidential perſon abroad with all poſſible diſpatch.

Having received directions for this purpoſe, and having a full reliance upon your judgment, integrity, and ability to execute ſo important a truſt, I do hereby authorize and require you to proceed, without loſs of time, to Riga; and there to purchaſe, for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, from Three to Four Thouſand Tons of the beſt Hemp of that place, upon the beſt and moſt reaſonable terms you are able, and forward it upon Freight to ſuch of His Majeſty's Dock Yards as you may be hereafter directed.

You are to uſe your beſt endeavours to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France, and if it cannot be procured from the ſuperiority of the credit of this Country, or by any other means, that may occur to you upon the ſpot, you are at liberty to give an advance upon the price which the Enemy may have agreed for, taking care to have proper Vouchers for ſuch a tranſaction.

In caſe you ſhall meet with any Maſts of the ſize of Twenty Inches and upwards at that place, which you ſhall have reaſon to believe are going to the Enemy, you are to prevent their receiving ſuch a ſupply by the means above pointed out, or any other not at preſent foreſeen, taking care however not to give umbrage to the Ruſſian Government, nor to interfere in any degree with our preſent Contractor, Mr. Uſborn, whoſe Agent you are to conſult upon all ſuch occaſions.

Should any thing happen to delay you on your journey to Ruſſia, you are to uſe ſuch means by your Correſpondents on the Continent as may prevent any diſappointment to us, in procuring the quantity of Hemp from Riga above mentioned; and if it ſhould appear to you upon your arrival there, that ſuch a quantity cannot be obtained, you are at liberty to make it up with the beſt Peterſburgh Hemp, not exceeding in quantity from Five to Six Hundred Tons, taking care it is not too much crowded, to prevent its heating.

You

You are to inform me from time to time of your proceedings, for the information of Government and this Board; and for the due execution of this ſervice, you will be allowed your travelling expences, and a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent, on all the purchaſes you ſhall make for Government.

And as it will be abſolutely neceſſary there ſhould be an eſtabliſhed Ruſſia-Merchant in London, appointed to tranſact the buſineſs here, which muſt neceſſarily ariſe upon this Commiſſion, I do authorize you to engage Mr. Godfrey Thornton and Son, in London, for that purpoſe, who ſhall be paid a reaſonable Commiſſion for their trouble, and be furniſhed with Navy Bills upon Impreſt, whenever Purchaſes made ſhall require it.

You are to adviſe your Correſpondent, Meſſrs. Thornton, as well as myſelf, of all the Cargoes you ſhip, in proper time for making Inſurances, directing the ſhips always to ſail with Convoy. Relying upon your judgment, integrity, and honour in the performance of this ſervice, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Mr. *Andrew Lindegren.* *A. S. Hamond.*

No. 6.

The Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy, taken upon oath, the 25th of March 1805.

Sir A. S. Hamond. WHAT circumſtances led to the employment of an Agent, to purchaſe Hemp and other Naval Stores at Riga, in the year 1795?

An order from Lord Spencer, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, dated the 6th of January 1795, founded on information, which the Government had received, that the Enemy were taking meaſures to buy up large quantities of Naval Stores, and that they had already an Agent at Riga for that purpoſe: at this period the Enemy were underſtood to have exhauſted all their ſtores at Breſt, in their endeavours to fit out their Fleet, after their defeat in the Battle of the 1ſt of June 1794; therefore in my opinion it became a great object to interrupt their ſupplies, ſo as to prevent their again fitting out their Fleet; and it was alſo uſeful to have an Agent on the ſpot, to give information of any ſhips lading with Naval Stores for the Enemy, ſo as if brought into Port they might be known to be Enemy's property.

Do you mean by a French Agent at Riga, a perſon ſent by the French Government, eſpecially deputed to make Purchaſes of Naval Stores?

I certainly mean a French Agent, particularly deputed to purchaſe Naval Stores, or any perſon authorized by the French Government ſo to do.

Had the Agent ſent to Riga by you, directions to give information of any veſſels lading with Naval Stores for the French Government?

Yes, very particularly, and he frequently ſent Liſts of every ſhip that loaded, or was ſuppoſed to load, on the French account, all which Liſts were regularly ſent to the Admiralty: as the choice of the Agent was left to me, I called upon Mr. Andrew Lindegren of Portſmouth, to know if he would undertake it, and I appeal to Lord St. Vincent, Sir John Colpoys, Lord Radſtock, and Admiral Berkeley, and many other Naval Officers, if I could have made a better choice, as he was perfectly acquainted with all ſorts of Naval Stores that was an object to the Enemy, as well as to His Majeſty's Fleet, being in general the Agent for all the Foreign Stores landed at Portſmouth, and was beſides well acquainted with mercantile buſineſs both at home and abroad; ſuch were my motives for deſiring to employ him. When I ſent to him to come to Town, I ſaw him in the preſence of Sir John Henſlow, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, who at that time had the principal direction in taking care that the Stores were regularly ſupplied. Mr. Lindegren, at firſt, demurred upon going abroad, aſſerting

Sir A. S. Hamond.

aſſerting that his buſineſs at that time at Portſmouth was ſo conſiderable, beſides his being Prize-Agent to a number of Captains, that nothing but a ſenſe of being uſeful to Government would make him undertake it, and that if he did he would expect a handſome Commiſſion, to make it worth his while. Judging, therefore, that much would be in his power, we deemed it right to offer him a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. upon the Purchaſes he ſhould make, to a certain extent, which he agreed to accept.

As no ſuch inſtructions as thoſe you ſpeak of, as having been given to Mr. Lindegren, appear in the Papers and Correſpondence laid before this Board, where are they to be found?

They were given in frequent converſations I had with him on the ſubject of his miſſion, for he was a perſon ſo well acquainted with the ſervices that he might be able to render Government on this head, that it was unneceſſary to give him any written inſtructions reſpecting it, and the frequent Liſts (a) he tranſmitted, while he was upon the Continent, particularly ſhew that he was not inattentive to that buſineſs.

How long did Mr. Lindegren reſide at Riga, in conſequence of his being employed to purchaſe Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy?

I cannot exactly ſay at this diſtance of time, but I rather think he came home at the end of that year; but as this Board is in poſſeſſion of all the Letters and Papers reſpecting the whole of the tranſaction, I ſhould conceive it might be there eaſily aſcertained.

Does it appear to you, that the information reſpecting veſſels lading with Naval Stores at Riga, for the French Government, might not have been as well, if not better obtained through the Engliſh Conſul at Riga, or a reſident Merchant, than by employing Mr. Lindegren?

I ſhould think that a Man avowedly directed to attend to that buſineſs, during the ſhipping ſeaſon, might be more likely to give correct information than a reſident Merchant, whoſe intereſt might lay the other way, and I do not know that there is a Britiſh Conſul at Riga.

By whom was the meaſure of ſending an Agent to Riga firſt ſuggeſted?

It was ſuggeſted in a converſation with Lord Spencer, upon his conſulting me how the Enemy's deſigns of ſupplying their Fleet, which the Government had received intelligence of, could be beſt fruſtrated; but whether his Lordſhip firſt ſuggeſted ſending an Agent or myſelf, I cannot poſſibly ſay, but think it very likely I might have given that opinion, as I thought it a wiſe meaſure.

When was it firſt ſuggeſted?

I believe on the day, or about the time, that his Lordſhip wrote the Letter of the 6th of January 1795, but I remember to have had ſeveral converſations with his Lordſhip upon it.

Was it ſuggeſted in any of thoſe converſations by his Lordſhip or yourſelf, that the ſending an Agent into a Foreign Market, to make Purchaſes, would be likely to increaſe the price of the Goods in that Market?

No, I conceive the great object to have been, to prevent the Enemy from getting their ſupplies.

Was the ſending of Mr. Lindegren to Riga in 1795, found to anſwer that purpoſe?——I firmly believe it did prevent the French from receiving their ſupplies very materially, as their Fleet never ſhewed itſelf at Sea in force after that period. (b)

Did the Navy Board repreſent to Mr. Lindegren in their Letter of the 16th of October 1795, that the Dock Yards were abundantly ſupplied with Hemp, and that it was perfectly uncertain whether it might continue to be an object to take meaſures for preventing the Enemy from procuring their ſupply of Riga Hemp for the next year?

By the Letter now ſhewn to me from the Navy Board, I do perceive there is ſuch a paragraph.

Did not the ſame reaſons exiſt in 1796, from preventing the French being ſupplied with Hemp, that did in 1795.——I believe not.

Sir A. S. Hamond.

What circumſtances conſtituted the difference?

As well as I recollect, the French were not ſo active at Sea in that year, nor do I remember to have heard of any intelligence which Government had received, of the French having taken the ſteps which they did the year before.

Had the Navy Board purchaſed Hemp by Commiſſion at Riga, through the medium of reſident Merchants, previous to the year 1795?

Not to my knowledge. But after I became Comptroller of the Navy, I had frequent applications from Mr. Bonar, to allow him to purchaſe Hemp on Commiſſion, aſſuring me that by taking advantages of the Market, great ſavings might be made

What circumſtances occurred to you, to render it more adviſable to ſend an Agent to Riga to purchaſe Hemp, than to employ a reſpectable Houſe in London to make ſuch Purchaſes, through the medium of a reſident Merchant?

Why an Agent was ſent I have already explained, and I conceive that a reſident Merchant abroad might be as ready to receive a Commiſſion from the Enemy, as from this Country, if he could get a better price for the Article he dealt in, and therefore not always to be depended upon.

Was it your intention that the Agent ſent to Riga ſhould himſelf purchaſe the Hemp at that place?

Yes, it was my intention that he ſhould make the Purchaſes himſelf, and that he ſhould uſe every means in his power to buy up the Hemp that was engaged for the Enemy, wherever he found it, and to do his utmoſt to prevent its being known that he was employed by Government, for which purpoſe one of the moſt reſpectable Merchants in Town, Mr. Godfrey Thornton, was confidentially engaged to manage the tranſaction; to have the Bills for the Purchaſes drawn upon him; and to have Navy Bills impreſted to him to pay thoſe Bills when they became due, to which the Admiralty Board gave their ſanction and directions, ſo that Mr. Lindegren appeared abroad in the light of Agent to the Houſe of Godfrey Thornton and Co. and not publicly known as an Agent of Government.

Do you mean to ſtate that it was not publicly and generally known in Riga, and in this Country, that Mr. Lindegren was the avowed Agent of Government for the purchaſe of Hemp?

Whether Mr. Lindegren was known or not as an Agent of Government, at Riga, is impoſſible for me to ſay; all that I know is, that I uſed every precaution that ſuggeſted itſelf to me, in concert with Mr. Thornton, to prevent it.

Did you inform Earl Spencer that you ſhould employ Mr. Lindegren?——Yes.

Was it known to you that Mr. Lindegren had previouſly been a bankrupt?

Yes; I had heard ſo, and had underſtood that no blame had ever been attributed to him, but that the inſolvency of his Uncle at his death, who was generally conſidered on the Exchange of London as a rich Merchant, and which inſolvency was unknown to the Nephew, had been the cauſe of involving him in that bankruptcy. I had alſo known that Sir Andrew Douglas had made him his Prize-Agent for the St. Jago, and when reſident at Portſmouth had the higheſt opinion of his integrity, and I have ſince heard that he has fully paid all his Creditors.

Was it previous to his being employed as an Agent to purchaſe Stores for the Service of the Navy, that he paid all his Creditors?

I cannot exactly ſay, but I rather think part the one and part the other.

Had you any directions from Earl Spencer to authorize the Agent ſent to Riga in the year 1795, to purchaſe Maſts?

Yes, verbal directions; and therefore it was put into Mr. Lindegren's inſtructions.

Had you any directions from Earl Spencer to purchaſe Hemp out of the hands of the French Agents, to prevent the French Government from being ſupplied with that Article?

Yes; the inſtructions given to Mr. Lindegren were the reſult of various converſations that I held at that time with Lord Spencer, on the ſubject of preventing the Enemy from obtaining their ſupplies.

Who

Who determined that the rate of Commiſſion to be allowed Mr. Lindegren ſhould be Five-per-Cent. and that he ſhould be allowed his travelling expences? *Sir A. S. Hamond.*

It was what he propoſed himſelf, and from the great doubt that then exiſted of his being able to make any very large purchaſes of Riga Hemp, and for the reaſons I have before given, namely, his being employed in ſo confidential a truſt, and taking him from the advantageous ſituation he held at Portſmouth, Sir John Henſlow and myſelf did not think it unreaſonable; but as his Purchaſes became large, no charge has been made on account of his travelling expences.

Might not a report of the difficulties of procuring Hemp at Riga been ſpread about to create an imaginary difficulty for the purpoſe of private ſpeculation?

It might; but how was that to be aſcertained. It ſeems to have been information that the Government attended to.

Have you reaſon to believe, that the reports of the French having bought up the Hemp at Riga were exaggerated?

I believe they were; but the French appear to have made conſiderable Purchaſes.

Previous to your allowing Mr. Lindegren a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. on the purchaſe of Hemp, did you aſcertain what Commiſſion had been previouſly allowed by the Navy Board on the purchaſe of that Article?

No; becauſe I never heard that there had been any Agent ſent abroad prior to Mr. Lindegren; I conceive a Houſe in London, authorizing his Partner abroad to make a Purchaſe, for which they have each Two-per-Cent. merely for giving the order, and executing it, ſtands upon very different ground to a perſon going abroad, in time of War, for the eſpecial purpoſe.

Did you previouſly aſcertain by any enquiry, which of thoſe two methods was likely to be moſt advantageous in every point of view to the Public?

I gave the ſubject the fulleſt conſideration, and determined upon the one which I thought moſt likely to ſerve the purpoſes of Government.

Did you know that an Agent ſent from this Country to make Purchaſes at Riga, muſt employ a reſident Merchant, or make the Purchaſes under great diſadvantages?

Certainly not; I conceive that a perſon on the ſpot might make his Purchaſes wherever he found it moſt advantageous; whereas any Merchant in London would employ none but his own Partner or Correſpondent.

Do you know that, in fact, Mr. Lindegren, in making his Purchaſes, made them ſolely through one Houſe at Riga?——I do not know it.

Did you conſult or apply to any perſon to execute the intended ſervices at Riga but Mr. Lindegren?

No; he was the perſon who firſt occurred to me; and when I found he would undertake it, I believed Government could not be better ſerved.

Did Mr. Lindegren inform you, previous to his ſetting off for Riga in 1795, that he had diſpatched a Merchant who uſually reſided there, to make the intended purchaſes of Hemp?

No; I never heard it before; I believed that he ſailed himſelf in the firſt veſſel that croſſed the Channel after the ice broke up.

Did you calculate the probable amount of the Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. allowed to Mr. Lindegren on the Purchaſes to be made in 1795?

No, I did not; becauſe the amount of the Purchaſes he would make was perfectly uncertain, but I knew the quantity could not exceed what his inſtructions authorized; and when by his Letters it appeared that further Purchaſes could be made, his Commiſſion was then reduced to Two and a Half-per-Cent.

Did your inſtructions to Mr. Lindegren authorize him to draw a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. on all the Purchaſes he ſhould make for Government, without any limitation as to quantity?

Yes; I allow that the abſtract words, where the Commiſſion is mentioned, ſtand ſo, but in the previous part of the inſtructions the quantity

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Sir A. S. Hamond.

he is to purchaſe is limited, and upon that we acted, when it was known that the Purchaſes he had made from the Enemy exceeded the quantity for which he at firſt received directions.

To what quantity was Mr. Lindegren limited in the purchaſe of Hemp for the Service of the Navy?——To Four Thouſand Tons of Riga Hemp.

Was he not likewiſe to be paid a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. for the purchaſe of ſuch Hemp as the Enemy had agreed for, as well as for the purchaſe of Maſts?

Yes; but I have before ſtated, that it was not expected the purchaſe of Hemp he would be able to make could in any degree have gone to ſuch an extent, and therefore he was not allowed the Commiſſion of Five-per Cent. on more than the Four Thouſand Tons; for the remainder he was allowed Two-and-a-Half-per-Cent.

Is it to be underſtood that the Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. was reduced only becauſe he purchaſed more than was at firſt expected?——Yes.

Did you mean that ſuch Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent. to Mr. Lindegren, ſhould embrace the whole of the expence on the purchaſe of the Hemp at Riga?

Certainly.

Have you had any communication with Mr. Andrew Lindegren, on the ſubject of the Evidence given by him to this Board, relative to the purchaſes of Hemp and other Naval Stores, made by him for the Service of the Navy?

Certainly not.

Ewan Law. *A. S. Hamond.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ADDITIONS made this 26th of March 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 25th inſtant.

(a) Of ſhips and veſſels.

(b) Except in December 1794, when it was generally underſtood they were in ſo bad a condition, and ſo ill equipped for the want of Stores, that ſeveral of them are believed to have foundered.

Ewan Law. *A. S. Hamond.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, taken upon oath, the 26th of March 1805.

Was it underſtood by Mr. Lindegren, at the time that he undertook the purchaſes of Hemp and Maſts in 1795, that there was to be a limitation as to the quantities of Hemp, on which he was to charge a Commiſſion of Five-per-Cent?

I believe it was not underſtood by him that he was limited as to the quantities on which he was to be allowed Five-per-Cent. but his inſtructions did limit him to the purchaſe of Four Thouſand Tons, which was conſiderably more than it was believed it would be in his power to purchaſe, it being underſtood that the French had nearly bought the whole of what Riga uſually produced, but he was not limited as to the quantity that he might purchaſe out of the hands of the Enemy, and therefore he muſt have conceived that he was not limited.

As Mr. Lindegren, by his inſtructions from you, was authorized to employ Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, to tranſact all the buſineſs relative to ſuch Purchaſes in this Country, and to allow them a reaſonable Commiſſion; who determined that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Commiſſion ſhould be Two-and-a-Half-per-Cent. upon the groſs amount of the coſts and charges upon the Hemp?

Mr. Godfrey Thornton was ſent for into my room at the Navy Office, when I opened the buſineſs to him, and told him that I concluded One-per-Cent. Commiſſion would be a proper compenſation for the trouble

that

that he might have in the tranſaction, when he ſtated to me that he ſaw it in ſo different a light; that, willing as he was at all times to render his beſt ſervices to Government, nothing ſhould induce him to engage in the buſineſs under Two-and-a-half-per-cent. for which he gave many reaſons, at the ſame time ſaying, that he made no doubt there might be many People in the City, who, for the ſake of getting a buſineſs of that ſort into their hands, would do it for leſs, but he would not; and further, that if he did undertake it, he was to be aſſured that there ſhould be no delay in furniſhing him with Navy Bills in proper time, to make good the Drafts which might be drawn upon him; I therefore deemed it moſt prudent to place a reliance on ſo reſpectable a Houſe, rather than entruſt Naval Money in the hands of doubtful People. *Sir A. S. Hamond.*

Did you, previouſly to your allowing Mr. Godfrey Thornton a Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. aſcertain what Commiſſion it had been uſual for the Navy Board to allow upon ſuch tranſactions?——Yes.

What was that rate of Commiſſion?

I underſtood that it had been uſual, when Commiſſions had been given in the former War, to allow the Merchants Two-per-cent. when they were the Principals in the tranſaction, and the ſame allowance was given to their Correſpondents abroad.

When the Merchants were the Principals, had they not more to do for the Two-per-cent. than Mr. Godfrey Thornton had for the Two-and-a-half-per-cent?

I believe much the ſame.

Had they not, in addition to the buſineſs tranſacted by Mr. Godfrey Thornton, to give the orders for the purchaſe of the Hemp, and to carry on the correſpondence relative thereto?

Yes, but I have already ſtated, that Mr. Thornton had declared that his Houſe would not allow Bills to be drawn upon it to a conſiderable extent, without a proper compenſation for its ſervices, which ſhould not be leſs than what he had propoſed, and therefore, after much diſcuſſion on the ſubject, it was agreed to, believing that a Man of his character, lately Governor of the Bank, would not be likely to take any advantage of Government, when called upon to execute a confidential truſt.

Did not Mr. Godfrey Thornton, after the 12th of June in the ſame year, and in the years 1796 and 1797, perform exactly the ſame Services for One-and-a-half-per-cent.?

Yes; after the Purchaſes firſt authorized had been made, the Navy Board informed him, that for all future Purchaſes his Commiſſion would be reduced to One-and-a-half-per-cent. and Mr. Lindegren's to Two-and-a-half-per-cent.

Did Mr. Godfrey Thornton object to performing the buſineſs at the reduced rate of Commiſſion?

I rather think he wrote to the Board to ſay, that he thought it ſhould be continued at Two-per-cent.; nevertheleſs, if the Board thought otherwiſe, and as more conſiderable Purchaſes had been made than he had at firſt expected, he was willing to accept of the One-and-a-half-per-cent.

Had you or the Navy Board given any further directions for the purchaſe of Hemp, or altered the directions firſt given, between the time of Mr. Godfrey Thornton's Commiſſion being eſtabliſhed at Two-and-a-half-per-cent. and its being reduced to One-and-a-half-per-cent?

No; as ſoon as Mr. Thornton gave notice of the firſt Bill being drawn upon him, the ſecret inſtructions under which I had acted, with all the circumſtances relative to it, were laid before the Navy Board for their approbation, accordingly the Admiralty Board were officially made acquainted with it, and their directions applied for, for the advancing of Navy Bills to Mr. Thornton to make good his payments, and the Admiralty gave their orders for its being done. The ſubject was then fully diſcuſſed at the Navy Board, the reſult of which was, that a Letter was written on the 12th of June 1795 to Mr. Lindegren, at Riga, to inform him that they conſidered his Commiſſion of Five-per-cent. to extend to the Four Thouſand Tons of Hemp he was ſpecifically ordered to purchaſe, and

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which they were willing, in conformity to the Agreement, to allow him. But as the Purchaſes had been, and were likely to be, of a much greater extent than was expected, from the circumſtances of the times when he went abroad, whereby his advantages had been increaſed, they could not conſent to allow of ſo large a Commiſſion, and that in future it would be reduced to Two-and-a-half-per-cent. upon all Purchaſes made over and above the Four Thouſand Tons, pointed out by his inſtructions. Mr. Godfrey Thornton at the ſame time was informed of the ſame circumſtances, and that his Commiſſion, except for the Four Thouſand Tons, would be reduced to One-and-a-half-per-cent.

Was there any difference in the buſineſs performed by Mr. Godfrey Thornton's Houſe, when their Commiſſion was reduced to One-and-a-half-per-cent. than was to be performed by them, when as you have ſtated, nothing could induce them to engage in the buſineſs under a Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent?

No; I do not know that there was any difference.

Was it your intention that Mr. Lindegren, for the Commiſſion of Five-per-cent. ſhould perform all the buſineſs abroad, and that Mr. Godfrey Thornton, for the Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent, ſhould perform all the buſineſs at home?——Yes; independent of the charges and expences.

What charges and expences do you allude to?

The charges incident to ſhipping the Articles, beyond the Purchaſe, Freight, Inſurance, Duties, &c.

As Meſſrs. Thomſon, Peters, and Thomſon, in the purchaſes of Hemp for the Service of the Navy, in the years 1781 and 1787, charged only Two-per-cent for tranſacting all the buſineſs relative to ſuch Purchaſes, was that Houſe, or any other reſpectable Houſe, applied to, to know if they would undertake ſuch buſineſs at a Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. before you determined to allow Mr. Godfrey Thornton a Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent.?

No; after having once mentioned the circumſtance to Mr. Thornton, I thought it adviſable to keep the matter as private as poſſible.

As the expence of Commiſſion on the Four Thouſand Tons of Hemp, firſt ordered by you in 1795, was Nine-and-a-half-per-cent.: namely, Five-per-cent. to Mr. Lindegren, Two-and-a-half-per-cent. to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and Two-per-cent. to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. excluſive of the Commiſſion on the negotiation of the Money; and as the uſual charge of Commiſſion for the purchaſe of Hemp, and for tranſacting the whole of the buſineſs relating thereto in England, is only Four-per-cent.; what advantages appeared to you probable from the employment of Mr. Lindegren, to compenſate for the additional expence to the Public of Five-and-a-half-per-cent?

I do not allow that the Commiſſion was to exceed Seven-and-a-half per-cent in the whole; I know of no Commiſſion given to Mr. Moriſon, and, as I have ſaid before, I think much benefit aroſe from having an Agent on the ſpot, to give the intelligence that he from time to time during that Summer conveyed to Government.

Was it your intention, that only Seven-and-a-half-per-cent. ſhould have been charged upon the Purchaſe of the firſt Four Thouſand Tons of Hemp in 1795, and for performing all the buſineſs relative thereto?——It was.

Whoſe duty was it to have prevented a further Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. from being allowed on that tranſaction?

It is not in my recollection that any ſuch increaſe of Commiſſion was given; it certainly was the duty of the Navy Board to have prevented it, if it was not authorized, or appeared to them from circumſtances to be proper.

Was it the duty of any particular Member of the Navy Board, to have prevented ſuch allowance of Commiſſion?

No; it was the duty of the Board generally. It was the particular duty at that time for the Chief Clerk of the proper Department to make a Statement of all the particulars of the Account, together with the authorities by which the tranſaction had taken place, which being laid before the Board, was there to be duly conſidered and acted upon according to their judgment.

Had

Had you it in contemplation, that Mr. Lindegren was to participate in the profits of the Merchant of whom the Hemp and other Naval Stores were purchaſed, or that he was to derive any profit or advantage from his being employed as an Agent by you or the Navy Board, other than the Commiſſion allowed him by his inſtructions.—No. *Sir A. S. Hamond.*

Did you or the Navy Board take any ſteps to aſcertain whether Mr. Lindegren had derived any ſuch profit or advantage beyond the Commiſſion allowed him?——No; it did not occur to me to be neceſſary. I do not know what was done by the Board.

Have you reaſon to believe the Board did take any ſteps of that ſort?
I have not.

As your inſtructions to Mr. Lindegren of the 9th of January 1795, authorizing him to give an advance of price on the Hemp purchaſed or bought up for the French Government, required him to have proper Vouchers for ſuch tranſactions, what Vouchers did Mr. Lindegren produce for the Hemp ſaid to be purchaſed of French Agents?
I cannot ſay, but muſt refer to the Papers in the Office.

Did Mr. Lindegren ſtate to the Navy Board the Names of the French Agents from whom he had purchaſed the additional quantity of Hemp?
I do not recollect; but of courſe that will appear in the Papers.

Did Mr. Lindegren bring home Fir Timber on his own account in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?——I do not remember.

Did you or the Navy Board give him permiſſion to do ſo?
I do not recollect that they did. If it was ſo, it muſt have been in writing, and it will of courſe appear.

As in your inſtructions of the 20th of January 1797, to Mr. Lindegren, relative to the purchaſe of Two Thouſand or Three Thouſand Tons of Hemp at Riga, you ſtate that he is to be allowed Two-and-a-half-per-cent. Commiſſion on the Purchaſe at Riga, and that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhall be allowed One-and-a-half-per-cent. for negociating the buſineſs in London, and that thoſe Commiſſions were to include every expence except what might attend the Duties, the Shipping, Freight, and Inſurance, to the ſeveral Dock Yards; was it your intention that Mr. Lindegren ſhould remain in England, and that a further Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. ſhould be allowed to a Merchant for tranſacting the buſineſs at Riga?——In my order I gave permiſſion either to purchaſe, or cauſe to be purchaſed, therefore his going abroad was at his own option; but I did expect that he would have gone abroad, and I fully intended that the Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. to Mr. Lindegren, and One-and-a-half-per cent. to Mr. Thornton, ſhould cover the expences, excluſive of the uſual charges, and it was not my intention that a further Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. ſhould be allowed to a Merchant for tranſacting the buſineſs at Riga.

As you ſtate that you left it at Mr. Lindegren's option to go abroad or not, what reaſon had you to expect that he would have gone abroad?
I underſtood from him it was his intention to have gone abroad, when the ſeaſon of the year would have permitted; and I cannot at this diſtance of time ſay whether he did or did not go.

Whoſe duty was it to have taken care that a further charge of Two-per-cent. was not allowed on the providing of this Hemp?
It was the duty of the Committee of Accounts. Their uſage is to ſtate to the Board all the circumſtances of every Account they bring to the Board for its conſideration, as well as the authority under which the expence has been incurred; and if the Board think proper to make any further allowance, it muſt depend upon the circumſtances that are attached to the Account.

Does it appear to you, that directions for the purchaſe of the Hemp in 1797 might not have been given with as much advantage through Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, or any other reſpectable Houſe, as through Mr. Lindegren, as he did not go abroad?
As the authority left the choice of the Agent to myſelf, I conceived I was at liberty to employ the perſon I thought proper. If Mr. Lindegren did

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did not go abroad, the Service might have been as well executed by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, or any other reſpectable Houſe.

As the Commiſſion charged and allowed on the providing of this Hemp, in conſequence of employing Mr. Lindegren, was Six-per-cent., namely, Two-and-a-half-per-cent. to Mr. Lindegren, Two-per-cent. to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. and One-and-a-half-per-cent. to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and as ſuch Hemp might have been provided through the moſt reſpectable Houſes in London for Four-per-cent. what advantages appeared to you probable from the employment of Mr. Lindegren to compenſate the additional charge of Two-per-cent. to the Public?

As I have ſaid before, that it was my intention only Four-per-cent. ſhould be allowed, and as I conſider myſelf only anſwerable to the Public for giving proper inſtructions after receiving directions from authority ſo to do, I muſt refer the Commiſſioners to the Navy Board for the further anſwer to this queſtion.

Ch. M. Pole. *A. S. Hamond.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, taken upon oath the 30th of March 1805.

IT appearing that, on the 9th of December 1796, you authorized Mr. Cornwall Smalley to purchaſe Three Thouſand Tons of Hemp, on the purchaſe of which at Peterſburgh he was to be allowed a Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per cent. and a further Commiſſion of One-and-a-half-per-cent. upon the whole amount of the expence, on the delivery of the Hemp into His Majeſty's Stores; and it alſo appearing that on the 20th of January 1797, you authorized Mr. Andrew Lindegren to purchaſe about Three Thouſand Tons, on the purchaſe of which, at Riga, he was to be allowed a Commiſſion of Two-and-a-half-per-cent. and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Company a Commiſſion of One-and-a-half-per-cent. for negociating the buſineſs in London; and as Four-per-cent. Commiſſion only was charged by and allowed to Mr. Smalley; why, under thoſe orders, was an additional Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. allowed on the coſt of the Hemp provided by Mr. Lindegren?

As I conſider myſelf individually anſwerable only for giving proper orders and inſtructions, whenever I might have received authority ſo to do, I muſt beg leave to refer all queſtions relative to Accounts to be anſwered by the Navy Board, who will at all times be ready to give ſatisfactory reaſons for their conduct; as it is impoſſible for me to recollect what occaſioned the Navy Board to allow the additional Two-per-cent.

Did Mr. Lindegren go to Riga on account of the Purchaſes to be made by him for the Service of the Navy, except in the year 1795?

Yes; but I do not recollect the time.

What Services did Mr. Lindegren perform for the Commiſſion allowed him by you and the Navy Board, on the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, in the year 1797, when he did not go abroad?

I do not recollect any other Service, than what his Letters to the Navy Board may ſhew, if any.

Did Mr. Lindegren do more than order his Correſpondent at Riga to purchaſe the Hemp, and requeſt you to take off the reſtriction as to price, which your inſtructions had fixed at the price given the year before, namely, from Twenty-three to Twenty-four Rix Dollars?

Not that I remember; but I recollect his ſtating to the Board, as well as the other Agent Mr. Smalley, reaſons why the price had increaſed, which were ſatisfactory to the Navy Board, and were, I believe, ſubmitted to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. He was acquainted in anſwer, that they relied on his making the beſt bargain in his power for the Public, and therefore the Board agreed to take off the limitation as to the price of the Hemp, truſting that he would make uſe of any favourable circumſtances in the Purchaſe, ſo that they might not be diſappointed of the quantity.

Did

Did you or the Navy Board then know, that Mr. Lindegren had participated in the profits of the Merchant, employed by him at Riga, to make the purchaſe of Hemp under the inſtructions he had received for purchaſing Hemp and other Articles for the Service of the Navy.——No; certainly not.

When did that circumſtance firſt come to your knowledge?

It never did come to my knowledge.

As it appears that much of the Hemp purchaſed at Riga by Mr. Andrew Lindegren, particularly in the years 1797 and 1799, was repreſented by the Officers of the Yards to have been damaged, and of a mixed and inferior quality, and ſome of it to have been fraudulently packed; what ſteps were taken by the Navy Board upon ſuch repreſentations?

I recollect the Navy Board giving directions to have the Hemp particularly examined, and all the circumſtances enquired into, and a long Correſpondence will be found at the Navy Board with the Chatham Officers upon it; and Mr. Lindegren was directed to go down there to attend the examination. The reſult will be ſeen in that Correſpondence. I recollect his having ſaid, that not having given any Fees on the delivery occaſioned it, in his opinion, to be repreſented worſe than it was, and that much of it had been worked up before he got there.

To whom did Mr. Lindegren repreſent the conduct of the Yard Officers, which you have mentioned?

He mentioned it to me, when I was ſpeaking to him on the ſubject of the complaint that had been made.

Did you order a public Enquiry to be inſtituted into the conduct of the Officers in conſequence of Mr. Lindegren's repreſentations?

No; as full directions were given to have the quality of the Hemp very fully enquired into, I did not think it neceſſary.

Did you rely on the word of Mr. Lindegren, with reſpect to the complaints of the Hemp being made in conſequence of his not paying any Fees on its delivery?

I thought it might have ſome effect, but I laid no ſtreſs whatever upon it, conceiving the facts of the quality of the Hemp would ſpeak for themſelves.

In the directions given to the Yard Officers for making the Enquiry you ſpeak of, was the circumſtance of their wiſhing to exact Fees from Mr. Lindegren mentioned?——I do not know that it was; but I do remember ſome of the Yards repreſenting, that it had ever been cuſtomary for the Contractors for Hemp to pay certain Fees on the delivery, but that they were refuſed any Fees from the Hemp that was bought by Commiſſion. Whether Chatham Yard was among them at that time I do not know.

Were any ſums recovered from the Agent or the Parties concerned on account of the bad quality of the Hemp?——I do not know that there were.

Was much of ſuch Hemp ſold in conſequence of its being damaged and of inferior quality?——I believe not.

By whom are the Accounts of Naval Stores purchaſed on Commiſſion examined?

A general Statement of the Account is made out in the proper Office, in which Statement is noted the rate of Exchange, Freight, Charges, Duties, and every other Expence; together with the authorities by which the Purchaſes have been made. This detailed Statement is then laid before the Committee of Accounts, who make a particular examination into it; and if any foreign expences appear, which they are not qualified to judge of, they call to their aid ſome reſpectable Merchant, for his opinion as to their propriety. The Committee of Accounts after this examination ſubmit the whole, with their objections to the Account, if any, to the Navy Board, for their determination.

Is it uſual for the Agents employed to purchaſe Naval Stores to ſwear to their Accounts?——I believe not.

Do the Committee of Accounts, or any of the Members of the Navy Board, examine ſuch Accounts, and compare them with the Vouchers?

Yes, the Committee of Accounts.

Sir A. S. Hamond. Do you apprehend the Accounts of Mr. Andrew Lindegren, or any of them, were ſo examined?——I conclude they were.

Is it the practice when Accounts have been examined, and paſſed by the Navy Board, to return ſuch Accounts with the Vouchers thereto, to the parties, or are they depoſited in the Navy Office?

I believe they are depoſited in the Navy Office.

For what purpoſe were ſuch of Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Accounts, as were paſſed, returned to Mr. Godfrey Thornton?

I do not recollect; perhaps Mr. Godfrey Thornton paſſed the Accounts for Mr. Lindegren.

What has prevented Mr. Lindegren's Accounts from being paſſed by the Navy Board, for the Purchaſes made by him in the years 1800 and 1801?

I have underſtood from the Committee of Accounts, that they wait for a Voucher from abroad, before a Statement can be ſubmitted to the Board; but I would here ſtate to the Commiſſioners, that the whole of the Purchaſes made in thoſe years, from the circumſtances of the times, are of a peculiar nature, as the Embargoes in Ruſſia, together with the Armed Neutrality in the North, occaſioned my receiving orders to provide a ſufficient quantity of Hemp for the Service of the Navy, through the channel of Neutral Merchants, wherever it could be procured, therefore thoſe Accounts being very conſiderable, have required particular inveſtigation.

Ch. M. Pole. *A. S. Hamond.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ADDITION made this 26th of April 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 25th, 26th, and 30th of March 1805.

I HAVE taken the liberty of requeſting to appear before you, on the ſubject of the Commiſſion given at the commencement of the year 1795. for purchaſing Hemp for the Navy, and foreſtalling the Enemies ſupplies. In order that I may lay before you, in addition to the Evidence I have already given on that ſubject, ſome Documents which appear to me important for your conſideration, inaſmuch as they ſhew that Mr. Lindegren's miſſion had two diſtinct objects in view, under particular circumſtances, which in my judgment did not admit of its being executed on the ordinary terms given to Merchants, when ſending Orders to their Partners, or Correſpondents abroad. If that judgment was erroneous, I can only declare, as I do moſt ſolemnly, that in the execution of this or any other duty, which it has fallen to my lot as Comptroller of the Navy to diſcharge, I have never made the ſmalleſt ſacrifice of the Public Intereſt for the ſake of the private advantage of any individual, or my own emolument; and though ſuch a declaration is, I truſt, unneceſſary, yet I beg to add, that I have never, directly or indirectly, derived any profit or gain of any ſort whatever beyond my Salary, and the known eſtabliſhed allowances of the Office, in any ſhape or manner, either by Fees, Gratuities, participation of Profits, or other mode or device whatever.

The Documents I wiſh to lay before the Board are,

1ſt. A Letter from Earl Spencer, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; dated the 23d of February 1795.

2d. A Letter from Lord Grenville to Sir Charles Whitworth, Ambaſſador to Peterſburgh, dated the 24th of February 1795.

3d. A Letter from Sir Charles Whitworth to Lord Grenville; dated the 27th of March 1795.

Ch. M. Pole. *A. S. Hamond.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Sir A.S.Hamond.

(Copy Private.) Admiralty Office, 23d February 1795.

My dear Lord,

I HAVE determined, on conſultation with Sir A. S. Hamond, the Comptroller of the Navy, to ſend a Mr. Lindegren to Riga, to purchaſe various Articles of Naval Stores, more particularly Hemp, with the double view of procuring thoſe Articles for ourſelves, and foreſtalling the Enemy's Market there. I apprize you of this only for the purpoſe of requeſting that you would be ſo good as to mention to Sir Charles Whitworth, that ſuch a Perſon is commiſſioned by us ſecretly for theſe purpoſes, and to deſire that he will procure him as much protection and countenance as he can from the Ruſſian Government.

I am, &c.

Spencer.

Lord *Grenville.*

(A true Copy.) *Robert Ward.*

Downing Street, 24th February 1795.

Sir,

THE Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having determined to ſend Mr. Lindegren to Riga, to purchaſe various Articles of Naval Stores, more particularly Hemp, with the double view of procuring thoſe Articles for this Country, and foreſtalling the Enemy's Market there, I loſe no time in communicating to you that the above Perſon is commiſſioned by the Lords of the Admiralty ſecretly for theſe purpoſes; and in deſiring that you will procure for him as much protection and countenance as you can from the Ruſſian Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Grenville.*

Sir *Cha^s Whitworth*, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy.) *Robert Ward.*

St. Peterſburgh, March 27th 1795.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip may depend upon my doing my utmoſt to procure Mr. Lindegren every degree of countenance and ſupport which may be neceſſary for the ſucceſs of his Commiſſion. I ſhould not, however, by any means have thought of giving the ſlighteſt intimation of the object of his journey, either to this Government or to any one concerned in the Sale of the Articles he is commiſſioned to purchaſe, for fear of enhancing the price of ſuch Articles. Your Lordſhip will have perceived by my late Diſpatches, that conſiderable quantities [of Hemp] have been purchaſed on account of the Enemy, and indeed to ſuch an extent as to leave but little on hand at Riga. At Peterſburgh large quantities are ſtill to be had; which, if not purchaſed on Engliſh account, will moſt undoubtedly be taken up by the French; thoſe who do this buſineſs for the Danes being in daily expectation of Orders for that purpoſe. I have not loſt a moment in acquainting Mr. Lindegren with the ſtate of things here, and in deſiring that if his Commiſſion extends to this Market, he will give orders by Expreſs to what extent he means to go; and I recommended to him the Houſe of Meſſrs. Sharpe, one of the very few perfectly unconnected with the French buſineſs, in order to our co-operating with him here. For the reſt, the [a principal Member of the Ruſſian Government] ſpoke of the meaſure with great commendation, as the only one capable of preventing theſe important Articles from falling into the hands of the Enemy, and aſſured me that every degree of encouragement ſhould be given to Mr. Lindegren.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Cha^s Whitworth.*

Right Hon^ble Lord *Grenville*,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy.) *Robert Ward.*

Sir A.S. Hamond.

The further Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy; taken upon oath, the 19th of June 1805.

WHEN was it firſt known to you, that Mr. Andrew Lindegren had imported Fir Timber and other Articles, on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted on account of Government, in the years 1797 and 1798?

In the years 1796 and 1797, the Navy Board authorized Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe Articles for the broken Stowage; but in 1798, he repreſented, as appears by his Letter of the 7th of April 1798, that there was unſhipped at Riga a ſufficiency of ſmall Maſts and Spars, as would enable him to ſtow the Maſts and Bowſprits he was authorized that year to purchaſe: I do not remember that any additional Order followed in that year; nor did I know, till within theſe ſix or eight weeks, that Mr. Lindegren had imported, in the years 1797 and 1798, any Fir Timber on his own account.

When was it firſt known to you that Mr. Andrew Lindegren had imported Fir Timber and other Articles in the Maſt Ships, freighted on account of Government, in the year 1795?

I recollect an application to the Board, either from himſelf or Mr. Thornton, in the year 1795, for permiſſion to purchaſe broken Stowage or Dunnage, to bring home the Maſts which he had been ordered to procure, which the Board refuſed, having a ſufficient quantity of Fir Timber in the Yards, and more coming in from Contracts, and detained Neutral Ships: he was therefore directed to endeavour to procure Freight for the purpoſe, which we underſtood afterwards from him, on his return from Riga at the end of that year or early in 1796, that he was not able to do, and therefore he was obliged to provide what was neceſſary on his own riſk, as the Maſts could not be brought home without it.

Why did not the Navy Board, upon the receipt of Mr. Lindegren's Letter of the 3d of September 1795, informing them that he was very apprehenſive it could not be poſſible for him to procure Merchandize to fill up the empty ſpace in the Maſt Ships, make ſome proviſion for the ſupply of Articles for that purpoſe, in caſe Mr. Lindegren ſhould fail therein, as his Letter gave them reaſon to expect?

It was then late in the Seaſon, as no Letter could have reached Riga earlier than the firſt week in October, when moſt of the Ships might be expected to be loaded. But I am now of opinion, that it would have been better if the Navy Board, in their Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795, had directed Mr. Lindegren, in caſe of failing to procure Freight for the broken Stowage, to purchaſe what was neceſſary on the account of Government; and in caſe it ſhould not be wanted, to have ſold it again even at a loſs, but it was not conſidered by the board at that time as a thing of much conſequence. (c)

How was the circumſtance of Mr. Lindegren's having imported Fir Timber and other Articles on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted on account of Government in the year 1795, brought to your knowledge?

To the beſt of my recollection, Mr. Lindegren was at the Board on the ſubject of the Maſts, that he had purchaſed the laſt year, and which he was going to Riga to ſee properly hewn, which muſt have been in the Spring of 1796, and he ſtated to the Board the circumſtance of his not having been able to procure Freight for the broken Stowage, and that after offering ſome of the Maſters of the Ships to provide what was neceſſary for the ſtowage of their Cargoes, and their refuſing to do ſo, he had been under the neceſſity of purchaſing it, on his own account and riſk, or the Maſts could not have been brought home.

Did the Navy Board give Mr. Lindegren permiſſion to import Fir Timber and other Articles in the Maſt Ships, without paying Freight for the ſame, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, or 1798?——I do not know that they did.

The Navy Board having by Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795, directed Mr. Lindegren to procure Freight from Merchants to fill up the broken Stowage in the Maſt Ships, and he having taken upon himſelf, without authority from the Navy Board, to load Fir Timber and other Articles on his own Account, in thoſe Ships:

Ships: how did Mr. Lindegren ſatisfy the Board that he could not procure Freight from Merchants to fill up the broken ſtowage? *Sir A.S.Hamond.*

In no other way that I know of, than I have ſtated in my former anſwer, except it may be found in the Correſpondence.

Was Mr. Lindegren called upon to pay Freight for the articles which he imported in the Maſt Ships?——I do not know that he was.

Was the Queſtion diſcuſſed by the Navy Board, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight for the Fir Timber, &c. imported in the Maſt Ships in the year 1795?

As well as I can remember, the ſubject was diſcuſſed at the time I have mentioned Mr. Lindegren to have been at the Board, previous to his going abroad in 1796; and the impreſſion on my mind is, that from what he ſtated of the riſk he had run in making the purchaſe of the Dunnage, the Board did not think it was right to call upon him for any Freight, as the Public had received ſome benefit from his ſpeculation.

Did not the Public ſuſtain a loſs in conſequence of the Maſt Ships having been filled up with Fir Timber and other articles by Mr. Lindegren, on which no Freight was paid?

The Public would certainly have benefited if the Dunnage had paid Freight; but it was not demanded for the reaſons before ſtated.

Were the firſt Coſt and the amount of Sales of the articles imported by Mr. Lindegren on his own account, in the Maſt Ships, aſcertained by you, or any Member of the Navy Board, ſo as to enable you to judge whether he could or could not afford to pay Freight for the ſame?

I do not know that it was: it might have been examined in the Office, but I do not recollect any Statement of that ſort having been brought before the Board.

Was Mr. Lindegren ever called upon to deliver ſuch a Statement?

I do not remember that he was.

Was it intended by you that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould have any further allowance than their ſpecified commiſſion, for tranſacting the buſineſs in England relative to the purchaſes made by Mr. Lindegren?——Certainly not.

Was it noticed by, or communicated to you, or the Navy Board, that there were Notations upon moſt of the Policies of Inſurance, of a return of Ten-per-cent. of the Premium?——No.

Was Money advanced by the Navy Board to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, as required by them, to defray all the Expences in England attending the importation and delivery of the Naval Stores purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, into His Majeſty's Dock Yards?——I am inclined to think it was.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *A. S. Hamond.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 20th of June 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 19th inſtant.

(c.) Or would have gone to ſuch an extent as may perhaps appear from the inveſtigation it is now undergoing.

Ch. M. Pole. *A. S. Hamond.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Sir A.S.Hamond.

The further Examination of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy; taken upon Oath, the 21ſt of June 1805.

IN anſwer to a Queſtion put to you on the 19th of this month, you aſſign reaſons for the Navy Board's not having made proviſion for procuring broken ſtowage to fill up the Maſt Ships in caſe Mr. Lindegren ſhould fail to procure Freight from the Merchants for that purpoſe, namely, the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, and its not being conſidered by the Board at that time, as a thing of much conſequence; and, on the 20th of this month, you make the following addition, "or would have gone to ſuch an "extent as may perhaps appear from the inveſtigation it is now undergoing:" Can you ſay, upon your recollection of what actually paſſed at the Navy Board at the time, that they did, upon receipt of Mr. Lindegren's Letter of the 3d of September 1795, take the matter into their conſideration, and that the reaſons above aſſigned, appeared as the reſult of ſuch conſideration?

From the beſt recollection that I have on the ſubject at this diſtance of time, I believe the ſubject was taken into conſideration: all that paſſed it is impoſſible for me to remember, but I am inclined to believe, that it was conſidered too late in the ſeaſon to iſſue any further directions than had already been given, as many of the Ships muſt have been ſailed previous to that time; but in my anſwer of the 19th, and the Addition thereto of the 20th, that it was not conſidered by the Board at that time as a thing of much conſequence, or would have gone to ſuch an extent as may perhaps appear from the inveſtigation it is now undergoing, I would beg to be underſtood, that my opinion at this time is, that the Board, not knowing the quantity of Dunnage that would be neceſſary, or the number of Ships that it would take to bring home the Maſts, they were not impreſſed with the idea that providing the Dunnage was a matter of much magnitude.

Had the Navy Board any knowledge, till within theſe laſt ſix or eight weeks, of Mr. Lindegren's having imported any articles on his own account in the Maſt-Ships, freighted by Government, after the Navy Board's order to him of the 26th of April 1796, to purchaſe certain articles for Dunnage or broken ſtowage?

I do not recollect they had.

It appearing that ſome of the Minutes of the Navy Board directing Mr. Lindegren's Accounts to be paſſed, are ſigned by three Members or more, and that others are not ſigned, but the word "Board" written at the bottom of the Minutes; when did this change in the practice of the Board take place, and what circumſtances led to the alteration?

Previous to the arrangement of the buſineſs of the Navy Office into Committees, it was the cuſtom for three or more Members of the Board to ſign all Orders for allowance of Accounts; but after the formation of Committees under the new Regulations, eſtabliſhed by His Majeſty's Order of Council of Auguſt 1796, this practice was in general diſcontinued: There does not appear on the Minutes of the Board any particular reaſon for the change, but the probable reaſon is, that the Accounts being previouſly examined by the Committee of Accounts, the Record of their being approved by the Board in the hand-writing of the Secretary was conſidered ſufficient.—Some Accounts have, however, been ſince ſigned by ſome of the Members of the Board, probably either from their being of magnitude, or from not adverting to the circumſtance, that the hand-writing of the Secretary, and the word Board, under the Minute, was conſidered ſufficient for paſſing the Account; and the reaſon for the notation of the Secretary being deemed ſufficient is obvious, as the Committee of Accounts would not ſign the Bill for paſſing the Accounts, unleſs they were ſatisfied of the authenticity of the Minute.

Ewan Law. *A. S. Hamond.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 7.

AGREEMENT made and concluded on the 27th day of February 1795, between Meſſrs. GODFREY THORNTON and SON on the one part, and Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN on the other part.

WHEREAS the ſaid Andrew Lindegren has received orders from, and is empowered by the Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, to provide from Foreign parts certain articles of Naval Stores, and for the better obtaining ſuch, and for other ſervices, is directed to travel beyond the Seas: he, the ſaid Andrew Lindegren, for the purpoſe of carrying ſuch orders into effect, has applied to the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton, under the firm of Godfrey Thornton and Son, to aſſiſt him as Agents or Attornies, by granting to him Letters of Credit and Recommendation to their Friends and Correſpondents abroad, alſo for tranſacting all neceſſary buſineſs, as freighting of Ships, correſponding, and procuring Inſurances on the Cargoes, and generally, to do all that is neceſſary in Great Britain, for forwarding the delivery of all articles of Stores by him the ſaid Andrew Lindegren purchaſed and provided, into ſuch of His Majeſty's Dock Yards as they may be deſtined for, and wanted at, for His Majeſty's ſervice, and the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton have accordingly agreed with the ſaid Andrew Lindegren to tranſact and undertake the buſineſs hereinbefore ſtated, on the following Conditions:

1ſt. That the Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy ſhall be made acquainted with this appointment made by the ſaid Andrew Lindegren of the ſaid Godfrey Thornton and Son, and every condition of it, for their concurrence and approbation, and that they do conſent and agree to furniſh the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton, as Attornies for the ſaid Andrew Lindegren, all and every ſuch ſums of Money in Navy Bills made out as impreſs, at all times, and whenſoever they the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton ſhall apply for and demand the ſame, for the purpoſes of defraying the coſts and expences of ſuch Stores intended to be delivered into His Majeſty's Dock Yards previous to, and in advance, before the arrival in Great Britain or delivery of ſuch Stores into the Dock Yards of His Majeſty.

2dly. That the accounts relating to all matters tranſacted by the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton, as Agents for the ſaid Andrew Lindegren ſhall be furniſhed to him the ſaid Andrew Lindegren.

3dly. That for all trouble in tranſacting the buſineſs of freighting Ships, making Inſurances, correſponding, keeping Accounts, furniſhing the requiſite Credits, the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton are to charge and be allowed by the ſaid Andrew Lindegren a clear allowance of Two-and-one-half-per-centum as a Commiſſion to be charged at the foot of each and every Invoice of Stores ſo to be provided and delivered into His Majeſty's Dock Yards, ſuch Invoice to contain the amount of prime Coſt, and all Charges and Expences of every kind relative to the Goods contained and mentioned therein: And, for the full and true performance of the Articles of this Agreement, they the ſaid Godfrey and Stephen Thornton and Andrew Lindegren do hereby bind themſelves, and have interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals in London, this 27th day of February 1795, and in the preſence of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy, who has witneſſed and ſigned to his knowledge and concurrence in the Articles of this Agreement.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, being firſt duly ſtamped in the preſence of
A. S. Hamond.

Godfrey Thornton, for Self & Son *Stephen Thornton,* (L. S.)

Andrew Lindegren. (L. S.)

No. 8.

Navy Office, 8th June 1804.

Gentlemen,

UPON further ſearch for the vouchers wanting to the firſt Account of Mr. Lindegren, tranſmitted to you with our Letter of the 2d inſtant, it appears, that when the Account was paſſed, they were returned to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, to enable them to ſettle ſome Accounts depending thereon.

We

We have this day received information from Meſſrs. Thornton and Co. that, after a long ſearch, they have diſcovered ſome of the Documents wanted, which had been left with other Books and Papers at their old Counting Houſe in Auſtin Friars, and that they are looking for the remainder, and will tranſmit ſhortly all they can collect.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and very
humble Servants,
W. Palmer.
S. Gambier.
Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry. *F. J. Hartwell.*

No. 9.

The Examination of SAMUEL GAMBIER, Eſquire, a Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Navy; taken upon Oath, the 21ſt day of May 1805.

S. Gambier.

HOW long have you been a Member of the Committee of Accounts?
Since the year 1796.

Have you belonged to the Committee of Accounts from the firſt inſtitution of that Committee?—— I have.

What examination do the Accounts of the purchaſe of Naval Stores by Commiſſion undergo, previous to their being paſſed by the Navy Board?
They (a) have been examined ſometimes by a Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, and ſometimes by a Clerk in the Office for Foreign Accounts, and a Statement of them there made; they are then generally checked by the Chief Clerk; the Statements are then laid before the Committee of Accounts for examination, which being inveſtigated there in ſuch manner as the nature of the caſe may require, the Statements are then referred to the Board, with the Committee's Remarks. This applies generally to the point.

What Accounts are examined by the Clerks in the Office for Bills and Accounts, and what Accounts are examined by the Clerks in the Foreign Office?
One or two of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts underwent an examination in the Bill Office, and others in the Foreign Office. One of Mr. Smalley's was, I believe, examined in the Bill Office; Mr. Bayley's Account was, I think, examined in the (b) Foreign Office?

Is there any rule by which Accounts are referred to the one or the other of thoſe Offices?——It has depended generally upon the ſtate of the buſineſs in each Office; when the Foreign Office has been particularly preſſed with buſineſs, an Account, which would otherwiſe have been examined there, has been given to a Clerk in the Bill Office to examine.

Is it to be underſtood that it is the uſual practice to refer theſe Accounts for examination to the Foreign Office?
I do not know that there is any particular rule for it. The purchaſe of Naval Stores upon Commiſſion is rather an extraordinary occurrence, and in which of the two Offices the examination of the Accounts relating thereto is to take place, is not, I conceive, ſpecified by any regulations of the Office (c).

Is the inveſtigation of Accounts by the Committee of Accounts confined to the Statements drawn out by the Clerks, and to the circumſtances which they may bring to the notice of the Committee?——It is not at this time.

Was it at any time ſo confined, and when did it ceaſe to be ſo?
I think that in the outſet of the buſineſs, the firſt Accounts were examined in this way; it however continued but a ſhort time; ſince then, the inveſtigation has extended to the Accounts themſelves, ſo far as was conſidered by the Committee to be proper and ſufficient to ſatisfy them that the Statements were well founded.

At

At what period did this change take place, and what circumſtance led to it? *S. Gambier.*

I cannot preciſely remember the period, nor the particular circumſtances that led to it.

About what period do you apprehend the change did take place?—I cannot ſay.

Do you ſuppoſe it was within one or two years after the inſtitution of the Committee of Accounts?——I think it may have been.

Do you think it was within one or two years after the inſtitution of the Committee of Accounts?——I do.

Had any irregularities, neglect, or miſtakes in the Statements from the Offices for Foreign Accounts or for Bills and Accounts, been diſcovered, which led to the change in the conduct of the Committee of Accounts?

I do not recollect that there were, and really believe, upon further conſideration, that nothing led to it but a deſire in the Members of the Committee to be themſelves ſatisfied that the Statements were *bonâ fide* correct.

In what manner were the Accounts of the Purchaſes made by Mr. Andrew Lindegren examined?

The firſt Account was paſſed before the eſtabliſhment of the Committee of Accounts; the ſecond was, I believe, examined in the Committee upon the Statement only; but ſome of the Statements that are now before the Commiſſioners may probably ſhew ſome of the circumſtances under which the Accounts were paſſed.

Were the Accounts of Mr. Lindegren, ſubſequent to his ſecond Account, examined by the Committee of Accounts, and compared with the official Statements, ſo as to ſatisfy the Committee that the Statements were correct?

They were, as far as was practicable, and deemed neceſſary for the purpoſe, without going into the minutiæ of computation and caſting.

Previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Committee of Accounts, by whom, and in what manner, were ſuch Accounts examined?

Not having at that time any thing to do with the Accounts, having been recently appointed to the Secretaryſhip, I cannot ſay what particular examination the Accounts underwent.

What ſteps were taken by the Navy Board to aſcertain that the articles purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, charged in the Invoices of the ſeveral Maſt Ships, were actually delivered at His Majeſty's Yards?

The receipt of the articles conformably to the Invoices reſted with the Officers of the Yards (d).

Is it the practice of the Navy Office, when Accounts are paſſed, to return the Accounts and the vouchers to them to the Parties, or are they depoſited in the Office?——(e) The Accounts are of courſe not returned to the Parties, and, in general, the vouchers are depoſited in the Office; there may however be ſome exceptions as to the latter, when they have related to Accounts pending between Individuals.

Muſt not the vouchers to Accounts be as material to the Navy Board as to Individuals?——I conceive that there may be ſome vouchers, which, having been produced to ſubſtantiate the charges in the Accounts to which they relate, may be returned to the Parties, or deſtroyed, without any prejudice to the Public; ſuch vouchers cannot be material to the Navy Board to retain; what benefit they may be of to the Parties I cannot determine.

Is it not uſual for the Navy Board to keep the vouchers to Accounts of ſuch magnitude as Mr. Lindegren's?

(f) I cannot ſpeak to the poſitive uſage of the Office with reſpect to keeping vouchers.

Does not that fall within the buſineſs of the Committee of Accounts?

Certainly not to look after or lay by vouchers.

To whoſe care and ſuperintendence are the Accounts and Vouchers committed, after they are paſſed by the Navy Board?

The Clerks in the Offices to which they relate.

S. Gambier.

Are such Accounts and vouchers returned to the Parties without directions from the Committee of Accounts, or the Board?

The Accounts are not, that I know of, ever returned, and the vouchers ought not to be; but I believe the latter have been in some instances returned without such authority.

Can you relate the instances in which the vouchers have been so returned?

I cannot recollect any at present but some of those relating to the Accounts of Mr. Lindegren and Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons.

By what Clerk were such vouchers returned?——I do not know. (g)

What was the conduct of the Board, or Committee of Accounts, on ascertaining that such vouchers had been returned?

No steps have been taken by the Board on the subject, nor any by the Committee of Accounts, that I know of.

How, and when was it discovered that those vouchers had been returned?

When they were called for by the Commissioners of Enquiry.

Have any, and what steps been taken, to prevent the returning of such vouchers in future?——(h) No steps have been taken that I know of, nor any thing done but an expression of much displeasure by the Committee of Accounts on the discovery of the circumstance.

To whom was that displeasure expressed?

(i) It was at the Committee of Accounts before the Secretary, and, I believe, the Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office.

Why were the vouchers to Mr. Lindegren's Accounts returned to Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son?——I do not know.

If Mr. Lindegren's first Account for the purchase of 4,000 tons of Hemp had been examined and compared with the vouchers, how do you account for the following errors, which appear by the vouchers now shewn you attached to the Account, and by which there has been an overcharge to the Public of £.193. 17. 1½, exclusive of the commission upon that sum?

Lady Annabella's Freight by Charter, and by the Brokers receipt £.13. 15. per ton, charged at £. 4 per ton, by which there has been an overcharge of - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 42 3 2½
Industry, - D° - £. 4. 15. charged at £. 5. - 43 9 4½
Agenoria, D° - - - D° - - - - - 59 2 10
Lord Miltoun, D° - - - D° - - - - - 49 1 9

The Clerk who examined the vouchers, and made the Statement, can alone speak to that point.

By what Clerk was that Account examined?

I do not know; by the hand-writing I should think it was Mr. Hayward, who has left the Office several years.

Has that sum been since carried to the credit of the Public in any of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts?

I did not know before that any such error had occurred in the Account.

Have you any, and what reason, for believing that the Account now produced to you, in which these errors appear, was ever examined with the vouchers?

I know nothing at all of the examination of the Account in question; it was passed before I became a Member of the Board.

As the Instructions of the Comptroller to Mr. Lindegren, dated the 9th of January 1795, authorizing him to give an advance of price on the Hemp purchased or bought up for the French Government, required him to have proper vouchers for such transactions, what vouchers did Mr. Lindegren produce for the Hemp said to be purchased of French Agents?——I do not know.

Did Mr. Lindegren state to the Navy Board the names of the French Agents, from whom he had purchased the additional quantity of Hemp?——I do not recollect.

Were any, and what steps taken by the Navy Board, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Hemp, represented by Mr. Lindegren to have been purchased from French Agents, was actually so purchased by him from French Agents?

I do not remember that any steps were taken by the Navy Board for that purpose.

Was

S. Gambier.

Was it known to you that Mr. Lindregen brought home, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, Fir Timber, Wainſcot Logs, Lath and Firewood, on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted on account of Government?

I have no recollection of any thing of the ſort having been brought home by Mr. Lindegren on his own Account, except ſome Fir Timber for Dunnage in ſome of the Ships, a good many years ago.

When was it firſt known to you that Mr. Lindegren had brought home ſuch Fir Timber in the Maſt Ships?

I cannot exactly ſay when it was firſt known to me: I ſhould think it was about eight or nine years ago.

Was Mr. Lindegren called upon to make any allowance to the Public for the Freight of ſuch Fir Timber?——I think he was.

When was Mr. Lindegren called upon?——I do not remember the time.

Did he give the Public credit for the Freight of ſuch Fir Timber in his Accounts with the Navy Board?——I am pretty certain he did not.

As the Navy Board's Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795, to Mr. Lindegren, directed him to procure Freight to fill up the vacant ſpace in the Maſt Ships, why was he not made to give the Public credit for the Freight of the articles he imported in thoſe ſhips, on his own account?

To the beſt of my recollection, the Board were ſatisfied that he could not procure ſuch articles on Freight from the Merchants, and that Mr. Lindegren therefore put the Fir Timber for Dunnage into the Ships on his own account, as, without ſuch Dunnage, the Maſts could not have been laden in the Ships. That the Fir Timber could not afford a profit to Mr. Lindegren ſufficient to pay the Freight without loſs to him; and, as the Public Service was benefited by his having had recourſe to this meaſure, which, I conceive, was attended with ſome riſk to Mr. Lindegren, the Board did not think it right to make him pay Freight for the Dunnage.

As you have anſwered the preceding Queſtion from the beſt of your recollection, is there any Minute on the proceedings of the Navy Board, or Committee of Accounts, or any note, paper, or writing in the Navy Office, that will ſhew any part of this tranſaction, except that Mr. Lindegren, on the 3d of September 1795, informed the Comptroller of the Navy, that he was very apprehenſive he could not procure Merchandize to fill up the Maſt Ships?

I do not believe there is any entry of this tranſaction on the Minutes of the Board, any more than there is of many other Reſolutions which the Board have come to from time to time on various other occaſions, when the communications with the parties concerned have been verbal; nor do I know that there is any writing in the Office that will ſhew it.

Did you yourſelf make any enquiry into the prime coſt and ſelling price here of the articles imported by Mr. Lindegren, ſo as to aſcertain whether he could or could not afford to pay Freight for them?

I cannot at this diſtance of time ſay what ſteps I individually took for the purpoſe ſtated in the Queſtion; but I am confident I was ſatisfied from the circumſtances, whatever they may have been, which were brought forward at the time, that the Public had no fair claim on Mr. Lindegren for the Freight of the articles alluded to by me.

Was any ſuch Enquiry made, to your knowledge, by any Member of the Navy Board, or any other perſon?——I cannot recollect.

Can you recollect whether it was ever regularly brought before the Board, as a Queſtion for their conſideration, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not be charged Freight for the articles imported by him in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?

I do not recollect how the Queſtion was brought before the Board; I only am certain, as far at leaſt as it is poſſible to ſpeak from memory, that the ſubject was diſcuſſed, and that the determination of thoſe preſent at the diſcuſſion was as I have ſtated.

In what manner was Mr. Lindegren called upon to pay Freight for the Fir Timber——To the beſt of my recollection, it was done verbally, when he appeared before the Board.

As

S. Gambier. As none of the correſpondence between Mr. Lindegren and the Comptroller of the Navy and the Navy Board, nor any of the official Statements of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, take any notice of his having imported Fir Timber on his own account in the Maſt Ships, how was it brought to the knowledge of the Board that he had done ſo?——I do not remember.

As the Navy Board, by letter of the 26th of April 1796, directed Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe 2,000 loads of Fir Timber, and 2,370 Norway Maſts, to fill up the broken ſtowage in the Maſt Ships, and as Mr. Lindegren, by Letter of the 11th of Auguſt 1797, repreſented to the Navy Board, that the broken ſtowage they had ordered had been nearly all employed, and repreſented the neceſſity of purchaſing a further quantity; was Mr. Lindegren, between the above periods, permitted by the Navy Board to bring home Fir Timber on his own account in the Maſt Ships, without paying Freight for the ſame?

I have never heard, to the beſt of my recollection, that Mr. Lindegren was either permitted, or that he did bring home Fir Timber on his own account in the Maſt Ships, for the Dunnage of which the Navy Board ordered him to purchaſe Fir Timber, &c.

Did the Navy Board determine that Mr. Lindegren ſhould not pay Freight for the Fir Timber imported on his own account in the Maſt Ships, between the periods before-mentioned?

The tranſaction, to which alone I have alluded in the foregoing anſwers, relates to what I have conceived to be the only occaſion on which Mr. Lindegren brought home Fir Timber on his own account in the Maſt Ships, namely, thoſe Ships by which the Maſts purchaſed by his firſt order were ſent home.

What is the ſpecific occaſion, or period, to which your anſwers do allude?

The firſt ſhipment of Maſts, which (I think) was in 1795 or 1796, when Mr. Lindegren was directed to procure Dunnage on Freight from the Merchants.

If Mr. Lindegren's Account for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1795 and 1796 had been examined and compared with the vouchers, how do you account for the Inſurance and Duty on 43 loads 19 feet of Fir Timber imported by him on his own account in the Ship Peggy, to Portſmouth, having been charged to the Public, as appears by the vouchers to that Account now ſhewn you?

The Clerk who examined the vouchers can alone ſpeak to that point.

What Clerk did examine that Account, and the vouchers to it, now ſhewn you?

By the hand-writing of the Statement, I ſhould think it was the Clerk before-mentioned, Mr. Hayward.

Is there any notation upon that Account of the diſburſement of £.257,388. 6. 4. or upon the official Statement thereof, or on any of the vouchers thereto, which will ſhew when, and by whom they were examined, or by whom the official Statement was made out?

There does not appear to be any notation thereon to ſhew it, farther than that the figures and writing on the Account Sale of Impreſt Bills appear to be in the ſame hand-writing as the Statement, and the Minute of the Committee of Accounts, ſhewing that the Account paſſed the Committee the 17th of June 1797.

Are the names, or the initials of any of the Clerks, written on the official Statement, the Account, or any of the vouchers thereto?

There do not appear to be any (k).

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Sam^l Gambier.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 22d day of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Anſwers given by him on the 21ſt inſtant. *S. Gambier.*

(a) For "They have been examined ſometimes" I wiſh to ſubſtitute "They are "in the firſt inſtance".

(b) I find Mr. Bayley's Account was examined in the Bill Office.

(c) They have however been generally examined in the Bill Office.

(d) And previous to the Statement being drawn out, the Officers of the Yards are called upon to ſtate the quantities received.

(e) Of Diſburſements of the Agent employed.

(f) I cannot ſpeak poſitively to the uſage of the Office with reſpect to keeping Vouchers.

(g) I underſtand they were returned by Mr. Hayward, who has many years left the Office.

(h) To the Queſtion "Have any and what ſteps been taken to prevent the return-"ing of ſuch Vouchers in future," I wiſh to ſubſtitute the following Anſwer:

No ſteps have been taken, that I know of, nor any thing more done, than an expreſſion of much diſpleaſure by the Comptroller on the diſcovery of the circumſtance.

It is a well known rule of the Office not to return a Voucher without the authority of the Board or of the Committee.

(i) To the Queſtion, "To whom was that diſpleaſure expreſſed," I wiſh to ſubſtitute the following Anſwer:

It was done in the Comptroller's room before his Clerk, the Chief Clerk, and another Clerk in the Bill Office.

(k) In the Account now ſhewn to me, but the Committee of Accounts do not now receive Reports or Statements from the Office without the Initials of the Chief Clerk.

Ch. M. Pole. *Sam^l. Gambier.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of SAMUEL GAMBIER, Eſquire, a Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Navy, taken upon oath, the 22d of May 1805.

FROM whom did you underſtand that Mr. Hayward was the perſon who returned the Vouchers?

I think it was from Mr. Edwards, the Comptroller's Clerk, in the firſt inſtance.

Are you not certain as to the perſon who told you of it?

I cannot ſpeak with certainty, as there were one or two other Gentlemen preſent.

Has Mr. Hayward been queſtioned, whether he was the perſon who did return the Vouchers, and whether he had any directions to return them?

I think Mr Hayward has been written to on the ſubject by the Secretary to the Committee of Accounts.

Has Mr. Hayward been queſtioned by you or any other perſon, to your knowledge, whether he was the perſon who did return the Vouchers, and whether he had any directions ſo to do?

I do not know that he has been queſtioned further on the ſubject, than by the Letter of the Secretary of the Committee of Accounts before-mentioned.

S. Gambier.

When was that Letter written to Mr. Hayward, and what was the purport of it?

I cannot ſay when that Letter was written, probably within this Month, and I know nothing more of the purport of that Letter, than that the queſtion as to the return of the Vouchers was put to him.

By whoſe Order was it written?——I do not know.

Has any Anſwer been received from Mr. Hayward to the Letter written to him by the Secretary of the Committee of Accounts?——I underſtand there has been (l).

What is the nature of that Anſwer?

If I miſtake not it was, that he had returned ſome of the Bills of Lading and Policies of Inſurance to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son.

Did Mr. Hayward ſtate, in that Anſwer, whether he had or had not directions to return thoſe Vouchers?

I think Mr. Yeats informed me that he ſaid he had returned them under the authority of Mr. Preſtwood, the then Chief Clerk.

When did the Committee of Accounts firſt determine not to receive Reports or Statements from the Office without the Initials of the Chief Clerk?

I do not recollect that there has been any particular Reſolution come to on that ſubject: it appears to me that it is a perfectly underſtood thing, and I do not know any inſtance of its having been omitted, except in the caſes of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts now before your Board (m).

Are the Names or Initials of the Chief Clerk affixed to any of the ſix official Statements now ſhewn to you, of Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp and Maſts, between the years 1795 and 1799, amounting to £.963,622. 2s. 8d?

No, they do not appear.

Are the Initials of the Chief Clerk or the Name of the Examining Clerk, affixed to the official Statement now ſhewn to you, of Mr. Cornwall Smalley's Account paſſed in 1798, for the purchaſe of Naval Stores amounting to £132,788?——No.

Is it uſual for the Members of the Committee of Accounts, and afterwards for the Members of the Navy Board, to affix their Initials or Signatures to the official Statements of Accounts directed to be paſſed?——Yes (n).

Are the Names or the Initials of any Member of the Committee of Accounts, or of the Navy Board, or of the Chief Clerk, or of any Examining Clerk, affixed to the official Statement now ſhewn to you, of Mr. Cornwall Smalley's Account for the purchaſe of Naval Stores amounting to £.159,172. 9s. which appears to have been paſſed by the Board on the 16th of June 1801?——No.

By whom was that Account examined?

There being no Initials of the examining Clerk to that Account, I cannot ſay by whom it was examined, but I think it was Mr. Wm. Gregory Davis (o).

Is it the practice for the Clerks who examine Accounts to ſign their Names upon the Accounts, or upon the official Statements they draw out from them, and to note the time of the examination upon them?

I ſhould conceive it to be the practice of the Clerks to affix their Initials to them, but, I ſhould think, they do not note the time (p).

Have the Clerks directions from the Navy Board or the Committee of Accounts, to affix their Initials to the Accounts they do examine, and when were ſuch directions given?

I know not of any particular directions being given to them upon the ſubject; I conceive it to be a thing generally underſtood; that they do it under general rule as a matter of courſe, and I conceived it to be ſo well eſtabliſhed, that I ſhould not have thought of looking to the corner of a Paper to ſee whether the Initials were there or not, of an Account the Statement of which I conſidered to be the hand-writing of one of the Clerks, and which the Chief Clerk, or the Secretary to the Committee of Accounts, ſhould bring from the Office and lay before the Committee (q).

Do

Do you mean that you ſhould have concluded the Initials would be found ſubſcribed to the Statements if you had looked for them?——I do mean ſo.

Have the Clerks in the Office for Bills and Accounts, and in the Foreign Office, general inſtructions from the Navy Board or the Committee of Accounts for their guidance?——I do not know that they have any written inſtructions (r).

How are they made acquainted with the duties which they are to perform, and how are they held reſponſible for the performance of ſuch duties?

They, I conceive, learn the buſineſs one from another, the elder ones inſtructing the younger ones, and with reſpect to reſponſibility, they, I conceive, perfectly underſtand that they are reſponſible for all they do, without any written inſtructions being put into their hands to inform them of it. I do not however mean to ſay, that there are no written inſtructions for their general government, poſſibly there may be, but I conceive thoſe inſtructions cannot accurately teach them their buſineſs in detail (s).

Do you not think it would be advantageous that the principal Examining Clerks in the Office for Bills and Accounts, and in the Foreign Office, ſhould have general inſtructions as to the outline of their conduct, that they may not plead ignorance of their duty from their not having been informed of it from thoſe who preceded them?——I do not think that any plea of ignorance of their duty would be admitted in the way that the buſineſs is now conducted; a Clerk does not become a principal Examining Clerk until he has paſſed through the ſeveral gradations of the Office, and been proved at all points, his progreſs through which fully inſtructs him as to every thing he may have to do. This is a very copious ſubject, and as it requires full conſideration, I hope the Board will not preſs me to give them my ideas upon it at ſuch an Examination as I am now undergoing.

Did the Navy Board permit or admit any perſon beſides Mr. Lindegren to import Articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, or 1798, without paying Freight for the ſame?

I do not know that they have, nor did I know that Mr. Lindegren had imported any Articles on his own account, except what I have already mentioned.

If Mr. Lindegren's Account for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1797 had been examined with the Vouchers, would it not have appeared by the Policy for the Ann, now ſhewn you, that Mr. Lindegren had 182 pieces of Fir Timber in that Ship, on which the Premium of Inſurance was charged to the Public?——Yes, it ſhould ſeem ſo.

What ſteps were taken by the Committee of Accounts to aſcertain that the Rates of Exchange, charged in Mr. Lindegren's ſeveral Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp and Maſts, were correct?——I cannot recollect.

Did the Navy Board take any ſteps to aſcertain whether the Bills drawn from Riga and Hamburgh, in payment for the Naval Stores purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, were drawn at the actual Rate of Exchange of the place at the time?

I really cannot recollect what was done upon the occaſion.

In Mr. Lindegren's Account of the purchaſe of Hemp in 1797, the Rate of Exchange at which the Albertus Rix Dollar is charged is 4*s*. 6.$\frac{3}{5}$*d*: in the Account for the purchaſe of Maſts in the ſame year it is charged at 5*s*. 1.$\frac{1}{2}$*d*: in the Maſt Account is contained one Cargo of Hemp, in payment of which the Albertus Rix Dollar is charged at 4*s*.; and it appears by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company's Account Current, that in the ſame year they made a remittance to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, of the value of four Maſts loſt from the Sarah, but afterwards recovered, amounting to £. 160. 6*s*. 1*d*. which was made at the Exchange of 4*s*. 4*d*. the Albertus Rix Dollar: did the Committee of Accounts aſcertain that theſe ſeveral Rates of Exchange were ſuch as ought to have been charged?

I cannot recollect what paſſed upon that occaſion.

Do you know how the average Rates of Exchange, charged in Mr. Lindegren's ſeveral Accounts, were aſcertained?——I cannot ſpeak to the fact.

Were Policies of Inſurance, to the full amount charged, produced as Vouchers to Mr. Lindegren's ſeveral Accounts for the purchaſe of Hemp and Maſts?

I conceive they were, or the Clerk would not have admitted the charge. Some of the Polices of the latter Accounts I ſaw.

Was

S. Gambier.

Was it intended by the Navy Board, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould have any further allowance than their ſpecified Commiſſion for tranſacting the buſineſs in England?——I ſhould think not.

Was it noticed by the Committee of Accounts, or the Navy Board, that there were notations upon moſt of the Policies of Inſurance of a return of Ten-per-cent. of the Premium?——I do not remember that it was.

Was credit given to the Public for ſuch return of Premium?

I cannot ſpeak further to the point than that it appears by the Account now produced to me, that the Ten-per-cent. is included in the ſum which Mr. Lindegren has charged to the Public in his Account of Diſburſements.

Do you know why credit was not given for ſuch return of Premium?

I do not know that there was any return of Premium.

It appearing that Government was charged for 22 tons 3 cwt. of Hemp by the Sappho (part of that ſaid to be purchaſed of French Agents) and that ſhe delivered at Woolwich only 17 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. by which there was a ſhort delivery of 5 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. and that the further quantity of 5 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. was damaged, and it alſo appearing by the Policy of Inſurance for that Ship, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son recovered from the Underwriters a particular Average on that Cargo amounting to £.754. 10ſ. no part of which Average by the Accounts furniſhed to us appears to have been carried by Mr. Lindegren to the credit of Government: was any Enquiry made by the Navy Board, at the time of paſſing the Account, to aſcertain whether the Public was not entitled to ſome part of that Average?

I do not recollect any thing of the circumſtance.

In the official Statement now ſhewn you, of Mr. Lindegren's Account for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1795-6, approved by the Committee of Accounts on the 17th of June 1797, the amount of his Diſburſements is ſtated to be for the purchaſe of 4,469 Maſts, Bowſprits and Spars, and in the ſame Statement it is noticed, that the Officers of the Yards acknowledge the receipt of only 4,240: how did the Committee of Accounts reconcile the difference or Account for the deficiency of 229?

I cannot pretend to account for the difference in the total numbers, but it ſhould ſeem, from a ſubſequent Statement now ſhewn to me, that in the Committee of Account's Minute thereon, the circumſtance of the difference in numbers is brought before the Board, and it is preſumed that the Public have not paid for Articles to a greater value than they received.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Sam^l Gambier.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS, made the 23d day of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Anſwers given by him on the 22d inſtant.

(l) There was no written Anſwer; I underſtand he mentioned verbally to the Secretary of the Committee of Accounts, the circumſtance of the return of the Vouchers.

(m) There has been a Minute within theſe three years, directing that all Reports and Statements ſhould be made either by the Chief Clerks, or ſigned by them, as a mark of their having examined and approved them. It uſed not, as far as I can learn, to be the practice for the Chief Clerks to ſign the Reports; they were underſtood to be either written or approved by them.

(n) I cannot find that the practice has been general. A Minute of the Committee or of the Board is conſidered as valid, and acted upon whether ſigned or not, except thoſe directing payments to be made by the Paymaſter, of Contingencies, which are always ſigned.

I believe

(o) I believe this Account was examined partly by Mr. Peyton, and partly by Mr. William Foſter. *S. Gambier.*

(p) By Minute in December 1803, the Committee of Accounts directed, that all Reports, &c. ſhould be dated; and finding this Minute neglected, they lately renewed it. It has ſince been ſtrictly acted upon.

(q) The Committee of Accounts receive no Statements or Reports, but what have the Initials of the Chief Clerk or are in his hand-writing. The Minute to that effect was given two or three years ago.

(r) When two Clerks were, about December 1803, ordered to examine the Certificates for payment of Stores delivered at the Yards, they received general inſtructions, previous to which the Clerk who examined them, had alſo inſtructions to a ſimilar effect.

(s) The Chief Clerk is conſidered reſponſible for the execution of the buſineſs, and I conceive it to be his duty to give them inſtructions for its proper performance. I beg leave to lay before the Board two original Minutes of the Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, dated the 12th of December 1803, and 22d of January 1804, iſſued by him in conformity to the Orders of the Committee of Accounts, Copies of which I requeſt may be attached to my Evidence.

Ch. M. Pole. *Sam^l Gambier.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

COPY of the Minute; dated the 12th of December 1803.

Mr. Davies,

YOU are hereby directed, in the Examination of Certificates for Stores delivered at, and Workmanſhip performed in the Yards (in conjunction with Mr. Robertſon) not only to be particularly careful and accurate in ſuch Examination, to ſee that no wrong computation is made in any Article.

That they are made out ſtrictly conformable to the terms of the Contracts and Warrants relating to them, both in reſpect of price and quantity; and,

That they are ſigned and certified by the proper Officers of the Yard where they are made out; but that an Abſtract of the Contents of each Certificate in all caſes where it is required, under the conditions of the Contract, be entered in a Book for that purpoſe, which Entry is to contain the Name of the Perſon delivering the Goods or performing the Workmanſhip, the Times between which they were delivered, &c. the Quantities and the Amount.

The Contracts and Warrants are to be poſted, and the greateſt attention obſerved in the examination of the Certificates by them; and as it is of importance that the Certificates ſhould be examined with as much diſpatch as is conſiſtent with a due attention to theſe particulars, they are to have a prior attention to any other part of the buſineſs; and, as far as may be practicable, are to be examined within two days of their receipt. The Books relating to them are to be kept with ſuch order and clearneſs, as may occaſion no difficulty in referring to them.

You will alſo attend to the encloſed Minute reſpecting the noting of all the Papers, Warrants, &c. relative to this part of the duty.

(Copy) *W. Foſter,*
Sam^l Gambier. 12th December 1803.

COPY of the Minute; dated the 22d of January 1804.

THE following method to be purſued in the Examination of the Yard Certificates:

The Examination of the Yard Certificates is to be entered upon the firſt thing on the morning of the day ſucceeding that of their Regiſtry, and completed before the undertaking of any oher buſineſs; and, in order to prevent as much as poſſible any delay in their paſſing through the office, thoſe which do not require to be poſted are to be taken in hand firſt; and, as ſoon as done with, given to the Clerks whoſe buſineſs it is to check the Caſting; and thoſe which, from a diſagreement with Contract or Warrant, it may be neceſſary to report upon to the Board, muſt be laid aſide until the Examination of the reſt is completed; it is

S. Gambier.

alſo to be arranged, in order that *no time whatever* may be loſt, that while the Examining Clerks are employed upon ſuch of the Certificates as are not to be poſted, the Caſters may at the ſame time be engaged upon theſe latter, and *vice verſâ*, by which means the whole Examination and Caſting may (except in very particular occaſions) be effected within two days from the Regiſtry. The Regiſter Clerk is to make his report to me, if Certificates are not returned to him completed within the time above-mentioned, it being my intention to report to the Committee, agreeably to their directions, any deviation from this regulation.

W. Foſter,
22d January 1804.

Mr *Davies.*

(Copy.)
Sam^l Gambier.

Further ADDITION, made the 23d day of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 21ſt inſtant.

ON reference to my Examination of the 21ſt inſtant, it occurs to me, that though the queſtions went no further than to aſcertain whether it "was known "to me, that Mr. Lindegren brought home Fir Timber, Logs, &c." and I have anſwered thereto, "that I have no recollection of any thing of the ſort having "been ſo brought home by him, &c. &c. except ſome Fir Timber for Dunnage, "in ſome of the ſhips, a good many years ago." And in a ſubſequent Anſwer, I have ſtated ſomething to the ſame effect, alluding always to the ſame tranſaction; *viz.* the ſhips for which the Navy Board directed him to procure Freight for the broken Stowage; and not being at all aware, that he ever brought home any Articles, on his own account on ſucceeding occaſions; yet as ſome information I had obtained the day before; *viz.* on the 20th inſtant, to the effect of his having imported ſome ſmall Maſts, to the number of 185, in various ſhips in 1797, which may be conſidered as coming under the deſcription of Goods imported on his own account, though they were merely ſome ſmall Maſts returned to him by the Portſmouth Yard Officers, either from there being an exceſs of the ſpecification of the ſeveral Cargoes they were ordered to receive, or from being of ſizes not ordered to be received. I think it proper to acquaint the Commiſſioners of the information I obtained on the afore-mentioned day; *viz.* Mr. Lindegren junior came to the Committee of Accounts on Monday laſt, the 20th inſtant, and informed them he had diſcovered, that in the Account Current which had been delivered into the Office by his Father, it had been omitted to give the Public credit for the amount of 185 ſmall Maſts, value about two Guineas each, which had been returned to him out of ſeveral ſhips Cargoes delivered at Portſmouth Yard; and that conceiving them to have been the property of Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon, he had credited that Houſe for them. Upon which he was directed to ſend in an amended Account Current, and to give the Public credit for the Articles. He was at the ſame time recommended to ſend in an authenticated Extract from his Ledger, in order that full information might be had of the tranſaction.

I cannot but obſerve, after having made the afore-mentioned alterations in my depoſition, how little dependence is to be placed on any verbal communication made from recollection (though done with every deſire to relate the whole truth) reſpecting facts and circumſtances which have occurred at any length of time back, or indeed even recently. I beg therefore to add, that if the Board wiſh to be accurately informed (which doubtleſs they do) of the uſage of the Office in any reſpect, or of any particular tranſactions which have occurred recently or in times paſt, that I am confident there is not a Member of the Navy Board who will not individually moſt readily comply with their wiſhes, and join moſt heartily with the Commiſſioners of Enquiry in their endeavours to bring every improper tranſaction to light, and to remedy every abuſe or irregularity that may be diſcovered, regardleſs how far it may tend to their own crimination, confident that nothing can impeach their integrity, or the goodneſs of their intentions, or call in queſtion their having uſed their beſt exertions to promote the good of the Public Service.

Sam^l Gambier.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

S. Gambier.

The further Examination of SAMUEL GAMBIER, Eſquire, a Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Navy; taken upon oath, the 23d of May 1805.

IS there any other Member of the Committee of Accounts, or of the Navy Board, whom you think more capable of ſpeaking to the points to which you have been examined than yourſelf?

I think any Member, who has a better memory, may ſpeak more accurately to the points than myſelf.

Can you mention any other Member ſo qualified?

I think that both my Colleagues in the Committee of Accounts have better memories than myſelf, Mr. Palmer and Sir Francis Hartwell; the former has however been a Member of that Committee but a ſhort time.

Do the Officers of the ſeveral Dock Yards tranſmit to the Navy Board Copies of the Accounts and Papers called for by this Board?

The Officers of the Yards are, I believe, under orders to furniſh the Navy Board with Copies of all Papers called for generally by thoſe who have authority to require Papers from them; how far this is complied with I cannot ſay.

Did the Navy Board, or any of its Members, obſerve by the Copy of the Account rendered to this Board by the Portſmouth Officers, that the 185 ſmall Maſts, landed from the ſhips which diſcharged at that Dock Yard early in 1797, had been returned to Mr. Lindegren?

I really do not know whether any of the Members did, as I have been very little at the Board lately, having been occupied with ſome particular buſineſs in the Committee of Accounts. I looked into an Account this morning, which the Secretary to the Committee of Accounts pointed out to me, ſhewed the circumſtance; I remember to have ſeen the face of the Account two or three days ago, but did not examine it.

Was it a Counterpart of the Account now ſhewn you from the Portſmouth Officers to this Board?

I do not think it was; I am confident I never ſaw the Notation at the bottom of that Account.

Was Mr. Lindegren or his Son called upon by the Navy Board, or any of its Inſtruments, to account for the 185 Maſts?—Not that I know of.

Did Mr. Lindegren junior ſtate to the Committee of Accounts, or the Navy Board, the circumſtance which led to the diſcovery of his having credited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, for thoſe Maſts, inſtead of the Public?

I do not know that he was before the Navy Board; to the Committee of Accounts, when I was preſent, he did not ſtate the circumſtances that I recollect; and I have no reaſon to believe he was there at any other time than laſt Monday, when he mentioned the circumſtance of the Public not having had credit for thoſe Maſts.

Did he attend laſt Monday of his own accord, or was he ſent for by the Navy Board, or the Committee of Accounts?

I have not the ſmalleſt knowledge of his having been ſent for, and it appeared to me that he came to the Office of his own accord.

Do you know how this tranſaction, which happened ſeveral years ago, has been now brought to Mr. Lindegren's notice?—I have not the ſmalleſt knowledge of it.

What Account Current is it that Mr. Lindegren has been deſired by the Committee of Accounts to amend?

An Account Current, which I underſtand Mr. Lindegren delivered to the Board a ſhort time ago, and which, I believe, has been ſent to this Board.

Has Mr. Lindegren delivered the amended Account Current with the Extract from his Ledger?——I have not yet heard any thing of it.

Was it noticed by, or communicated to, the Committee of Accounts at the time of paſſing Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1795 and 1796, that the 185 ſmall Maſts had been refuſed by the Officers of Portſmouth Yard,

S. Gambier. Yard, and returned to Mr. Lindegren as exceeding the number mentioned in the Board's Warrant of 27th of April 1796, the Coſt of which Maſts, and the Freight, Duty, and other Charges thereon, had been defrayed by the Public?

I do not recollect any thing of the tranſaction.

Did it appear to you at the time the Committee of Accounts referred the queſtion to the Navy Board on the 7th of Auguſt 1798, that Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion ſhould be allowed, on the firſt Coſt only, of the Hemp and Maſts at Riga, or upon the firſt Coſt, together with the Charges and Expences attending the ſhipping the ſame?——I cannot ſay what was the impreſſion on my mind, at the time the reference was made.

Who were preſent at the diſcuſſion of the Queſtion, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight for the Fir Timber imported on his own account in the Maſt Ships?——I really cannot ſay.

Do you know the names of any of the Members, who you have reaſon to believe were preſent at the Board at the time the Queſtion was diſcuſſed?

I ſhould think that the Comptroller was, Sir John Henſlow, and Sir William Bellingham.

Was Mr. Lindegren preſent at the diſcuſſion?

I ſhould think certainly not at the diſcuſſion.

Was Mr. Lindegren before the Board on that ſubject?——I think he was.

Are there any Minutes of the Committee of Accounts, or of the Navy Board, between the years 1795 and 1803, which will ſhew that any Orders or Regulations reſpecting the more perfect Examination of Accounts, were eſtabliſhed during that period?——I cannot ſpeak to the fact, but I ſhall readily give you the information, if you will permit me to refer to the Records (t).

Is there any Record kept in the Navy Office of the names of the perſons by whom the ſeveral Accounts are examined, further than the Minutes upon the Accounts themſelves, or upon the official Statements drawn out from them?

I ſhould think not.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Sam^l Gambier.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 24th of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 23d inſtant.

(t). There has not been time between yeſterday and this day to refer to the Records to aſcertain the point, but I do not believe that any Minute to that effect has been given either by the Board, or the Committee of Accounts, for a more perfect Examination of Accounts in the Office, as, I conceive, the Board are ſenſible, that the Accounts have always been examined with the utmoſt minuteneſs, but a change took place in the Committee of Accounts, ſome years ago, in their mode of examining Accounts, by themſelves referring to ſuch extent as they deemed adviſable to the Vouchers.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Sam^l Gambier.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

S. Gambier.

The further Examination of SAMUEL GAMBIER, Eſquire, a Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Navy, taken upon oath, the 24th of May 1805.

When was the Queſtion, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight for the Fir Timber imported in the Maſt Ships, on his own account, diſcuſſed by the Navy Board?

I cannot ſay, I ſhould think eight or nine years ago.

Was it at the time of paſſing Mr. Lindegren's firſt Maſt Account?

I ſhould think before that, or before any Statement of his Account was made; I rather think it was at the time he returned to England the firſt time.

Is the Account tranſmitted from the Navy Office to this Board, on the 15th of May 1805, Mr. Lindegren's amended Account, of which you have before ſpoken?

I never ſaw the Account before its being ſhewn to me at this moment. It is certainly not the amended Account I have alluded to, as it is ſince the date of the Navy Board's Letter of the 15th inſtant, that Mr. Lindegren junior ſaid he would ſend in an amended Account.

Have you any reaſon to believe that the Account tranſmitted to us by the Navy Board, on the 15th of May, is not the original Account which Mr. Lindegren delivered of his Purchaſes in 1800 and 1801?

I believe it is the only Account Current Mr. Lindegren has delivered in.

When was Mr. Lindegren's Account Current, which was tranſmitted to us on the 15th of May, delivered to the Navy Board, and what were the circumſtances which led to its being delivered?

The Account Current in queſtion muſt have been ſent in within this fortnight or three weeks, as the Secretary to the Committee of Accounts reported it very lately, and Mr. Lindegren was ordered to pay the apparent balance upon it to the Treaſurer of the Navy, and I am the more convinced of this, as Mr. Lindegren, meeting me in the Navy Office Paſſage ſome time ago, ſaid, that he was going to deliver in his Account; what the circumſtances were that led to its being delivered in I cannot ſay. I do not remember the Navy Board's calling upon him for it.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Sam^l Gambier.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 10.

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements and Claims of Mr. A. Lindegren, for the

Tons. Cwt. qr. lbs.
Purchaſe of 4,156. 9. 1. 20. of Riga Rhine Hemp.

£.	s.	d.
233,456	15	4

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements and Claims of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN for
Order from Sir ANDW S. HAMOND, Bart. Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy;

No of the Bundles.	Quantity.	By what Ships Imported.	Where Delivered.	PRIME COST
	Tons. C. qrs lbs.			Albertus R. D. gr.
224	230 13 2 24	Betſey - - -	Chatham - - -	32,060 55
263	270 14 3 16	Yeldham - - -	Plymouth - - -	37,287 50
280	288 14 1 23	Ruſſian C° - -	Woolwich - - -	42,562 71
221	226 6 3 0	Ibbetſon - - -	- D° - - -	34,054 66
108½	113 15 0 25	Sappho - - -	- D° - - -	16,665 7
138	144 0 0 0	Progreſs - - -	- D° - - -	21,778 67
225	236 4 3 5	Captain Cook - -	Plymouth - - -	36,260 60
287	304 6 3 13	Freedom - - -	Chatham - - -	49,533 44
222	233 13 1 15	Anne - - -	Portſmouth - - -	38,316 48
272	289 10 3 11	Windſor - - -	- D° - - -	49,466 48
160	168 10 2 13	Lady Annabella - -	Chatham - - -	28,869 56
160	173 17 2 25	Induſtry - - -	Plymouth - - -	29,810 71
306	312 0 3 13	Thames - - -	Woolwich - - -	54,998 41
65	67 7 2 0	Brothers - - -	- D° - - -	11,582 5
48	49 3 0 7	Ceres - - -	- D° - - -	8,343 13
221	236 11 2 1	Agenoria - - -	Plymouth - - -	40,436 13
285	294 10 3 14	Northumberland -	Portſmouth - -	50,542 9
195	196 6 3 21	Lord Miltown - -	Plymouth - - -	33,781 51
304	319 19 1 18	Bleſſing - - -	Portſmouth - -	56,371 30
3,984½	4,156 9 1 20	The Exciſe is 5 s. 1 d. per A Rixdaler.		672,723 5

SHIPS NAME.	2-3rds of the Port Charges.	Sum Inſured.	Inſurance againſt Sea Riſc.	Stamp Duty on the Policies.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Betſey - - -	10 15 10	8,550 0 0	359 2 0	10 15 0
Yeldham - - -	20 6 0	10,050 0 0	527 12 6	12 12 6
Ruſſian C° - - -	14 8 0	11,300 0 0	474 12 0	14 2 6
Ibbetſon - - -	11 6 0	9,050 0 0	380 2 0	11 7 6
Sappho - - -	5 13 9	4,450 0 0	186 18 0	5 12 6
Progreſs - - -	7 4 0	5,800 0 0	243 12 0	7 5 0
Captain Cook - -	17 14 0	9,750 0 0	511 17 6	12 5 0
Freedom - - -	15 4 0	13,150 0 0	552 6 0	16 10 0
Anne - - -	11 13 0	10,250 0 0	484 6 3	12 17 6
Windſor - - -	14 9 0	13,200 0 0	623 14 0	16 10 0
Lady Annabella - -	8 8 6	7,650 0 0	321 6 0	9 12 6
Induſtry - - -	8 14 0	8,000 0 0	420 0 0	10 0 0
Thames - - -	15 12 0	14,600 0 0	613 4 0	18 5 0
Brothers - - -	3 7 6	3,100 0 0	130 4 0	3 17 6
Ceres - - - -	2 9 0	2,250 0 0	94 10 0	2 17 6
Agenoria - - -	11 16 6	10,850 0 0	569 12 6	13 12 6
Northumberland - -	11 0 11	13,500 0 0	637 17 6	16 17 6
Lord Miltown - -	9 16 0	9,000 0 0	472 10 0	11 5 0
Bleſſing - - -	15 19 8	15,150 0 0	715 16 9	19 0 0
TOTALS - -	215 17 8	179,650 0 0	8,319 3 0	225 5 0

hine Hemp, by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, purſuant to an e 9th January 1795; in conſequence of Directions given to him for that purpoſe.

at RIGA. Sterling. £. s. d.	Freight of the ſaid Hemp to H. M.'s Dock Yards. £. s. d.	King's Duty and Fees of Entry. £. s. d.	Charges of Delivery, and £. s. d.	Charter-Parties. s.
8,148 15 2	922 14 10	844 1 5	37 8 6	12
9,477 5 4	1,353 14 6	993 15 11	23 3 3	12
10,818 1 4	1,154 17 9	1,061 9 0	31 1 4	—
8,655 13 0	505 7 0	832 14 6	29 19 4	—
4,235 14 0	455 0 10	419 19 0	16 15 3	—
5,535 8 11	576 0 0	529 17 0	18 2 6	—
9,216 5 6	1,181 4 0	867 2 7	22 9 7	12
12,589 15 7	1,217 7 0	1,113 9 6	38 1 6	12
9,738 16 1	1,051 10 2	857 19 0	8 11 5	12
12,572 15 2	1,302 18 10	1,062 15 11	10 1 6	12
7,337 14 5	674 3 0	617 6 3	22 1 6	12
7,576 18 8	869 8 6	638 11 10	18 11 0	12
13,978 15 9	1,248 3 6	1,147 0 0	36 19 0	—
2,943 15 5	269 10 0	250 19 0	8 3 10	—
2,120 11 0	196 12 0	183 1 0	5 19 2	—
10,277 10 4	1,182 17 6	868 11 9	21 15 11	12
12,846 2 2	1,325 9 10	1,077 10 7	11 7 8	12
8,586 3 4	981 14 8	720 14 8	19 18 9	12
14,327 14 5	1,439 17 4	1,175 11 2	12 5 0	12
170,983 15 7	18,308 11 3	15,262 10 1	392 16 0	£. 7. 4 s. 0 d.

Demurrage. £. s. d.	Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son, their Commiſſion, at 2½ per-cent. £. s. d.	Mr. A. Lindegren, his Commiſſion, at 5-per-cent. upon the firſt Coſt. £. s. d.
- - -	258 7 0	407 8 9
- - -	310 4 6	473 17 3
- - -	339 4 2	540 18 1
- - -	270 13 2	432 15 8
- - -	133 2 9	211 15 9
- - -	172 18 7	276 15 5
- - -	295 14 9	460 16 3
- - -	388 11 7	629 9 9
- - -	304 3 2	486 18 9
- - -	390 1 11	628 12 9
- - -	224 15 7	366 17 9
- - -	238 11 5	378 16 11
- - -	426 9 0	698 18 10
- - -	90 4 11	147 3 9
- - -	65 3 0	106 0 7
- - -	323 13 3	513 17 6
- - -	398 3 5	642 6 1
- - -	270 1 4	429 6 2
50 0 0	443 18 5	716 7 9
50 0 0	5,344 2 6	8,549 3 9

Brokerage of Bills, and Poſtage of Letters.

	£. s. d.
By Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. - -	268 18 11
By Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son -	19 9 5
	288 8 4

Alſo, for ſo much paid by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. as Earneſts to ſeveral Contractors for Hemp, with Mr. And^w Lindegren (in part payment of the ſame, and in order to enable them to bring their Hemp more ſpeedily to market) but who failed, and could not fulfil their engagements.

Alb. R. gr. s. d.	£. s. d.
21,678. 11. a. 5. 1. each - -	5,509 18 2

TOTALS:

	£.	s.	d.
Prime Coſt	170,983	15	7
Freight	18,308	11	3
King's Duty and Fees of Entry	15,262	10	1
Charges of Delivery and Charter-Parties, 2-3ds Port Charges, &c.	615	17	8
Inſurance	8,319	3	0
Duty on Policies	225	5	0
Demurrage	50	0	0
Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Sons Commiſſion	5,344	2	6
Mr. Andw Lindegren's Commiſſion	8,549	3	9
Brokerage of Bills of Exchange, and Poſtage	288	8	4
Loſs by Failure of Contractors	5,509	18	2
£.	233,456	15	4

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements and Claims of Mr. A. LINDEGREN, for Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 2,602. 18. 3. 15. of Riga Rhine, and Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 301. 17. 0. 3. of Outſhott Hemp, by him purchaſed of the Agents to the French Government at Riga, at an advanced Price, in order to prevent the Enemy receiving any Supplies of that Article.

£. 177,747. 9 s. 7 d.

ABSTRACT alſo of the C[illegible] and Charges of Tons. Cwt. qrs. 92. 11. 3. Outſhott Hemp, ſhipped on board the London, Jobſon Maſter; ſuppoſed to be taken by a Dutch Privateer.

£. 6,373. 2 s. 6 d.

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements and Claims of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN Meſſrs. MILN and HALLIDAY and others, Agents to the French Governany Supplies of that Article, and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, purſuant dated the 9th January 1795, in conſequence of

No of the Bundles.		QUANTITY.								By what Ships Imported.	Where Delivered.
Riga.	Outſhott.	Riga.				Outſhott.					
		Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.		
259	- -	275	7	0	7	-	-		-	Yarico - - -	Plymouth - -
200	- -	210	10	1	15	-	-		-	Anne - - -	- D° - - -
261	- -	267	17	1	3	-	-		-	Prince William -	Portſmouth - -
82	- -	87	11	1	16	-	-		-	Progreſs - - -	Woolwich - -
343	- -	330	18	1	14	-	-		-	Elliſon - - -	- D° - - -
133	58	130	9	2	0	46	2	3	26	Nelly - - -	- D° - - -
280	- -	292	8	0	0	-	-		-	Trial - - - -	Plymouth - -
156	84	162	6	1	19	64	9	3	14	Two Brothers -	- D° - - -
197	- -	197	18	3	27	-	-		-	Noble - - -	Woolwich - -
- - -	100	-	-		-	76	9	0	27	Suſſex - - -	- D° - - -
264	- -	260	12	1	11	-	-		-	Dolphin - - -	- D° - - -
275	- -	281	19	0	15	-	-		-	Glouceſter - -	Plymouth - -
- - -	110	-	-		-	83	15	2	0	Ruſſia Co' - -	Woolwich - -
83	38	85	0	0	0	28	16	1	20	Beaver - - -	- D° - - -
20	4	20	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	Sappho - - -	- D° - - -
2,553	394	2,602	18	3	15	301	17	0	3	- - -	- - -

SHIPS NAMES.	King's Duty, and Fees of Entry.	Charges of Delivery.	2-3d of the Port Charges.	Sum Inſured.	Inſurance againſt Sea Riſk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yarico - - -	1,010 14 4	24 8 3	13 15 0	12,200 0 0	640 10 0
Anne - - - -	772 17 7	20 0 10	10 10 6	9,400 0 0	493 10 0
Prince William -	983 8 10	9 6 10	13 7 0	12,000 0 0	567 0 0
Progreſs - - -	322 1 0	11 3 0	4 7 0	3,850 0 0	161 14 0
Elliſon - - - -	1,216 4 0	38 15 0	16 10 6	14,700 0 0	617 8 0
Nelly - - - -	646 15 6	8 9 8	8 16 6	9,000 0 0	472 10 0
Trial - - - -	1,072 19 10	24 14 7	14 12 0	14,550 0 0	763 17 6
Two Brothers -	831 18 6	21 16 8	11 7 0	11,200 0 0	705 12 0
Noble - - - -	728 12 6	23 16 0	9 18 0	11,000 0 0	577 10 0
Suſſex - - - -	282 6 6	8 11 6	3 16 6	3,500 0 0	220 10 0
Dolphin - - -	956 6 6	12 12 4	13 0 8	15,300 0 0	1,124 11 0
Glouceſter - -	1,034 18 2	23 18 2	14 1 0	18 300 0 0	1,537 4 0
Ruſſia Co' - - -	309 18 0	9 5 0	4 3 9	4,000 0 0	294 0 0
Beaver - - - -	416 16 0	5 7 3	5 13 9	7,150 0 0	525 10 6
Sappho - - -	81 6 10	1 2 6	1 2 0	1,500 0 0	183 0 0
	10,667 4 1	243 7 7	145 1 2	147,650 0 0	8,890 7 0

r a Quantity of Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, by him purchaſed of ent at Riga, at an advanced Price, in order to prevent the Enemy receiving an Order from Sir ANDW S. HAMOND, Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy; irections given to him for that purpoſe.

PRIME COST.				At 5/2½ per Al. R. Sterling.	Freight of the ſaid Hemp.	Charter-Parties.
Riga.		Outſhott.				
Alb. R.	gro.	Alb. R.	gro.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s.
44,296	6	- -	-	11,489 5 11	1,376 15 6	12
34,125	0	- -	-	8,851 3 5	1,052 11 10	12
43,802	76	- -	-	11,361 7 9	1,205 7 9	12
14,105	63	- -	-	3,658 13 9	350 5 3	—
53,916	37	- -	-	13,984 11 8	1,240 18 6	—
25,059	69	7,577	54	8,465 7 3	521 18 0 195 17 6	—
52,979	2	- -	-	13,741 8 8	1,388 18 0	12
29,421	66	10,873	46	10,451 12 5	811 12 0 336 2 0	12
39,904	64	- -	-	10,350 6 2	742 6 3	12
- -	-	12,633	43	3,276 16 6	321 2 6	—
54,316	15	- -	-	14,088 5 3	1,042 9 4	—
64,259	69	- -	-	16,667 8 0	1,409 15 0	12
- -	-	14,201	68	3,683 12 1	356 0 10	—
19,940	11	5,467	57	6,590 3 3	340 0 0 122 9 9	—
4,580	13	510	40	1,320 7 10	93 0 7	—
480,708	11	51,264	63	137,980 9 11	12 907 10 7	£. 4. 4 s. 0 d

Stamp Duty on Policies.	Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Commiſſion, at 1½ per-Cent.	Mr. A. Lindegren, his Commiſſion, at 2½ per-Cent.	Demurrage.	Brokerage of Bills, and Poſtage of Letters.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	
15 5 0	218 11 4	287 4 8	—	
11 15 0	168 3 11	221 5 7	—	
15 0 0	212 6 8	284 0 8	—	
4 17 6	67 13 11	91 9 4	—	£. s. d.
18 7 6	257 11 10	349 12 4	40	By Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. 462 16 6
11 5 0	154 19 3	211 12 8	—	By Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son 12 2 5
18 5 0	255 7 7	343 10 9	—	474 18 11
14 0 0	197 15 5	261 5 9	—	
13 15 0	186 14 1	258 15 2	—	
4 7 6	61 15 3	81 18 5	—	
19 2 6	259 7 5	352 4 1	35	
22 17 6	310 13 3	416 13 9	—	
5 0 0	69 18 7	92 1 9	—	
9 0 0	120 4 6	164 15 1	—	
1 17 6	25 6 4	33 0 2	—	
184 15 0	2,566 9 4	3,449 10 2	75	

	£.	s.	d.
Alſo for Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion, at 2½-per-cent. upon 114,000 Alb. Rd. which, at the exchange of 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ¼ each, makes £.29,568. 15 *s.* being in payment of the remainder of a quantity of Hemp, purchaſed through Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, Agents to the French Government, the Contractors for which failed, and could not deliver - - - -	739	4	4
From which deduct what was recovered from the ſaid Contractors who failed, as compenſation for their non-delivery 2,200 Alb. Rd. at 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ¼ each - - - - -	570	12	6
There remains - - -	158	11	10
Prime coſt - - - - - - - - -	137,980	9	11
Freight - - - - - - - - -	13,907	10	7
King's Duty, and Fees of Entry - - - - -	10,667	4	1
Charges of Delivery and Charter-Parties, 2-3ds of the Port Charges, &c. - - - - - - -	392	12	9
Inſurance - - - - - - - - -	8,890	7	0
Duty on Policies - - - - - - - -	184	15	0
Demurrage - - - - - - - - -	75	0	0
Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Commiſſion -	2,566	9	4
Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Commiſſion - - - -	3,449	10	2
Brokerage of Bills, and Poſtage of Letters - - -	474	18	11
	177,747	9	7

ABSTRACT of Mr. Lindegren's Diſburſements for the purchaſe of 149 Bundles of Outſhott Hemp, containing Tons. C. qrs. lb. 92. 11. 3. 0. ſhipped on board the London, Jobſon Maſter, ſuppoſed to have been taken by a Dutch Privateer, but no authentic Advice yet received of its capture:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Al. R. gro.						
20,681. 10. at 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ¼ each, makes ſterling -	5,364	3	4			
Inſurance againſt Sea-riſk made on the ſaid Hemp, to the amount of £.6,150. at 12 gs. per-cent.	774	18	0			
Duty on the Sum inſured - - - -	7	15	0			
	6,146	16	4			
Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton's Commiſſion on the above Sum of £.6,146. 16. 4. at 1½-per-cent.	92	4	1			
Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Commiſſion, at 2½-per-cent. on £.5,364. 3. 4. coſt of the ſaid Hemp	134	2	1			
				6,373	2	6
			£.	184,120	12	1

STATE of the Account of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, his Diſburſements for th Coſt and Charges of Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, bought by him on Com miſſion for His Majeſty's Service, purſuant to Order from Sir A. S. Hamond Baronet, Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy; dated the 9th January 1795.

THE Board do not think Mr. Lindegren entitled to Commiſſion upon the £. 29,568. 1 charged in this Account, amounting to £. 739. 4. 4. as no Goods were provided; and direct, tha the £. 570. 12. 6. the amount received by Mr. Lindegren, in compenſation for the non-delivery o the Goods bargained for, be brought to the Credit of their Account with Mr. Lindegren, allow ing him Commiſſion on the ſaid £. 570. 12. 6.—Then let this Account paſs.

A. S. H. *C. H.* *J. H.* *W. R.* *G. M.* *G. R.* *W. P.*

This Account paſſed the 4th May 1796.

STATE of the Diſburſements and Claims of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Rhine and from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy; dated

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.			AMOUNT.		
At RIGA:					
Prime Coſt of 3,984½ bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp, containing Tons. 4,156. C. 9. qrs. 1. lbs. 20.					
amounting, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at, to - A.R.d 672,723. grs. 5.					
Which ſum of A.R.d 672,723. 5. being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, on the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London, at the rate of 5s. 1d. per Albertus Rix Daler, amounts to the ſum of - - - - - - - - - -			£.	s.	d.
			170,983	15	7
In ENGLAND:					
Freight of the ſaid Tons. 4,156. C. 9. qr. 1. lbs. 20. of Riga Rhine Hemp to His Majeſty's Yards at Woolwich, Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, at a medium of £.4. 10. per ton - - -	£. 18,308	s. 11	d. 3		
The King's Duty on the ſaid Hemp, together with the expence of Fees of Entry - - - - - - - - -	15,262	10	1		
Charges of Delivery and Charter Parties ½d Port Charges, &c. -	615	17	8		
Inſurance againſt Sea riſk made on the ſaid Hemp, to the amount of £.179,650. at the rate of 4 Guis to Woolwich and Chatham, 4½ Guineas to Portſmouth, and 5 Guis to Plymouth - -	8,319	3	—		
Stamp Duty paid on the Policies - - - - -	225	5	—		
For 10 days Demurrage of the Ship Bleſſing, detained at Portſmouth -	50	—	—	42,781	7 —
				213,765	2 7
To Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their commiſſion for tranſacting all buſineſs relative to the Hemp in England at 2½-per-cent. on the above ſum of £.213,765. 2. 7. - - - - - - - - - - -				5,344	2 6
Alſo for their Diſburſements for poſtage of Letters, &c. - - - -				19	9 5
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for his commiſſion at five-per-cent. on £.170,983. 15. 7. the coſt of the Hemp at Riga - - - - - - - - -				8,549	3 9
Carried over - - - £.				227,677	18 3

Outſhott Hemp by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, purſuant to an Order the 9th January 1795, in conſequence of Directions given to him for that purpoſe.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular Quantities, Rates, and Value of the Hemp laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral Charges attending the ſame.

The Payments for this Hemp, and the Charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at Riga by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. at Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son of London, (whom Mr. Lindegren was authorized to appoint to act as his Agents in England); and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral Parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren, and in which the ſeveral Exchanges appear, and Five Shillings and one Penny per Albertus Rixdaler is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yards where this Hemp was delivered acknowledge the Receipt of the following Quantities; *viz.*

	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Woolwich - - - -	1,204	9	0	25
Chatham - - -	703	11	0	22
Portſmouth - - -	1,137	14	2	2
Plymouth - - -	1,113	15	3	12
	4,159	10	3	5

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the reſpective Ships which brought over this Hemp, the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe here charged.

This Duty is levied according to Act of Parliament, and particular accounts of the Expences of the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship, and on each article, and appear to be in their nature and amount to what have been uſual on the like occaſions.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged correſponds therewith.

This Duty is paid purſuant to an Act of Parliament.

By the agreement made in the Charter Party for the Freight of Hemp by this Ship, twenty days were to be allowed for unloading the Cargo, and in caſe of any Demurrage, £. 5 per day was agreed to be paid for every day over and above the twenty days the Ship might be detained. The Portſmouth Officers acknowledge to have detained this Ship thirty days, occaſioned by there being four Ships in the Harbour, and entitled to a preference in the delivery of their Cargoes.

An Agreement between Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son and Mr. A. Lindegren (to which Sir A. S. Hamond is the witneſs) dated the 27th February 1795, is produced, by which it appears they are to be allowed a commiſſion of 2½-per-cent. upon all the Monies which they ſhall diſburſe, and for their care and trouble in tranſacting all buſineſs relative to this Hemp in England. The Board, in their letter to Mr. Lindegren of the 12th June 1795, acquaint him they will allow of this Commiſſion.

This Charge is tranſcribed from their Account Current.

Sir And^w S. Hamond, in his letter to Mr. And^w Lindegren, dated the 9th of January 1795, authorizing him to proceed to Riga to purchaſe this Hemp, acquaints him he is to be allowed a Commiſſion of 5-per-cent. upon all the purchaſes he ſhall make. The Board, in their Letter to him of the 12th of June 1795, agree to allow him this commiſſion of 5-per-cent.

State of the Disbursements and Claims of Mr. Andrew Lindegren,

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.	AMOUNT. £.	s.	d.
Brought over - - -	227,677	18	3
Also for so much paid by Messrs. Thorley, Morison and Co. as earnest to several Contractors for Hemp with Mr. And[w] Lindegren (in part payment of the same, and in order to enable them to bring their Hemp more speedily to Riga) but who failed, and could not fulfil their engagements, Ard. 21,678. g. 11. at s. 5. d. 1. each -	5,509	18	2
More, charged in their account for Brokerage of Bills and Postage - - -	268	18	11
Carried forward - -	233,456	15	4
At St. PETERSBURGH:			
Prime Cost of 105 bundles of clean Peterburgh Hemp, containing Tons. 97. C. 4. shipped on board a Vessel there for Portsmouth, without being tight screwed, in order to determine the best mode of stowage of Hemp to avoid its heating during the Voyage, amounting, according to the rates it was bought, to Roub. 24,688. cop. 85. which sum of Roubles. 24,688. cop. 85. being drawn for by Messrs. Thornton, Cayley, and Ritter, Merchants at St. Petersburgh, on the House of Messrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and satisfied to them by Bills upon Messrs. G. Thornton and Son in London, at the rate nearly of 30 3/8 d. per Rouble, amounts to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,185	7	9
In ENGLAND:			
Sundry charges thereon; viz. Sound Dues, Insurance against Sea risk, King's Duty and Fees of Entry, Charges of delivery at Portsmouth, Freight 2/3[d] Port Charges, also the expence of a Policy of Insurance, and a Charter Party - -	1,383	2	10
	4,568	10	7

Mem[d]. 5 May 1796.

~~Upon the suggestion of Captain Hope, the Deputy Comptroller~~, the Board directed that 2½-per-cent. only to Mr. Lindegren, and 1½ per cent. to Messrs. Thornton, be allowed for commission on this transaction. See the reason in annexed Papers.

To Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, commission at ~~2½~~ 1½-per-cent. on the above sum of £. 4,568. 10 s. 7 d. - - - - - - - - - -	~~114~~ 68	~~4~~ 10	~~3~~ 6
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for his commission at 5-per-cent. on £. 3,185. 7 s. 9 d. cost of the said Hemp at St. Petersburgh - - - - - - - -	~~159~~ 79	~~5~~ 12	~~4~~ 3
	4,716	13	6

for Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, &c.—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Accounts Current between the ſeveral Parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, as Vouchers of this Sum, being the whole that could not be recovered from thoſe Contractors for Hemp with him, who failed; and alſo ſays, that if depoſits had not been made to the Contractors to enable them to bring their Hemp more ſpeedily to Riga, in order for its being ſhipped for England, it would have been utterly impoſſible for any ſupplies being received here. Mr. Lindegren in his Inſtruction is deſired to uſe his beſt endeavours to prevent any ſupply of Riga Hemp from going to France.

This article is tranſcribed from Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Account, and appears to be charged to, and drawn for upon them by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoice ſigned by Meſſrs. Thornton, Cayley, and Ritter, at St. Petersburgh, in which is enumerated the particular quantities, rate, and value of the Hemp laden on board this Ship, together with all the charges attending the ſame. The payment for this Hemp, and the charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at St. Peterſburgh by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thornton, Cayley and Ritter, upon the Houſe of Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son in London; and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren.

The ſeveral Exchanges appear in the Accounts Current, and 30*d.* $\frac{3}{8}$ per Rouble is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Duties are according to Acts of Parliament; the Policy of Inſurance and Charter Party are produced, and the ſeveral expences attending the Entry, Delivery, Port Charges, &c. appear to be in their nature and amount to what have been uſual on the like occaſions.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth, where this Hemp was delivered, acknowledge the receipt of — — —

Tons.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
93	15	2	18	good
3	15	3	15	damaged by the wet.
97	11	2	5	

They ſtate that the Hemp having been on board ſixteen weeks, and in very tempeſtuous weather, ſeveral of the bundles were damaged from the ſea the Ship took in on her paſſage; that it was of a good quality, came to them in a very cool ſtate, and the only difference between the ſtowage of this and other Hemp Ships is, that this was leſs ſcrewed in the ſtowing than others generally are; and are of opinion that if Hemp is new when ſhipped, and the natural juices not ſufficiently evaporated before it is packed, it is apt to heat in the Ship, and the more ſo from being ſcrewed ſo much as it uſually is on board; that the leſs new Hemp is ſcrewed on board the Ship, the more conducive it is to the preſervation of its ſtrength, as it will not after it is much heated recover its original ſtrength when it becomes cool.

Charged by them in their Account Current with Mr. Lindegren, and which is to be allowed them according to their agreement with him, dated the 27th February 1795.

This charge is made conformable to his Inſtructions from Sir A. S. Hamond, ſignified in his Letter of the 9th January 1795.

State of the Diſburſements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren,

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.		AMOUNT.
At RIGA:		
Prime coſt of a quantity of Hemp, as under-mentioned, bought of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday and others, Agents to the French Government, at an advanced price, in order to prevent the Enemy receiving any ſupplies of that article; viz.		
2,553 Bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp, containing - - -	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 2,602 18 3 15	
amounting, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at, to -	ARd. qr. 480,708 11	
394 Bundles of Outſhott Hemp, containing	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 301. 17. 0. 3.	
amounting, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at, to -	51,264 68	
In all,	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 2,904. 15. 3. 18. of Hemp, total coſt of the ſame -	531,972 79
which ſum of	ARd. gr. 531,972. 79. being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, at Riga, on the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, in London, at the rate of 5*s.* 2¼*d.* per Albertus Rix-daler, amounts to the ſum of - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 137,980 9 11
In ENGLAND:		
Freight of the ſaid Hemp to His Majeſty's Yards at Woolwich, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, and to Brown's Quay, at a medium of £. 4. 5*s.* per ton. - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 12,907 10 7	
The King's Duty on the ſaid Hemp, together with the expence of Fees of Entry, &c. - - - - - - -	10,667 4 1	
Charges of Delivery and Charter Parties 2/3ds Port Charges, &c. -	392 12 9	
Inſurance againſt Sea riſk made on the ſaid Hemp to the amount of £. 147,650. at a medium of 6 Guineas per cent. - -	8,890 7 0	
Stamp Duty paid on the Policies - - - - - -	184 15 0	
For 8 days Demurrage of the Ship Elliſon, and 7 days Demurrage of the Ship Dolphin, detained at Woolwich, at £. 5. each per day	75 0 0	
		33,117 9 5
Carried forward - -	£.	171,097 19 4

for Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, &c.—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren in his Inſtructions was deſired to uſe his beſt endeavours to prevent any ſupplies of Riga Hemp from going to France; and if it could not be procured from the ſuperiority of the credit of this country or by any other means that might occur upon the ſpot, he was at liberty to give an advance upon the price which the enemy might have agreed for.

He produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday and Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular quantities, rates, and value of the Hemp laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral charges attending the ſame.

The payments, for this Hemp, and the charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at Riga, by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by draft upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London; and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren.

The ſeveral Exchanges appear in the reſpective Accounts Current, and 5*s.* 2*d.* ¼ per Albertus Rixdaler, is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yards where this Hemp was delivered acknowledge the Receipt of the following Quantities; viz.

	RIGA HEMP.				OUTSHOTT HEMP.				TOTAL.			
	Tons	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Woolwich - -	1,115	5	0	14	233	12	2	7	1,348	17	2	21
Portſmouth - -	267	17	1	3	-	-	-	-	267	17	1	3
Plymouth - - -	1,222	6	2	4	64	11	3	6	1,286	18	1	10
TOTAL - -	2,605	8	3	21	298	4	1	13	2,903	13	1	6

Part of the above Hemp was delivered at Brown's Quay, and received by Woolwich Officers. Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the reſpective Ships which brought over this Hemp, the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe here charged.

This Duty is levied according to Act of Parliament, and particular Accounts of the Expences attending the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship and on each article, and appear to be in their nature and amount to what have been uſual on the like occaſions.

The Polices of the Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged correſponds therewith.

This is paid purſuant to an Act of Parliament.

By the agreement made in the Charter Parties for the freight of Hemp by theſe Ships, ſixteen days were to be allowed for unloading each of their cargoes, and in caſe of any Demurrage, £. 5 per day was agreed to be paid for every day over and above the 16 days each Ship might be detained. The Woolwich Officers acknowledged to have detained the Elliſon 25 days, and the Dolphin 24 days, which length of time was occaſioned by waiting for their turn, and alſo owing to rainy weather.

State of the Disbursements and Claims of Mr. Andrew Lindegren,

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.		AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		171,097 19 4
To Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their commission for transacting all business relative to the Hemp in England, at 1½-per-cent. on the above sum of £.171,097. 19s. 4d. - - - - - - - - - - -		2,566 9 4
Postage of Letters, paid by Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son - - - - -		12 2 5
Also for what is charged in the Account of Messrs. Thorley, Morison, and Co. for Brokerage of Bills and Postage of Letters - - - - - -		462 16 6
To Mr. And[r] Lindegren, for his commission at 2½-per-cent. on £.137,980. 9. 11. cost of the said Hemp at Riga - - - - - - - - - -		3,449 10 2
Also, for his commission at 2½-per-cent. upon 114,000 Alb. Rixdalers, which, at the Exchange of 5s. 2¾d. each, makes £.29,568. 15s. being in payment of the remainder of a quantity of Hemp purchased through Messrs. Miln and Halliday, Agents to the French Government, the Contractors for which failed, and could not deliver - - - - - - - - £.739 4 4	Disallowed. See Board's Order on the front of this state.	
From which must be deducted what was recovered from the said Contractors who failed, as compensation for their non-delivery, 2,200. a. 5/2¾ ea. - - - Al. R[d] 570 12 6	Abated at the end of this state.	
There remains - - - -		158 11 10
Carried forward - - -		177,588 17 9 177,747 9 7
At RIGA:		
Cost of 149 bundles of Outshott Hemp, containing Tons. Cwt. qrs. 92. 11. 3. shipped on board the London, Jobson, Master, supposed to have been taken by a Dutch Privateer, but no authentic advice yet received of its capture; and amounting, according to the several rates it was bought at, to Al. R[d] gr. 20,681. 10. which being drawn for by Messrs. Thorley, Morison, and Co. Agents to Mr. A. Lindegren at Riga, and satisfied to them by Drafts upon Messrs. Thornton and Son, in London, at the exchange of 5s. 2¾d. per Alb. Rixdaler, amounts to the sum of - -		5,364 3 4
In ENGLAND:		
Insurance against Sea-risk, made on the said Hemp, to the amount of £.6,150, at 12 Guineas per-cent. - - - - - - 774 18 —		
The Stamp Duty on the Policy - - - - - - 7 15 —		782 13 0
Carried over - - - £.		6,146 16 4

for Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, &c.—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

This Commiſſion is charged in their Account Current, and is to be allowed them purſuant to the Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795 to Mr. Lindegren.

This Charge is taken from their Account Current.

Theſe articles are charged likewiſe in their Account Current, and appear to be drawn for upon them by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co.

The Board, in their letter to Mr. Lindegren of the 12th June 1795, allow him a commiſſion of $2\frac{1}{2}$-per-cent. upon this quantity of Hemp purchaſed from the French Agents.

This commiſſion is charged in Mr. Lindegren's Account; and it appears by the Accounts Current of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. of Riga, which are produced, that this ſum of 114,000 Alb^{t} R. D. was paid to ſeveral Contractors for Hemp with Mr. Lindegren (who afterwards became Bankrupts) to enable them to bring their Hemp as early as poſſible to Riga, in order for its being ſhipped for England.

The Accounts likewiſe of the ſeveral Dividends received on theſe Bankrupts Eſtates are produced, and the Sum here given credit for by Mr. Lindegren is found to agree thereto.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoice, ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, which agrees herewith, and the payment for this Hemp was made by Bills drawn in the ſame manner as before-mentioned.

The Policy of the Inſurance is produced and agrees herewith, but the Sum inſured cannot as yet be recovered from the Underwriters, as no poſitive proof of the capture of the Veſſel is to be procured; as ſoon as it is known for certain, and the Sum inſured received by Mr. Lindegren, it is propoſed to abate it from his Account, which he will have to paſs for the purchaſe of Maſts at St. Peterſburgh and Riga.

State of the Disbursements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren,

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.	AMOUNT. £.	s.	d.
Brought over - - - £.	6,146	16	4
To Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son for their commission at 1½ per-cent. on the above sum of £. 6,146. 16. 4.	92	4	1
To Mr. And[w] Lindegren for his commission at 2½-per-cent. on 5,364. 3. 4. cost of the said Hemp at Riga	134	2	1
Cost of the Outshott Hemp supposed to be taken	6,373	2	6
Tons. C. qr. lbs. Cost of 4,156. 9. 1. 20. of Riga Hemp	233,456	15	4
— 97. 4. 0. 0. of Petersburgh Hemp	4,842	0	2
— 2,904. 15. 3. 18. of Riga and Outshott Hemp	177,747	9	7
	422,419	7	7

To which must be added the Discount and other Charges incurred on the Sale of the Navy Bills issued to him by way of Impress, towards paying for this Hemp; viz.

		£.	s.	d.
Disc[t] on	60,000 at 1⅞ per-cent.	1,125	0	0
	120,000 2	2,400	0	0
	60,000 2¼	1,350	0	0
	40,000 2⅜	950	0	0
	10,000 2⅝	262	10	0
	2,000 2¾	55	0	0
	51,000 2⅞	1,466	5	0
	11,000 3	330	0	0
	31,000 3⅛	968	15	0
	3,000 3⅜	101	5	0
	7,000 3½	245	0	0
	22,000 3¾	825	0	0
	51,000 4	2,040	0	0
	5,000 4⅜	218	15	0
	10,000 4½	450	0	0
	18,000 4⅝	832	10	0
	64,000 5	3,200	0	0
	20,000 5¼	1,050	0	0
	585,000	17,870	0	0
Brokerage on £. 585,000. at ⅛-per-cent.		731	5	0
585 Assignments at 7/6 each		219	7	6
		18,820	12	6
Whence abating the Amount of Interest on the several Navy Bills, which was incurred before their Sale, and for which credit is given Mr. Lindegren in Messrs. Thornton's Account		465	12	10
		18,354	19	8
		440,774	7	3
Carried over - - - £.		440,490	9	0

for Riga Rhine and Outſhott Hemp, &c.—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Theſe commiſſions are allowed to be charged, purſuant to the Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795, to Mr. Lindegren.

A particular Account is produced, under the hands of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, of the ſale of theſe Navy Bills, in which Account is ſpecified the Diſcount they were reſpectively ſold at, as here expreſt.

This Sum is tranſcribed from Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Account Current.

State of the Disbursements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS and CLAIMS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.
Brought over, being the Total Cost and Charges of the said Hemp - - -	~~440,649 0 10~~
Amount of the several Imprests granted to Mr. Andrew Lindegren - - -	585,000 0 0
Balance remaining in his hands - - -	~~144,350 19 2~~

(for which he is to deliver in Accounts of the Expenditure incurred in the purchase of Masts) supposing the whole of this Account is allowed of.

Let the whole of the aforegoing Account be allowed of, and let a Bill be made out to Mr. Andrew Lindegren to clear his Imprest to the Amount of four hundred forty thousand six hundred forty-nine Pounds and Ten Pence.

~~*A. S. H.*~~ ~~*G. M.*~~

	£. s. d.
Total Amount of the aforegoing Account, after the alterations in Red - - -	440,490 9 0
Abate what was recovered by Mr. A. Lindegren for the non-delivery of a quantity of Hemp bargained for through Messrs. Miln and Halliday, Agents to the French Government, the Contractors for which failed, and could not fulfil their engagements, £. 570. 12. 6. reduced by an allowance of £. 14. 5. 3. for Mr. Lindegren's commission thereon, at 2½-per-cent. to - - - - - -	556 7 3
See Board's Order on front hereof	
Remains - - - -	439,934 1 9

N° 11.

Official ABSTRACT and STATEMENT of Mr. LINDEGREN's Accounts for the Purchaſe of Hemp in 1796.

ABSTRACT of the Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN for

Nos of the Bundles.	Quantity.	By what Ship imported.	Where delivered.	Prime Cost
	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb.			Albertus R. D. gr.
153	163 5 3 6	Hinde - - -	Chatham - -	27,156 60
186	196 4 3 12	Marina - - -	- Do - - -	32,650 28
280	303 5 2 25	Adelphi. K. - -	Plymouth - -	49,889 59
219	232 2 1 7	Adelphi. H. - -	- Do - - -	38,131 17
281	291 19 1 7	Trial - - - -	Portsmouth - -	49,059 36
213	232 14 3 4	Nymph - - -	- Do - - -	38,723 53
111	117 19 1 4	Aid - - - -	Woolwich - -	19,721 67
84	90 18 3 18	Russia Coy - -	- Do - - -	14,951 63
272	286 9 2 7	Fairfield - - - -	Chatham - - -	48,054 1
76	57 10 2 20	Mary - - - -	- Do - - -	9,645 70
246	260 3 3 27	Pce William - -	Portsmouth - -	43,647 41
236	233 0 0 27	Charlotte - - -	- Do - - -	38,995 66
2,357	2,465 15 1 24	The Excise is 60d. 11/16 per A. Rixdaler.		410,628 1

SHIPS NAMES.	2-3rds of the Port Charges.	Sums Insured.	Insurance against Sea Risk and Duty on Policies.	Total Charge on each Ship's Cargo.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hinde - - -	8 3 0	7,300 0 0	469 0 6	8,602 1 5
Marina - - -	9 16 0	8,850 0 0	568 13 6	10,346 6 9
Adelphi K. - -	15 3 3	13,700 0 0	1,096 0 0	16,368 10 11
Adelphi H. - -	11 12 1	11,100 0 0	946 5 6	12,623 14 4
Trial - - -	10 19 0	13,300 0 0	924 7 0	15,723 3 10
Nymph - - -	11 12 0	10,500 0 0	729 15 0	12,520 10 8
Aid - - -	5 18 0	5,500 0 0	353 7 6	6,297 6 9
Russia Coy - -	4 10 6	4,050 0 0	260 5 6	4,779 8 0
Fairfield - -	14 6 0	13,800 0 0	886 13 0	15,362 18 0
Mary - - -	2 17 6	2,600 0 0	227 19 0	3,136 12 9
Prince William -	13 0 0	13,000 0 0	1,176 10 0	14,450 12 9
Charlotte - -	11 13 0	11,600 0 0	1,171 12 0	13,033 17 1
	119 10 4	115,300 0 0	8,810 8 6	133,245 3 3

ABSTRACT of the Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for for England; which were wrecked

No of Bundles.	SHIPS NAMES.	Prime Cost at Riga.		Insurance against Sea Risk and Duty on Policies.	Sum Insured.
		Alb. R. D. gro.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
164	Caledonia -	29,211 58	7,369 17 6	514 0 0	8,000 0 0
333	Esther - -	59,412 4	14,989 3 4	1,364 10 0	16,400 0 0
116	St. John's -	15,934 41	4,020 2 10	568 11 0	4,600 0 0
613		104,558 23	26,379 3 8	2,447 1 0	29,000 0 0

No. 11.

Riga Rhine Hemp, by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service.

at RIGA. Sterling. £. s. d.	Freight of the ſaid Hemp to H. M. Dock Yards. £. s. d.	King's Duty and Fees of Entry. £. s. d.	Charge of Delivery, &c. £. s. d.	Charter Parties. £. s. d.
6,851 8 5	653 3 0	598 12 0	21 4 0	0 10 6
8,237 8 3	784 19 0	719 3 6	25 16 0	0 10 6
12,586 15 4	1,516 8 7	1,113 3 5	40 9 10	0 10 6
9,620 3 9	1,160 11 7	852 0 6	33 0 11	—
12,377 5 10	1,313 16 11	1,072 1 10	24 2 9	0 10 6
9,769 13 2	1,047 6 4	940 7 10	21 5 10	0 10 6
4,975 13 1	471 17 0	478 12 0	11 19 2	—
3,772 4 3	363 15 6	368 8 6	9 13 3	0 10 6
12,123 12 6	1,145 18 0	1,154 10 6	37 18 0	—
2,433 11 6	230 2 9	233 9 0	8 13 0	—
11,011 18 1	1,170 17 6	1,051 7 6	26 9 2	0 10 6
9,838 6 5	1,048 11 0	941 10 10	21 13 4	0 10 6
103,598 0 7	10,907 7 2	9,523 7 5	282 5 3	4 4 0

Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Commiſſion thereon, at 1½-per-cent. £. s. d.	Mr. Aw Lindegren Commiſſion, on Prime Coſt, at 2½-per-cent. £. s. d.	Total of the Charges. £. s. d.
129 0 7	171 5 8	8,902 7 8
155 3 11	205 18 9	10,707 9 5
245 10 7	314 13 4	16,928 14 10
189 7 1	240 10 1	13,053 11 6
235 16 11	309 8 8	16,268 9 5
187 16 2	244 4 10	12,952 11 8
94 9 2	124 7 10	6,516 3 9
71 13 10	94 6 1	4,945 7 11
230 8 10	303 1 10	15,896 8 8
47 1 0	60 16 9	3,244 10 6
216 15 0	275 6 0	14,942 13 9
195 10 1	245 19 1	13,475 6 3
1,998 13 2	2,589 18 11	137,833 15 4

GENERAL TOTALS.

		£. s. d.
Prime Coſt - - -		103,598 0 7
Freight - - - -		10,907 7 2
King's Duty - - -		9,523 7 5
Charges of Delry	282 5 3	
Charter Parties -	4 4 0	
2-3rds of the Port Charges -	119 10 4	
		405 19 7
Inſurance and Duty - -		8,810 8 6
		133,245 3 3
Meſſrs. Thornton's Commiſsn		1,998 13 2
Mr. Lindegren's - Do -		2,589 18 11
	£.	137,833 15 4

Riga Rhine Hemp, by him purchaſed and ſhipped on board Veſſels bound on their Paſſage in the Baltic.

Total Charge on each Cargo. £. s. d.	Meſſrs. Thornton and Son's Commiſſion thereon. at 1½-per-cent. £. s. d.	Mr. And. Lindegren, his Commn on prime Coſt, at 2½ per-cent. £. s. d.	Total of the Charges. £. s. d.	Shipped for
7,883 17 6	118 5 2	184 4 11	8,186 7 7	CHATHAM.
16,353 13 4	245 6 1	374 14 7	16,973 14 0	PLYMOUTH.
4,588 13 10	68 16 7	100 10 0	4,758 0 5	CHATHAM.
28,826 4 8	432 7 10	659 9 6	29,918 2 0	

	£.	s.	d.
Prime Cost - - - - - - - -	26,379	3	8
Insurance againſt Sea Risk - - - -	2,447	1	0
	28,826	4	8
Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Com^{n} - - -	432	7	10
Mr. And^{w} Lindegren's - - D^{o} - - - -	659	9	6
£.	29,918	2	0

STATE of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Rhine Hemp by him purchaſed and delivered, for His Majeſty's Service.

STATE of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
At RIGA:		
Prime Coſt of 2,357 bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp containing Tons. C. q. lbs. 2,465. 15 1. 24. amounting to, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at, Ar. Rd. g. 410,628. 1. which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, on the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfy Thornton and Son in London, at the rate of 60 d. 1/16 per Albertus Rixdaler amounts to the ſum of		103,598 — 7
In ENGLAND:		
Freight of the ſaid Tons. C. q. lbs. 2,465. 15. 1. 24. of Riga Rhine Hemp to His Majeſty's Yards, at the rate of £. 4. per ton to Woolwich and Chatham, at £. 4. 10s. per ton to Portſmouth, and £. 5. per ton to Plymouth	10,907 7 2	
The King's Duty on the ſaid Hemp, together with the expence of Fees of entry	9,523 7 5	
Charges of delivery, Charter Parties, 2-3ds. Port Charges, &c.	405 19 7	
Inſurance againſt Sea-riſk made on the ſaid Hemp, to the amount of £. 115,300, at the rate of 6 Guineas per-cent. to Woolwich and Chatham, 6½ to Portſmouth, and 8 to Plymouth, together with the Stamp Duty paid on the Policies	8,810 8 6	
		29,647 2 8
		133,245 3 3
To Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their commiſſion for tranſacting all buſineſs relative to the Hemp in England, at 1½-per-cent. on the above ſum of £. 133,245. 3s. 3d.		1,998 13 2
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren for his commiſſion at 2½ per-cent on £. 103,598. 0s. 7d. the Coſt of the Hemp at Riga		2,589 18 11
Carried forward	£.	137,833 15 4

Rhine Hemp by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular quantities, rates, and value of the Hemp laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral charges attending the ſame.

The payments for this Hemp, and the charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at Riga by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. at Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son of London (whom Mr. Lindegren was authorized to appoint to act as his Agents in England); and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren, and in which the ſeveral Exchanges appear; and 60 ⅛ per Albertus Rixdaler is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yards where this Hemp was delivered acknowledge the receipt of the following Quantities; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Woolwich	209.	10.	1.	6.	2,467.	5.	2.	6.
Chatham	703.	11.	0.	9.				
Portſmouth	1,018.	16.	0.	15.				
Plymouth	535.	8.	0.	4.				

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the reſpective Ships which brought over this Hemp, the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe here charged, together with receipts for the ſame.

This Duty is levied according to Act of Parliament, and particular Accounts of the expences of the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship and on each article, and appear to be in their nature and amount to what have been uſual on the like occaſions.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged correſponds therewith. The Stamp Duty is paid purſuant to Act of Parliament.

The Board, in their Letter to Mr. Andrew Lindegren of the 12th June 1795, acquaint him they will allow of theſe commiſſions.

State of the Diſburſements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for Riga Rhine

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
At RIGA:			
Coſt of 613 bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp ſhipped on board Veſſels bound for England which were wrecked on their paſſage in the Baltic, and amounting, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at, to A. Rd. 104,558. gr. 23. which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Agents to Mr. And^{w} Lindegren at Riga, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London, at the exchange of $60\frac{11}{20}$ d. per Albertus Rixdaler, amounts to the ſum of	£. 26,379	s. 3	d. 8
In ENGLAND:			
Inſurance againſt Sea-Riſk made on the ſaid Hemp, to the amount of £. 29,000, together with the Stamp Duty on the Policies	2,447	1	0
	28,826	4	8
To Meſſrs. Godf^{y} Thornton and Son, for their commiſſion at $1\frac{1}{2}$-per-cent. on the above ſum of £. 28,826. 4s. 8d.	432	7	10
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren for his commiſſion at $2\frac{1}{2}$-per-cent. on £. 26,379. 3s. 8d. coſt of the ſaid Hemp at Riga	659	9	6
Coſt of the Hemp loſt	29,918	2	—
D^{o} delivered into Store	137,833	15	4
TOTAL	167,751	17	4

Hemp by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices, ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, which agree herewith, and the payment for this Hemp was made by Bills drawn in the ſame manner as before-mentioned.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, and agree herewith, but the ſums inſured cannot as yet be recovered from the Underwriters for want of the neceſſary Documents to aſcertain the loſſes; as ſoon as they are adjuſted, and the ſum inſured received by Mr. Lindegren, it will be abated from the Account which he will have to paſs for the purchaſe of Maſts.

Theſe commiſſions are allowed to be charged purſuant to the Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795 to Mr. Andrew Lindegren.

Committee of Accounts, 17th June 1797.

Examined and approved the aforegoing Account:

Referred to the Board for their finally paſſing.

G. R. *W. B.* *S. G.*

17th June 1797.

Let the whole of the aforegoing Account be allowed of, and let a Bill be made out to Mr. Andrew Lindegren to clear his Impreſt, to the amount of one hundred ſixty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and four Pence.

A. S. H. *J. H.* *G. M.*

Appendix,

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN
His Majeſty's Service (ſhipped at Riga between

N° of the Bundles.	Quantity.	By what Ships Imported.	Where Delivered.	Prime Coſt
	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb.			Alb° Rix Dal° gr.
136	142 9 1 26	Anatolia - - -	Chatham - - -	28,861 23
117	124 6 0 21	Aid - - -	- D° - - -	25,109 1
265	277 1 1 1	Ruſſia Company -	- D° - - -	55,877 13
142	67 7 3 18	Pilgrim - - -	- D° - - -	13,731 43
212	222 0 0 26	Marina - - -	Portſmouth - -	44,464 25
302	312 6 3 15	Thames - - -	- D° - - -	63,221 57
167	174 2 1 27	Supply - - -	- D° - - -	35,394 3
229	192 18 1 7	Hilton - - -	- D° - - -	39,207 23
302	313 4 3 24	Hope - - -	- D° - - -	63,212 10
228	235 11 1 16	Agenoria - -	Plymouth - -	47,186 29
223	232 19 2 24	Merchant - - -	- D° - - -	46,646 40
255	267 17 0 4	James - - -	- D° - - -	53,449 15
168	179 12 2 7	Adeona - - -	- D° - - -	35,466 37
212	222 10 2 16	Caroline - - -	- D° - - -	44,233 50
144	154 8 0 11	John and Iſabella -	- D° - - -	30,858 43
3,102	3,118 17 0 19	The Exchange is 54¾d. per A.R°		6[illegible],19 12

SHIPS NAMES.	2-3rds of the Port Charges.	Sum Inſured.	Inſurance againſt Sea Riſk and Duty on the Policies.	Total Charges on each Ship's Cargo.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anatolia - - -	7 2 6	7,100 0 0	249 6 6	7,842 12 5
Aid - - - -	6 4 4	6,150 0 0	212 15 3	6,825 0 2
Ruſſia C° - - -	13 17 0	13,700 0 0	494 7 0	15,196 2 7
Pilgrim - - -	8 6 9	3,450 0 0	149 5 6	3,769 19 0
Marina - - -	11 2 0	10,700 0 0	575 2 6	12,395 3 5
Thames - - -	15 12 0	15,250 0 0	819 15 0	17,601 2 10
Supply - - -	8 14 0	8,550 0 0	459 12 6	9,852 15 8
Hilton - - -	9 13 0	9,450 0 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 8 8
Hope - - -	15 13 0	15,250 0 0	819 15 0	17,611 3 2
Agenoria - - -	11 15 6	11,450 0 0	675 12 3	13,291 3 1
Merchant - - -	11 13 0	11,300 0 0	666 14 0	13,137 15 1
James - - -	13 7 9	12,950 0 0	764 2 3	15,058 18 5
Adeona - - -	8 19 6	8,600 0 0	507 8 0	10,013 12 1
Caroline - - -	11 2 6	10,900 0 0	643 2 0	12,[illegible] 9 5
John & Iſabella - -	7 14 0	7,550 0 0	485 3 0	8,754 8 8
	160 16 10	152,350 0 0	8,030 0 9	174,746 14 8

No. 12.

for Riga Rhine Hemp, by him purchaſed and delivered for the 20th June and 5th Auguſt 1797).

at RIGA.	Freight of the ſaid Hemp to His Majeſty's Dock Yards.	King's Duty and Fees of Entry.	Charges of Delivery, &c.	Charter Parties.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,538 17 8	427 8 6	600 13 7	19 3 8	0 — 0
5,688 15 3	372 18 8	527 3 10	17 2 10	0 — 0
12,659 13 4	831 3 9	1,167 3 6	29 18 0	0 — 0
3,111 1 0	202 3 9	285 6 6	13 15 6	0 — 0
10,073 18 11	777 0 0	937 10 0	19 18 0	0 12 0
14,323 13 4	1,093 4 0	1,318 15 7	29 10 11	0 12 0
8,018 19 3	609 8 6	735 15 5	19 14 0	0 12 0
8,882 18 1	675 4 0	815 3 9	22 17 10	0 12 0
14,321 9 11	1,096 7 3	1,322 17 5	34 8 7	0 12 0
10,690 13 2	883 7 7	990 5 7	38 17 0	0 12 0
10,568 6 11	873 14 0	979 5 8	37 9 6	0 12 0
12,109 11 7	1,004 8 9	1,125 11 10	41 4 3	0 12 0
8,035 7 4	673 12 0	755 6 9	32 6 6	0 12 0
10,021 13 7	834 9 6	935 12 6	35 17 4	0 12 0
6,991 7 8	579 0 0	661 15 3	28 16 9	0 12 0
142,036 7 0	10,933 10 3	13,158 7 2	421 0 8	6 12 0

Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son's Commiſſion thereon, at 1½-per-cent.	Mr. And. Lindegren's Commiſſion on the prime Coſt at 2½-per-cent.	Total of the Charges.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
117 12 9	163 9 5	8,123 14 7
102 7 6	142 4 5	7,069 12 1
227 18 10	316 9 10	15,740 11 3
56 11 0	77 15 6	3,904 5 6
185 18 6	251 17 0	12,812 18 11
264 0 3	358 1 10	18,223 4 11
147 15 10	200 9 6	10,201 1 0
163 14 4	222 1 6	11,300 4 6
204 3 4	358 0 9	18,233 7 3
199 7 4	267 5 4	13,757 15 9
197 1 4	264 4 2	13,599 0 7
225 17 8	302 14 9	15,587 10 10
150 4 0	200 17 8	10,364 13 9
187 4 9	250 10 10	12,920 5 0
131 6 4	174 15 8	9,060 10 8
2,621 3 9	3,550 18 2	180,918 16 7

GENERAL TOTALS.

	£. s. d.
Prime Coſt - - - -	142,036 7 0
Freight - - - -	10,933 10 3
King's Duty - - - -	13,158 7 2
Char[s] of del[y] - 421 0 8	
Charter P[ties] - 6 12 0	588 9 6
2-3[rds] Port Cha[s] 160 16 10	
Inſurance - - - -	8,030 0 9
	174,746 14 8
Meſſrs. Thornton's Commiſſion	2,621 3 9
Mr. Lindegren's - -	3,550 18 2
TOTAL - - -	180,918 16 7

STATE of the Account of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Rhine
the 20th June and

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
At RIGA:		
Prime coſt of 3,102 Bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp, containing Tons. Cwt. qr. lb. 3,118. 17. 0. 19. amounting, according to the ſeveral Rates it was bought at, to Alb. Rixd. gr. 626,919. 12. which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, on the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London, at the rate of 54⅛ per Albertus Rixdaler, amounts to the ſum of - - - - - - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 142,036 7 —
In ENGLAND:		
Freight of the ſaid Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 3,118. 17. 0. 19. of Riga Rhine Hemp to His Majeſty's Yards, at the rate of £. 3. per ton to Chatham, £. 3. 10. per ton to Portſmouth, and £. 3. 15. per ton to Plymouth - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 10,933 10 3	
The King's Duty on the ſaid Hemp, together with the expence of Fees of Entry - - - - - - - - -	13,158 7 2	
Charges of Delivery, Charter Parties 2-3ds. Port Charges, &c. -	588 9 6	
Inſurance againſt Sea-Riſk made on the ſaid Hemp, to the amount of £. 152,350. at the rate of 3½ Guineas to Chatham, 5 Guineas per-cent. to Portſmouth, and 6½ Guineas per-cent. to Plymouth, together with the Stamp Duty on the Policies -	8,030 0 9	
		32,710 7 8
		174,746 14 8
To Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their commiſſion for tranſacting all buſineſs relative to Hemp in England, at 1½-per-cent. on the above ſum of £. 174,746. 14s. 8d. - - - - - - - - - - -		2,621 3 9
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren for his commiſſion at 2½-per-cent. on £. 142,036. 7. the coſt of the Hemp at Riga - - - - - - - - - -		3,550 18 2
Total - -		180,918 16 7

Hemp by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service:—Shipped at Riga, between 5th Auguſt 1797.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular Quantities, Rates and Value of the Hemp laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral charges attending the ſame.

The Payments for this Hemp, and the Charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at Riga by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. at Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son of London (whom Mr. Lindegren was authorized to appoint to act as his Agents in England) and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral parties ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren, and in which the ſeveral Exchanges appear, and 54⅛ per Albertus Rixdaler is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yards where this Hemp was delivered acknowledge the receipt of the following Quantities; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Chatham	611.	4.	3.	10.	3,123.	7.	3.	9.
Portſmouth	1,219.	3.	2.	8.				
Plymouth	1,292.	19.	1.	19.				

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the reſpective Ships, which brought over this Hemp, the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe here charged, together with receipts for the ſame.

This Duty is levied according to Acts of Parliament, and particular Accounts of the Expences of the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship, and appear to be in their nature and amount to what have been uſual on the like occaſions.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged correſponds therewith; the Stamp Duty is paid purſuant to Act of Parliament.

The Board in their Letter to Mr. Andrew Lindegren of the 12th June 1795, acquaint him they will allow of theſe commiſſions.

Committee of Accounts, 30th March 1798.

Examined and approved the aforegoing Accounts:

Referred to the Board for their finally paſſing.

G. R. *W. B.* *S. G.*

30th March 1798.

Let the whole of the aforegoing Account be allowed of, and let a Bill be made out to Mr. Andrew Lindegren to clear his Impreſt to the amount of one hundred and eighty thouſand nine hundred and eighteen Pounds ſixteen Shillings and ſeven Pence.

C. H. *I. R.* *G. M.* *G. R.*

Appendix

ABSTRACT of the Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga

N° of Bundles	Quantity. Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	By what Ships Imported.	Where Delivered.	PRIME COST AT RIGA, including Commission to Thorley, Morison, and C°. Al. R. D.	gr.	£.	s.	d.	SUM Insured. £.
162	170	7	2	13	Providence - } Success - }	Woolwich -	28,838	17	6,903	2	11	7,150
158	170	19	3	8	Meanwell - -	- D° - -	27,961	64	6,693	7	1	7,100
219	236	11	0	7	Nymph - -	Chatham - -	39,083	15	9,355	10	9	9,900
247	261	0	1	4	Hector - -	- D° - -	44,331	5	10,611	14	11	11,000
270	294	17	0	2	Friends - -	- D° - -	49,335	54	11,809	14	7	13,450
155	163	0	2	1	Fidelity - -	- D° - -	26,837	16	6,424	3	1	7,000
264	284	5	0	24	Johns - - -	Portsmouth -	46,932	25	11,234	8	5	12,100
140	147	0	1	21	John - - -	- D° - -	24,654	49	5,901	13	11	6,150
231	194	5	0	20	Hilton - -	Plymouth -	32,407	79	7,757	13	4	8,400
298	320	17	0	25	Freedom - -	- D° - -	53,455	65	12,795	19	8	13,550
2,144	2,243	4	1	13	The Exchange is	57 $\frac{11}{100}$ d. p^{r} A.R	373,837	69	89,487	8	8	94,800

No. 13.

Rhine Hemp, by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, in the year 1799.

Inſurance and Duty.	Freight to His Majeſty's Yards.	Demurrage.	Port Charges.	Duties on Hemp, with Fees to Cuſtom-houſe Officers, &c.	Mr. A. Lindegren's Commiſſion at £. 2.- per-cent.	Total Coſt and Charges.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
166 6 0	766 13 9	- - -	8 10 3	906 1 0	175 0 3	8,925 14 2
276 18 0	769 9 2	- - -	8 11 0	907 16 0	173 2 5	8,829 3 8
235 2 6	1,064 9 9	- - -	11 16 6	1,251 10 4	238 7 5	12,156 17 3
255 15 0	1,174 11 2	- - -	13 1 0	1,379 16 0	268 14 0	13,703 12 1
338 9 5	1,326 16 6	- - -	14 15 0	1,557 12 7	302 15 11	15,350 4 0
166 5 0	733 12 3	- - -	8 3 0	864 15 2	163 18 9	8,360 17 3
354 1 0	1,421 5 0	- - -	14 4 0	1,515 7 5	290 15 8	14,830 1 6
176 17 6	735 2 2	16 Days at £. 5. 80 0 0	7 7 0	785 2 5	153 14 6	7,839 17 6
292 0 6	1,019 17 0	- - -	9 14 0	1,045 13 5	202 10 0	10,327 8 3
464 3 0	1,684 10 6	12 Days at £. 5. 60 0 0	16 0 6	1,673 2 11	333 17 6	17,027 14 1
2,725 17 11	10,696 7 3	140 0 0	112 2 3	11,886 17 3	2,302 16 5	117,351 9 9

GENERAL TOTALS:

	£. s. d.
Prime Coſt	89,487 8 8
Inſurance and Duty	2,725 17 11
Freight	10,696 7 3
Demurrage	140 0 0
Port Charges	112 2 3
Duties with Fees to Cuſtom-houſe Officers, &c.	11,886 17 3
Prime Coſt of 164 Sh. 9½ bb. Hemp loſt in a Lighter going down the Dwina - £. 722 18 3	
Recovered back from the Underwriters - 630 11 8	
Loſs ſuſtained	92 6 7
	115,140 19 11
Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion	2,302 16 5
Poſtage of Letters, to and from Hamburgh, &c.	18 1 6
TOTAL	117,461 17 10

State

State of the Disbursements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren,

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
Prime Cost of 2,144 Bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp containing Tons. 2,243 Cwts. 4 qrs. 1 lbs. 13 amounting, according to the several rates it was bought at, to Ard. 373,837 gr. 69 which at the rate of 57 d. 41/100 per Albertus Rixdaler amounts to the sum of				89,487	8	8
Freight of the said Tons. 2,243 Cwts. 4 qrs. 1 lbs. 13 of Riga Rhine Hemp to His Majesty's Yards				10,696	7	3
	£.	s.	d.			
Demurrage on the John at Portsmouth, 16 days, at £. 5 per diem	80	0	0			
D° on the Freedom at Plymouth, 12 days, at £. 5 per diem	60	0	0			
Port Charges	112	2	3			
				252	2	3
Insurance made on the said Hemp to the amount of £. 94,800, and Duty on Policies	2,725	17	11			
The King's Duty on the said Hemp, with Fees to Custom House Officers, &c.	11,886	17	3			
				14,612	15	2
Carried over £.				115,048	13	4

for Riga Rhine Hemp—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices, ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular quantities, rates, and value of the Hemp, laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral charges attending the ſame, and a commiſſion to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. of 2-per-cent.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Yards where this Hemp was delivered acknowledge the receipt of the following quantities; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Woolwich - - -	341	17	0	25
Chatham - - -	955	8	3	14
Portſmouth - - -	432	6	0	27
Plymouth - - -	515	2	1	23
	2,244	14	3	5

Mr. Lindegren produces an Account from Meſſrs. Brown, Welbank, and Co. for Freight, with their Receipt thereto, which agrees with the ſum charged; and it appears by the ſaid Account, that the rate of Freight to Woolwich was £.4. 10 *s.* 0 *d.*; to Chatham £.4. 10 *s.* 0 *d.*; to Portſmouth £.5. 0 *s.* 0 *d.* and to Plymouth £.5. 5 *s.* 0 *d.* per ton.

Theſe ſums are charged to Mr. Lindegren in his Account with Meſſrs. Brown, Welbank, and Co. and their Receipt produced.

The Charter Parties allow 50 running days for loading the ſaid ſhips at Riga, and delivering at the Ports to which they may be ordered. Portſmouth Officers ſtate the arrival of the John to have been on the 18th October 1799, and that her delivery was completed on the 13th November following, a period of 25 days. Plymouth Officers ſtate the arrival of the Freedom to have been on the 26th October 1799, and that ſhe completed her delivery on the 15th November following, a period of 21 days. It is ſubmitted whether proof ſhould not be required of the number of days theſe ſhips were loading at Riga *.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged correſponds therewith.

This Duty is levied according to Acts of Parliament.

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* This has been done by the production of the Proteſts of the Maſters; and it appearing by Meſſrs. Brown and Co's Account, that the claims for Demurrage have been ſettled for much leſs than the Ship Owners were entitled to, this Charge may be allowed.

State of the Disbursements of Mr. Andrew Lindegren

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				115,048	13	4
To which must be added the loss sustained by the sinking of a Lighter with Hemp, viz.						
Prime cost of 164. 9½ Hemp lost in a Lighter going down the Dwina	722	18	3			
Recovered back from the Underwriters - - - - -	630	11	8			
				92	6	7
				115,140	19	11
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for his commission at 2 per-cent. - - - - -				2,302	16	4
Postage of Letters to and from Hamburgh, &c. - - - - - - -				18	1	6
TOTAL				117,461	17	9

for Riga Rhine Hemp —*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the original Invoice, ſigned by Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. for the 24 Bundles of Hemp; alſo an account of the damage on the ſame, ſhewing the total loſs, which ſum correſponds with that charged by Mr. Lindegren, and the ſum recovered back from the Underwriters agrees with that for which credit has been given Mr. Lindegren in the Broker's Account.

This ſum is charged by Mr. Lindegren in his Account, but by what authority it does not appear.

This ſum is alſo charged in Mr. Lindegren's Account for the purpoſe ſpecified.

C. A. 21ſt September 1801.

The Committee have examined this Account, and ſeeing no objection to any of the charges therein, ſubmit the ſame for the approval of the Board; obſerving that the 2-per-cent. allowed as Commiſſion to Mr. Lindegren, and 2-per-cent. to his Agents at Riga, is what has been previouſly allowed by the Board: the average price of the Hemp is £.52. 7 *s.* 0 *d.* per ton.

22d September 1801.

The Board approve of the foregoing Account being allowed, and direct a clearing Bill to be made out to Mr. Andrew Lindegren for the above ſum of £.117,461. 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

Board.

Appendix,

WOOLWICH YARD, 30th November 1803. } AN ACCOUNT of HEMP purchased on Commission, and received into His Prepared by Directions from the Commissioners appointed by Act of

Time when Received.	SHIPS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	By whom Purchased.	Whether Riga or Petersburgh.	Total Quantity Received.				Quantity of Good Quality, such as would have been received from Contractors.			
					Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1793 - - 1794 - -	None received.	—	—	—								
1795. 1 to 7 Aug[t] - -	Russia Company -	R[d] Smith - -	Godfrey Thornton and Son, on account of Mr. Lindegren - - -	- Riga - -	289	11	3	14	281	15	2	1
22 to 30 Nov[r] -	- D° - - -	- D° - - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	84	0	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Sappho - - -	J. Thompson Greathead -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	114	1	1	17	104	5	1	14
1 to 14 Sept[r] -	Brothers - - -	Henry Horne -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	67	7	2	8	65	8	1	11
18 Sept[r] to 3 Oct[r].	Thames - - -	Tho[s] Metcalfe -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	313	8	1	19	303	9	1	16
1 to 31 October -	Ellison - - -	Jn° Chapman -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	332	11	0	14	297	11	0	24
2 to 14 Nov[r] -	Noble - - - -	Ralph Noble -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	198	10	1	26	189	15	0	22
15 to 21 Nov[r] -	Suffex - - - -	Geo. Hill - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	76	9	0	27	73	19	3	11
	Ibbetson - - -	J. H. Woodall -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	226	19	3	0	217	1	1	19
	Progress - - -	W[m] Dawson -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	232	4	3	16	215	10	2	15
	Ceres - - - -	Ch[s] Emms - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	49	6	1	15	49	0	1	6
30 Nov[r] to 17 Dec[r]	Dolphin - - -	Tho[s] Clark -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	261	8	1	1	255	11	1	2
26 Nov[r] to 4 Dec[r]	Beaver - - - -	Jn° Bonald - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	113	16	1	20	102	17	2	17
14 to 24 October	Nelly - - - -	Tho[s] Read - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	176	9	0	2	124	18	0	19
1796. January - - -	Sappho - - -	J. T. Greathead	- D° - - -	- D° - -	17	1	2	16	-	-	-	-
1797. 17 to 31 Jan[y] -	Aid - - - -	W[m] Vollum -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	116	18	1	22	116	18	1	22
26 to 30 Jan[y] -	Russia Company -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	90	3	0	16	90	3	0	16
1798. 13 to 30 Jan[y] -	Russia Company -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	165	6	1	27	163	10	2	18
1799. 23 Sept[r] to 4 Oct[r]	Sedulous - - -	- - -	Cornwall Smalley	Petersburgh -	273	3	1	14	270	9	1	2
14 to 26 October	Emperor of Russia	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	241	2	3	25	232	11	0	15
2 to 17 Nov[r] -	Alert - - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	223	7	1	11	212	6	1	13
2 to 4 Dec[r] - -	Thetis - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	187	19	3	21	174	16	0	5
9 to 28 Nov[r] -	Nelson - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	152	5	2	13	147	10	0	23
25 Nov[r] to 7 Dec[r]	Vestal - - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	167	10	3	6	163	6	0	19
26 to 31 Dec[r] -	Eagle - - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	86	4	2	2	85	12	2	2
25 Sept[r] to 5 Oct[r]	Providence Success	- - -	And[w] Lindegren	- Riga - -	170	17	1	17	162	3	3	23
11 to 20 Nov[r] -	Meanwell - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	170	19	3	8	161	12	3	8
1800. 16 Jan[y] to 15 Feb[y]	Fishbourn - - -	- - -	C. Smalley - -	Petersburgh -	206	14	0	8	188	10	1	26
11 Feb[y] - - -	Young William -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	21	18	0	21	21	5	1	19
1801. 21 to 23 Feb[y] -	London - - -	- - -	And[w] Lindegren	- Riga - -	14	1	3	20	14	1	3	20
1 and 2 June -	Hebe - - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	Petersburgh -	45	5	0	9	43	11	0	2
31 July to 4 Aug[t] -	Thetis - - -	Windsant - -	- D° - - -	- Riga - -	110	0	3	10	108	9	1	9
17 to 21 Aug[t] -	Friends - - -	R[d] Maxwell -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	129	7	3	13	122	7	3	10
19 Aug[t] to 25 Sep[r]	Dwina - - -	—— Vollum -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	120	17	3	1	118	14	0	1
28 September -	Amphion - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	25	2	0	19	24	0	1	25
6 to 9 Oct[r] - -	Good Intent - -	M. Power - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	112	13	0	9	110	1	2	8
20 to 26 Oct[r] -	Tartar - - - -	J. Taylor - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	162	16	3	13	160	9	2	13
22 Oct[r] to 2 Dec[r]	Laurel - - -	W. Soulton - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	258	4	0	23	245	14	0	5
1 to 12 Jan[y] - -	Emerald - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	86	15	0	17	86	1	3	5
15 to 17 Jan[y] -	Satisfaction - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	27	4	3	6	26	15	2	25
4 to 10 Aug[t] -	Apollo - - -	B. Patterson -	- D° - - -	Petersburgh -	68	16	1	18	65	3	1	21
10 to 13 Aug[t] -	Herald - - -	Tho[s] Waite -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	89	5	0	6	88	2	0	9
13 to 15 Aug[t] -	Commerce - -	—— Hopper -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	76	10	1	15	72	4	3	25
22 to 24 Aug[t] -	Friendship - -	—— Hunter -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	62	0	3	25	60	3	0	25
10 to 12 Sept[r] -	Harmony - - -	- - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	55	13	0	5	54	3	3	20
13 to 18 Aug[t] -	Commerce - -	—— Howe -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	80	5	3	17	79	14	3	17
17 to 26 Sept[r] -	Emperor of Russia	—— Metcalfe -	Mr. D. Bailey -	- D° - -	257	9	1	18	254	0	2	25
6 to 16 Oct[r] - -	Argo - - - -	R[d] White - -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	200	10	0	1	199	0	1	4
19 to 30 Oct[r] -	Norfolk - - -	—— Pierson -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	227	0	2	26	215	12	3	8
13 to 22 Oct[r] -	Nelson - - -	—— Metcalfe -	- D° - - -	- D° - -	222	0	3	22	219	19	3	18
1802. 1 to 12 May -	Euphrosyne - -	- - -	And[w] Lindegren	- D° - -	39	7	3	10	38	0	1	27

No. 14.

Majesty's Stores at Woolwich, between the 1st of January 1793 and the 17th of October 1803: Parliament for enquiring into Naval Abuses, &c. dated at Plymouth, 17th of October 1803.

Quantity of Inferior Quality.	Quantity of a Mixed or Inferior Sort.	Quantity Damaged previous to its being shipped.	Quantity Wet, damaged on the Voyage.	Price per Ton.	Total Charge of each Cargo.	Contract Price of Peterſburgh and of Riga Hemp, at the ſame periods.	Damaged when received.
Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	£. s. d.	Tons. C. qrs. lbs.
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	7 16 1 13
83 14 0 1	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	0 6 2 0
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	9 16 0 3
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	1 19 0 25
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	9 19 0 3
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	34 19 3 18
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	No Contract made - - at theſe periods.	8 15 1 4
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	2 9 1 16
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	9 18 1 9
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	10 14 1 1
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	0 6 0 9
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	5 16 3 27
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	10 18 3 3
44 6 1 15	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	7 4 1 24
11 17 1 3	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	5 4 1 13
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	— —	—
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	{ 40 0 0 } { 39 10 0 }	1 15 3 9
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	42 15 0	2 14 0 12
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	8 11 3 10
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	11 0 3 26
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	13 3 3 16
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	4 15 1 18
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	42 15 0	4 4 2 15
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 12 0 0
3 5 3 25	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	47 10 0	5 7 1 25
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	62 0 0	9 7 0 0
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	{ 58 15 0 } { 61 0 0 }	18 3 2 10
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 12 3 2
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	62 0 0	—
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	60 0 0	1 14 0 7
0 8 3 18	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	62 0 0	1 2 2 11
2 10 1 25	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	4 9 2 6
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	2 3 3 0
0 2 3 11	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 18 3 11
0 10 1 18	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	2 1 0 11
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	2 7 1 0
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	12 10 0 18
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 13 1 12
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 9 0 9
2 9 1 9	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	60 0 0	1 3 2 16
0 2 2 0	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	1 0 1 25
3 14 3 0	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 10 2 18
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	1 17 3 0
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	1 9 0 13
0 1 3 0	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	0 9 1 0
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	3 8 2 21
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	1 9 2 25
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	11 7 3 18
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	2 1 0 4
- - -	- - -	- -	- -	-	-	- - -	1 7 1 11

Not distinguished at the time of being received here.

Not distinguished at the time of being received here.

Not in poſſeſſion of this Yard of the price paid for the Hemp received on Commiſſion; information of which may be obtained from the Navy Office.

Not being in poſſeſſion of the price paid cannot aſcertain the Charge of each Cargo.

Appendix,

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of HEMP ſupplied by Commiſſion

When Received.	SHIPS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	By whom Purchaſed.	SPECIES.	Total Quantity Received.	Quantity of Good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.
					Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.
1795.						
Auguſt	Betſey of London	Alex[r] Hutchiſon	Mr. And[w] Lindegren	Riga	230 13 2 24	210 13 1 9
Auguſt - September	Freedom of London	W[m] Dodds	——	——	304 6 3 13	299 9 1 27
September	Lady Annabella	Bart[w] Hare	——	——	168 10 2 13	163 1 2 12
1796.						
November	Hind	Gilb[t] Jewſon	——	——	163 5 3 6	158 17 2 13
November - December	Marina	Jn[o] Featherſtone	——	——	196 4 3 12	186 19 2 1
1797.						
January	Mary	Jn[o] Bodie	——	——	57 10 2 20	55 9 1 27
——	Fairfield	Tho[s] Cooke	——	——	286 9 2 7	274 5 0 5
Auguſt	Anatolia	Geo. Hurſt	——	——	142 9 1 26	140 19 1 12
——	Aid	W[m] Vollum	——	——	124 6 0 21	- - - -
——	Ruſſia Company	R[d] Maxwell	——	——	277 1 1 1	268 15 0 15
September - October	Lively	—— Dobſon	Mr. Smalley	Peterſburgh	166 6 3 11	156 10 3 1
——	Pilgrim	W[m] Barber	Mr. And[w] Lindegren	Riga	67 7 3 18	60 12 1 8
1799.						
September	Nymphe	R[t] Dawſon	——	——	236 11 0 7	- - -
——	Hector	Jn[o] Pringle	——	——	261 0 1 4	- - - -
September - October	Friends	R[d] Maxwell	——	——	294 17 0 2	288 5 2 5
October	Fidelity	R[t] Edmons	——	——	163 0 2 1	160 0 3 8
1801.						
April	Friends	- - -	——	Suppoſed to be Peterſburgh	166 9 0 4	- - -
——	Glucklicke Wirderhenft	- - -	——	——	192 18 1 18	- - -
——	Jupiter	- - -	——	——	214 2 3 8	- - -
July	Diana	- - -	——	Riga	102 17 0 5	- - -
Auguſt	Jonge Dirk Mennen	Claas Varn Ruyl	——	——	109 13 3 9	108 19 0 7
——	Henry	- - -	——	——	203 17 0 24	- - -
——	Carolina	R. Schinkel	——	——	124 12 3 14	- - -
——	Jenny	Jn[o] Berry	——	Suppoſed to be Peterſburgh	116 8 1 15	- - -
September	Catharina Elizabeth Swart	E. C. Mulder	——	Riga	164 8 3 17	160 1 2 3
——	Reſolution	Jn[o] Langley	——	Peterſburgh	165 2 1 9	- - -
——	Amphitrite	Sjamme Bot	——	Riga	139 7 2 13	- - - -
October	Ranger	J. Mitchell	——	——	203 17 1 11	- - -

TOTAL QUANTITY

From Mr. Lindegren - { Hemp, Riga - - - - - ; —— Peterſburgh - - - - ; —— ſuppoſed to be Peterſburgh

From Mr. Smalley - - —— Peterſburgh - - -

GRAN

No. 15.

to His Majesty's Yard at CHATHAM, since the 1st January 1793.

Quantity of Inferior Quality.	Quantity of a Mixed and Inferior Sort.	Quantity Dry, damaged.	Quantity Wet, damaged.	Price per Ton.	Total Charge of each Ship's Cargo.	Contract Price of Riga Hemp.	Contract Price of Petersburgh Hemp.
Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.		Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 16 3 4	- -	12 17 2 11	3 6 0 0	48 0 0	11,072 18 3¼	No Contract for Chatham Yard in 1795.	45 0 0
1 0 3 0	- -	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. 3 16 2 14		48 0 0	14,608 9 6¼		46 0 0
1 5 3 7	- -	4 3 0 22		48 0 0	8,089 9 6¼		44 0 0
- - -	- -	3 5 3 21	1 2 1 0	56 10 0	9,225 17 10¾	No Contract for Chatham Yard in 1796.	51 0 0
- - -	- -	6 12 1 0	2 13 0 11	56 10 0	11,087 14 5		
- - -	- -	0 2 3 7	1 18 1 14	58 0 0	3,336 19 4¼	No Contract for Chatham Yard in 1797.	No Contract for Chatham Yard in 1797.
- - -	- -	5 6 2 7	6 17 3 23	58 0 0	16,615 14 7½		
- - -	- -	1 10 0 14	- - -	58 0 0	8,263 9 11¾		
117 10 2 21	- -	3 19 1 0	2 16 1 0	58 0 0	7,209 18 10½		
- - -	- -	7 14 0 14	0 12 0 0	58 0 0	16,069 13 0		
- - -	- -	8 18 1 14	6 17 2 24	50 13 0	8,425 4 11¾		
- - -	- -	1 7 3 14	5 7 2 24	58 0 0	3,908 18 9¾		
232 2 0 7	- -	4 9 0 0	- - -	- -	- - -	47 10 0	42 15 0
246 15 0 7	- -	9 18 2 0	4 6 2 25	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	6 11 1 25	- - -	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	2 19 2 21	- - -	- -	- - -		
166 9 0 4	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	62 0 0	60 0 0
192 7 3 18	- -	- - -	0 10 2 0	- -	- - -		
213 19 2 18	- -	0 3 0 18		- -	- - -	No Account thereof; but estimated at the Contract Prices in making up the Annual Accounts.	
- - -	- -	0 9 1 0					
- - -	- -	0 8 0 0	0 6 3 2				
- - -	- -	1 0 2 0	2 8 2 0				
- - -	- -	0 12 0 0	- - -	- -	- - -	62 0 0	60 0 0
115 18 1 18	- -	0 2 3 25	0 7 0 0	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	4 7 1 14	- - -	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	1 6 1 14	0 13 3 0	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	0 17 1 0	0 17 0 0	- -	- - -		
- - -	- -	2 8 1 0	1 15 3 0	- -	- - -		

RECEIVED:

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
- - - -	4,022	10	2	16
- - - -	165	2	1	9
- - - -	689	18	2	17
- - - -	166	6	3	11
TOTAL - - -	5,043	18	1	25

John Madgshon. *J. W. Lloyd.* *Geo. Pallifer.*
John Burton. *S. Hemmans.* *J. Aubin.* *W. Fenwick.*

Appendix,

PORTSMOUTH Rope Yard, 7th November 1803. } AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of HEMP 1st January 1793. Prepared in purſuance of Directions Honourable Commiſſioners for enquiring into Abuſes in

Time when Received.	SHIPS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	By whom Purchaſed.	Of a good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.	Of Inferior Quality.	Of a Mixed and Inferior Sort.
						HEMP,
1793 - - } 1794 - - }	None ſupplied in theſe two years.			Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1795, Aug[t] 15.	Prince William	Ja[s] Nicholſon -	- - -	260 12 0 14	6 4 2 12 heated on board; 0 6 2 14 ſhort growth	- -
Sept[r] 3.	Windſor - -	Will[m] Smith -	- - -	287 2 3 1	- - - -	- -
11.	Ann - - -	Ja[s] Grant - -	Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton & Sons	232 2 1 13	- - - -	- -
Oct[r] 19.	Northumberland	Jn[o] Davidſon -	- - -	286 7 3 27	- - - -	- -
Nov[r] 16.	Bleſſing - -	Ralph Shipley -	- - -	315 12 1 8	- - - -	- -
1797, Jan[y] 2.	Trial - - -	Mich[l] Bell - -	- - -	290 4 1 22	- - - -	- -
Feb[y] 25.	Prince William	Ja[s] Nicholſon -	- - -	232 5 2 22	- - - -	- -
March 4.	Nymphe - -	Rob[t] Dawſon -	- - -	227 9 0 12	- - - -	- -
13.	Charlotte - -	Jn[o] Newlove -	- - -	218 16 0 1	- - - -	- -
Sept[r] 7.	Marina - -	Jn[o] Featherſtone	- - -	217 12 2 14	- - - -	- -
Oct[r] 27.	Hilton - - -	Jn[o] Wood - -	Mr. Andrew Lindegren	147 18 0 21	40 6 0 13 heated on board	- -
31.	Thames - -	Barnard Bell -	- - -	295 11 0 16	10 18 2 19 heated on board	- -
Nov[r] 13.	Supply - - -	Jn[o] Willis - -	- - -	136 10 1 11	26 14 1 21 heated on board	- -
27.	Hope - - -	Tho[s] Goodſir -	- - -	282 12 0 25	9 1 0 17 heated on board	- -
1799, Nov[r] 9.	Johns - - -	Jn[o] Woodcock	- - -	264 12 2 22	10 9 2 25 heated on board	- -
23.	John - - -	Wm Leck - -	- - -	119 7 1 0	20 10 3 18 heated on board	- -

No. 16.

ſupplied by Commiſſion to His Majeſty's Yard at PORTSMOUTH, ſince the
from Commiſſioner Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. for the Information of the
the Naval Department, &c.

Of Dry, damaged previous to being ſhipped.	Of Wet, damaged on the Voyage. Wet.	Very Wet or Sogged.	Total Quantity Received.	Price per Ton.	Total Charge of each Cargo.	Contract Price at the ſame Periods.	Extra Expence of Sorting and Drying.
RIGA.							
	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- -	- - -	0 13 3 19	267 17 1 3	- -	12,857 9 3	—	—
- -	2 8 0 10	- - -	289 10 3 11	- -	13,898 0 8	—	—
- -	1 11 0 2	- - -	233 13 1 15	48 0 0	11,216 2 5	—	—
- -	7 5 0 22	0 17 2 21	294 10 3 14	- -	14,138 2 0	—	—
- -	4 7 0 10	- - -	319 19 1 18	- -	15,358 11 8	—	—
- -	2 16 2 25	- - -	293 1 0 19	- -	16,557 16 1	—	—
- -	17 16 0 1	9 7 3 2	259 9 1 25	- -	14,660 5 2	- -	42 6 5
- -	4 9 3 26	0 9 0 11	232 8 0 21	56 10 0 - -	13,131 2 7	No Contract open. - -	7 13 2
- -	12 13 1 19	2 7 3 14	233 17 1 6	- -	13,213 7 7	- -	21 1 1
- -	3 10 2 5	1 14 0 1	222 17 0 20	- -	12,925 16 4	- -	10 0 0
- -	5 6 1 9	0 2 0 16	193 12 3 3	- -	11,231 1 0	- -	18 10 10
- -	6 16 3 0	0 3 1 26	313 10 0 5	58 0 0	18,183 2 7	- -	11 19 2
- - -	10 17 1 3	0 13 2 16	174 15 2 23	- -	10,137 10 10	- -	21 15 6
- -	14 11 3 21	8 2 2 6	314 7 3 13	- -	18,234 16 2	- -	31 19 6
- -	8 7 3 6	1 15 2 9	285 5 3 6	- - 49 0 0	13,979 4 4	- - 49 0 0	4 11 8
- -	6 0 0 4	1 2 0 27	147 0 1 21	- -	7,204 1 5	- -	2 2 6

ACCOUNT of the Quantity of HEMP supplied by

Time when Received.	SHIPS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	By whom Purchased.	Of a good Quality, such as would have been received from Contractors.	Of Inferior Quality.	Of a mixed and Inferior Sort.
						HEMP,
				Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1801, April 29.	Hebe	Saml Anniſon	- - -	178 16 3 19	- - - -	- -
May 13.	Oporto Packet	Peter Ehlers	- - -	44 2 1 14	- - - -	- -
Aug[t] 7.	Paragon	Jn[o] Woodcock	- - -	366 15 3 5	- - - -	- -
27.	Fran Gotlieb	Joh Hein Sierach	Mr. Andrew Lindegren.	219 2 2 0	- - - -	- -
Sept[r] 16.	Bothe von Elbing	Tho[s] Shimels	- - -	260 19 1 9	- - - -	- -
Oct[r] 1.	Triton	C. F. Drewitz	- - -	92 1 3 23	- - - -	- -
9.	Harmonie	P. A. Puſt	- - -	141 7 2 24	- - - -	- -
						HEMP,
1796, Feb[y] 18.	Nelly	John Watkin	- D[o] - -	93 15 2 18	- - - -	- -
1797, Aug[t] 31.	Nymph	William Day	- - - -	209 1 3 8	- - - -	- -
Sep[r] 9.	Ann	Jn[o] Harper	- - -	122 19 3 5	- - - -	- -
18.	Albion	Geo. Metcalfe	- - -	212 9 3 15	- - - -	- -
Dec[r] 6.	Weſtmoreland	Matt[w] Wilſon	- - -	207 8 2 13	5 13 0 16 heated on board.	- -
7.	Peter	Will[m] Wheatley	- - -	185 12 1 12	5 0 1 19 heated on board.	- -
1798, Jan[y] 2.	Juno	W[m] Farer	Mr. Cornwall Smalley.	168 8 1 27	6 19 2 16 heated on board.	- -
20.	William	Rob[t] Uſherwood	- - -	156 7 0 9	- - - -	- -
1799, Sept[r] 20.	Dwina	W[m] Sharp	- - -	230 15 0 21	- - - -	- -
Nov[r] 1.	Betſey	Tho[s] Gibſon	- - -	185 16 1 25	- - - -	- -
19.	Beliſarius	Ja[s] Biſhop	- - -	257 9 3 10	- - - -	- -
Dec[r] 28.	Charles	Jn[o] Tate	- - -	252 1 0 15	- - - -	- -
28.	Thetis	Rich[d] Lee	- - -	71 0 0 9	- - - -	- -
28.	Adventure	Jos[h] Anderſon	- - -	209 12 0 24	- - - -	- -
1801, Jan[y] 14.	Trinity Buoy Yatch	—— Purdy	- - -	59 5 0 13	- - - -	- -
April 22.	Harmony	Jn[o] Clark	- - -	204 9 3 20	- - - -	- -
29.	Hebe	Saml Anniſon	- - -	7 4 0 16	- - - -	- -
May 4.	William & John	Dan[l] Tear	Mr. Andrew Lindegren.	120 15 1 25	- - - -	- -
13.	Oporto Packet	Peter Ehlers		6 4 0 2	- - - -	- -
Sep[r] 28.	Union	Rich[d] Cornforth	- - -	192 3 2 9	3 10 1 12 heated on board.	- -
Oct[r] 28.	Fortitude	Jn[o] Daviſon	- - -	304 15 0 13	5 2 2 17 heated on board.	- -
Nov[r] 5.	Dorothy	W[m] Willis	- - -	25 11 3 16	- - - -	- -
5.	- D[o]	- D[o]	- - -	146 15 1 5	- - - -	- -
5.	Mary	And[w] M[c]Carthy	Mr. Bayley. - - -	143 11 3 19	- - - -	- -
1802, Nov[r] 13.	Orion	Hendryk Meyer	Mr. Lindegren.	108 0 0 1	- - - -	- -

Memorandum:

There was no certain means of aſcertaining what part had been damaged previous to being ſhipped, but ſuch as is

The price per ton is inſerted agreeably to the Board's

Commiſſion to His Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth—*continued.*

Of Dry, Damaged previous to being ſhipped.	Of Wet, Damaged on the Voyage. Wet,	Very Wet or Soggèd.	Total Quantity Received.	Price per Ton.	Total Charge of each Cargo.	Contract Price at the ſame Periods.	Extra Expence of Sorting and Drying.
RIGA.							
Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	0 13 1 20	- - -	179 10 1 11	- -	13,925 5 0	- -	—
- - -	0 1 1 20	- - -	44 3 3 6	- -	3,181 13 10	- -	—
- - -	2 4 3 8	- - -	369 0 2 13	- -	26,570 4 4	- -	—
- - -	0 10 0 26	- - -	219 12 2 26	72 0 0	15,813 16 8	63 10 0	—
- - -	3 3 3 2	- - -	264 3 0 11	- -	19,019 3 0	- -	—
0 2 2 14	0 18 1 24	- - -	93 3 0 5	- -	6,706 19 2	- -	—
0 5 0 22	1 8 1 14	- - -	143 1 1 4	- -	10,300 12 6	- -	—
PETERSBURGH.							
- - -	3 15 3 15	- - -	97 11 2 5	52 10 0	5,122 16 3	52 10 0	—
0 7 2 25	1 17 1 19	0 1 3 2	211 8 2 26	- -	10,936 11 2	- -	1 16 8
0 6 3 19	1 18 1 6	0 1 0 19	125 6 0 21	- -	6,481 12 6	- -	5 13 4
12 8 3 8	0 9 0 14	- - -	225 7 3 9	- -	11,658 7 6	- -	17 12 6
- - -	5 4 2 24	0 1 1 22	218 7 3 19	51 14 6	11,296 10 7	56 5 0	10 15 0
- - -	1 19 2 6	0 6 2 26	192 19 0 7	- -	9,980 10 0	- -	3 10 0
- - -	8 19 1 4	0 14 3 3	185 2 0 22	- -	9,574 16 1	- -	20 8 4
27 3 0 11	12 17 3 2	1 10 0 3	197 17 3 25	- -	10,236 6 1	- -	25 17 6
- - -	1 16 0 26	- - -	232 11 1 19	- -	10,291 5 3	- -	—
0 5 3 19	1 15 2 13	- - -	187 18 0 1	- -	8,314 11 10	- -	—
1 7 1 5	0 17 2 19	- - -	259 14 3 6	- -	11,493 10 0	- -	—
1 19 0 12	1 2 1 24	0 3 0 0	255 5 2 23	44 5 0	11,296 7 5	44 5 0	—
1 14 2 15	2 14 0 0	0 11 3 5	76 0 2 1	- -	3,364 2 5	- -	—
1 2 3 1	2 1 0 27	0 13 0 7	213 9 1 3	- -	9,445 15 6	- -	—
0 2 3 16	0 1 3 24	- - -	59 9 3 25	- -	4,224 8 1	- -	—
- - -	0 16 3 17	- - -	205 6 3 9	- -	14,579 4 11	- -	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 0 16	- -	511 14 1	- -	—
- - -	1 12 1 19	- - -	122 7 3 16	- -	8,690 0 4	- -	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 0 2	- -	440 5 3	- -	—
0 14 3 14	3 0 2 5	- - -	199 9 1 12	71 0 0	14,162 4 4	61 10 0	—
- - -	2 15 3 11	1 2 2 0	313 16 0 13	- -	22,280 4 2	- -	—
0 3 3 1	0 5 1 7	0 2 2 12	26 3 2 8	- -	1,858 13 6	- -	—
1 1 2 9	1 10 1 24	0 14 3 26	150 2 1 8	- -	10,658 4 9	- -	—
0 11 1 26	1 18 3 13	0 2 3 0	146 5 0 2	- -	10,383 16 3	- -	—
- - -	0 11 0 20	- - -	108 11 0 21	61 0 0	6,622 2 5	No Contract open.	—

diſtinguiſhed under the head of "Dry Damaged," arrived in a cool ſtate, and was apprehended to have been ſo.

Directions for valuing the annual amount of Hemp received.

R. L. Moſſe. *P. Martin.*

PLYMOUTH ROPE YARD, 20th October 1803. } AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Hemp supplied by Commiſſion

Time when Received.	SHIPS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	By whom Purchaſed.	Whether Riga or Peterſburgh.	Total Quantity Received.				Quantity of Good Quality, ſuch as would have been received from Contractors.			
					Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1795.												
Auguſt	Yeldham	Matw Forſter			270	14	3	16	265	5	1	9
September	Yarico	Jno Cameron			275	7	0	7	265	0	3	8
——	Capn Cook	Matw Gibſon			236	4	3	5	221	10	0	2
——	Ann	Hy Marwood			210	10	1	15	200	0	3	22
October	Induſtry	Michl Forſyth	Meſſrs. Thornton and Sons.	Riga	173	17	2	25	171	9	3	4
November	Agenoria	Jas Purvis			236	11	2	1	223	5	0	5
——	Trial	Michl Bell			292	8	0	27	278	17	3	26
——	Lord Milton	Matw Garner			196	6	3	21	181	4	1	24
December	Two Brothers	Andw Linklatter			162	1	2	25	157	17	0	17
——	Do	Do		Outſhott	64	11	3	6	64	0	2	27
——	Glouceſter	Jas Ritchie		Riga	281	19	0	15	272	12	0	22
1796.												
December	Adelphi	Josh Hutchinſon	Mr. Lindegren	Riga	232	2	1	7	229	0	2	21
——	Adelphi	Stepn Kelſo			303	5	2	25	291	3	0	7
1797.												
October	Caroline	Thos Robſon	Lindegren	Riga	222	10	2	13	216	10	0	9
——	Boreas	Ewd Hunter	Smalley	Peterſburgh	130	7	1	21	126	12	2	6
——	John and Iſabella	Geo. Denham			154	8	0	11	-	-		-
——	James	Rd Allen	Lindegren	Riga	267	17	0	4	-	-		-
——	Merchant	Jno Hodge			232	19	2	24	-	-		-
November	Peace	Wm Cowton	Smalley	Peterſburgh	174	8	0	18	-	-		-
——	Adiona	Jno Walker	Mr. Lindegren	Riga	179	12	2	7	154	5	1	21
——	Hannah	Hy Storr	Mr. Smalley	Peterſburgh	224	9	0	5	200	11	0	9
——	Agenoria	Jno Rickwood	Lindegren	Riga	235	11	1	16	213	16	3	11
——	Providence Succeſs	Wm Potter			178	7	0	4	173	7	1	27
——	Orion	Robt Thrift			217	18	2	24	206	7	0	2
——	Friends	Fras Hill	Smalley	Peterſburgh	133	2	1	8	123	6	2	10
December	Narina	Saml Wiggins			239	11	0	11	231	14	1	24
——	Henry	Thos Rudd			204	1	1	3	171	17	2	26
1799.												
November	Hilton	Petr Ward	Lindegren	Riga	194	5	0	20	188	8	1	8
	Freedom	Walter Cummings			320	17	1	3	304	8	0	27
	Polly	Wm Blackburn	Smalley	Peterſburgh	240	19	3	0	240	11	1	20
1801.												
May	Minerva	Chr Bent		Riga	111	17	3	21	111	11	2	14
——	Hoffnung	Henry Locks			34	17	3	23	34	16	2	16
June	Friendſhip	Do		Do	12	5	3	6	11	17	1	6
		T. C. Lucht		Peterſburgh	16	8	1	24	15	18	2	10
Auguſt	Eliza	Robt Johnſton	Lindegren		117	13	3	24	114	19	0	17
——	Integrity	Thos Ellicott			103	13	0	7	102	16	1	14
——	Prompt	Wm Duncan		Riga	165	14	2	17	161	3	3	24
——	Vreide	H. B. Wieman			120	1	1	2	119	13	0	16
September	Ocean	Lopz Smidz			199	16	0	25	198	14	0	21
October	Europa	J. G. Segebard			155	14	3	5	150	19	3	12
——	Alliance	Robt Utherwood	Mr. Bayley	Peterſburgh	254	3	3	16	250	2	1	5
——	Brothers	H. Poad	Mr. Lindegren	Do	192	0	1	24	188	18	0	10
——	Friendſhip	P. C. Former		Riga	142	15	3	25	140	7	3	11
November	Spring	Geo. Dennan			160	14	0	9	158	1	3	23
——	Juno	Jno Proud	Bayley	Peterſburgh	184	13	3	10	180	18	3	24
——	Lively	Thos Robinſon			157	3	3	6	149	2	3	6
1802.												
January	Argo	Jonn Wright	Bayley	Peterſburgh	97	11	0	16	55	2	2	22

No. 17.

to His Majesty's Yard at Plymouth, since the 1st of January 1793; viz.

Quantity of Inferior Quality.	Quantity of a Mixed and Inferior Sort.	Quantity of Dry, damaged previous to being shipped.	Quantity of Wet, damaged in the Voyage.	Price per Ton.	Total Charge of each Cargo.	Contract Price of Riga and Petersburgh Hemp, at the same Periods.
Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - -	- - - -	3 13 1 14	1 16 0 21	- - -	12,995 14 10	No Contract for Riga Hemp in the Year.
- - - -	- - - -	6 17 3 6	3 8 1 21	- - -	13,216 19 0	
- - - -	- - - -	13 3 2 10	1 11 0 21	- - -	11,339 10 1	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	10 9 1 21	- - -	10,104 18 5	
- - - -	- - - -	0 18 0 21	1 9 3 0	- - -	8,346 10 8	
- - - -	- - - -	7 13 3 24	5 12 2 0	48 0	11,355 12 5	
- - - -	- - - -	11 12 2 15	1 17 2 14	- - -	14,035 15 6	
- - - -	- - - -	15 2 1 25	- - -	- - -	9,424 13 0	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4 4 2 8	- - -	7,780 2 8	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0 11 0 7	- - -	3,100 6 6	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	9 6 3 21	- - -	13,533 18 5	
- - - -	- - - -	3 1 2 14	- - -	- - -	13,114 10 7	As above.
				56 10 0		
- - - -	- - - -	8 8 3 0	3 13 3 18	- - -	17,135 13 4	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	6 0 2 4	Riga - -	12,906 15 8	No Contract for Riga.
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3 14 3 15	58 0 0	6,800 10 5	
149 16 1 18	- - - -	- - - -	4 11 2 21	- - -	8,955 19 8	
				Petersburgh		
254 4 3 10	- - - -	- - - -	13 12 0 22	- - -	15,535 8 0	Petersburgh 56 15 0
				52 3 3		
- - - -	197 17 3 2	25 18 3 22	9 3 0 0	- - -	13,513 3 5	
- - - -	145 17 1 11	24 11 0 21	3 19 2 14	- - -	9,097 11 2	
- - - -	- - - -	15 13 1 21	9 13 2 21	Riga - -	10,418 8 7	No Contract for Riga Hemp in the Year.
- - - -	- - - -	14 12 2 1	9 5 1 23	58 0 0	11,707 19 9	
- - - -	- - - -	15 4 2 12	6 9 3 21	- - -	13,663 0 9	
- - - -	- - - -	3 1 3 1	1 17 3 4	- - -	9,303 5 5	
- - - -	- - - -	4 16 1 6	6 15 1 16	- - -	11,367 12 11	
- - - -	- - - -	6 1 2 12	3 14 0 14	Petersburgh	6,943 13 4	Petersburgh 56 15 0
- - - -	- - - -	3 19 3 24	3 16 2 19	52 3 3	12,495 15 7	
- - - -	- - - -	25 9 3 20	6 13 2 13	- - -	10,044 9 7	
- - - -	- - - -	5 16 3 12	- - -	Riga - -	9,227 5 11	Riga 49 10 0
				47 10 0		
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	16 9 0 4	Petersburgh -	15,241 0 7	Petersburgh 44 15 0
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0 8 1 14	42 15 0	10,302 6 7	
- - - -	- - - -	0 6 1 7	- - -	- - -	8,056 11 6	
- - - -	- - - -	0 1 1 7	- - -	Riga - -	2,512 12 9	Riga 64 0 0
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	0 8 2 0	72 0 0	884 17 10	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	0 9 3 14	- - -	1,166 0 11	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	2 14 3 7	Petersburgh	8,474 5 5	Petersburg 62 0 0
- - - -	- - - -	0 16 2 21	- - -	71 0 0	7,463 0 6	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	4 10 2 21	- - -	11,932 14 11	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	0 8 0 14	- - -	8,644 11 3	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	1 2 0 4	- - -	14,386 8 0	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	4 14 3 21	- - -	11,213 5 3	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	4 1 2 21	- - -	18,048 2 8	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	3 2 1 14	- - -	13,633 12 11	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	2 8 0 14	Riga - -	10,281 10 0	Riga 64 0 0
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	2 12 0 14	72 0 0	11,409 19 8	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	3 14 3 14	Petersburgh	13,110 9 4	Petersburgh 62 0 0
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	8 1 0 0	71 0 0	11,160 10 0	
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	42 8 1 22	71 0 0	3,914 11 5	
			Delivered to the Order of Mr. Bayley, per Warrant 2d Feb. 1802.		Charge of the good Quality.	

John Scott.

Jn° Lincᵉ Penfold.

Mr. Bonar.

No. 18.

The Examination of THOMSON BONAR, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 31ſt of July and 1ſt of Auguſt 1804.

DURING what period did you reſide at Peterſburgh as a Merchant?
I reſided there generally from the year 1767 to the year 1786.

What are the uſual weights made uſe of at Riga and Peterſburgh, in weighing Hemp?——At Peterſburgh Poods and Pounds: one Pood is Forty Ruſſian Pounds, which is nearly equal to Thirty-ſix Engliſh Pounds. Sixty-three Poods are generally reckoned equal to a Ton. At Riga, the weights are Ship Pounds and Lis Pounds. Six Ship Pounds and Three-twentieths are, I think, generally reckoned equal to a Ton; and, I think, Twenty Lis Pounds are equal to a Ship Pound.

What was the uſual Commiſſion given, during the laſe War, to the Merchants reſident at Peterſburgh and Riga on the purchaſe of Hemp, and on the negociation of money to be paid for it?
The uſual Commiſſion charged by the principal Houſes in Peterſburgh is Three-per-cent. upon the amount of the firſt Coſt, and the Duty and Charges, which is noted in the Invoice as Commiſſion and Extra Charges; in that caſe no Commiſſion is charged on drawing Bills in the Account Current; with ſome it is cuſtomary to charge Two-and-a-half-per-cent. on the Invoice, and a Half-per cent. for the Drafts in the Account Current. The uſual Commiſſion at Riga upon Hemp ſhipped for England is Two-per-cent.

What would be the Commiſſion charged by a Houſe in London, if employed to procure Hemp from Riga or Peterſburgh?
The Commiſſion charged by my Houſe in London is Two-per-cent? My Houſe, under my former Partners of Meſſrs. Thomſon and Peters, imported Hemp by Commiſſion for account of the Commiſſioners of the Navy in 1782, upon which they charged Two-per-cent. on the amount of the Invoice from Riga, and on the Duty, Freight, and Charges, paid upon it in England, and One-third-per-cent. Commiſſion on the Inſurance made by them.

Does the quality of the Packages of the Hemp depend upon the manner in which it is aſſorted at Riga or Peterſburgh, or upon the manner in which it is made up in bundles at the place of its growth up the Country?
The aſſortment is made at Peterſburgh by Braakers, or Inſpectors, appointed by Government, who are ſworn to do juſtice between the Buyer and the Seller.

If the Purchaſers of Hemp ſhould not be ſatisfied of its quality after being braaked, is it uſual under ſuch circumſtances to open the Hemp for inſpection?
In Peterſburgh it is very common; and if it is found of an inferior quality to that for which it is ſold, it is uſual to return it to the Ruſſians, and make a complaint to the department of Government.

Has the quality of the Hemp exported from Ruſſia varied conſiderably during the laſt twenty years, and if ſo, owing to what cauſe?
It has very much, from general remiſſneſs in the Ruſſian Merchants and the Braakers; but in conſequence of repreſentations by the Engliſh and other Foreign Merchants of Peterſburgh, of the complaints received of the bad quality of the Hemp exported, the Braak, I think, in the year 1795, and ſince that year, has been better than it was in moſt of the preceding years.

To what Country is the beſt Hemp uſually exported from Ruſſia?
To all Countries without diſtinction.

Can you account for Foreign Cordage, particularly that taken on board Spaniſh Ships, being in general of a ſuperior quality to our own Cordage?
I cannot; I am not aware that it is ſo.

Do

Mr. Bonar.

Do the Native Merchants, or Growers, in Ruſſia, allow any additional weight, by way of Tare, on the ſale of Hemp?——No; we receive a nett weight?

What is the difference uſually found in the weight of Hemp at the time of its being ſhipped, and at the time of its being received in this Country?

That is very various, according to the condition of Hemp. If very much heated in the paſſage there is a loſs of weight.

Is it uſual for Engliſh Merchants at Peterſburgh to purchaſe Hemp on their own account, and re-ſell it at Peterſburgh?

No, they are not permitted to buy Ruſſian produce to ſell again in Ruſſia, but merely for exportation.

Do you apprehend Engliſh Merchants reſident at Riga, are permitted to re-ſell Ruſſian produce at that place?

I believe ſuch as are Burghers are permitted to do ſo.

During your reſidence at Peterſburgh, have you ever known any Engliſh Merchants, not being Burghers, to purchaſe Hemp and re-ſell it in the Country?

It is by no means the common cuſtom of the Trade, but ſome inſtances have occurred of it.

Would your Houſe, if it had been employed by the Navy Board to purchaſe Hemp on Commiſſion at Riga, during the late War, have made the ſame charges of Commiſſion that it did in the year 1782?——Yes.

Do you apprehend any advantage can be obtained from ſending an Agent to Peterſburgh or Riga to purchaſe Hemp, that might not be better obtained by employing a Houſe in this Country having connections at thoſe places?

I am of opinion that there can be no advantage. The Agent going there muſt employ a reſident Merchant, or make his Purchaſes under very great diſadvantages.

Does the French Government make its purchaſes of Hemp at Peterſburgh by employing the reſident Merchants, or does it ſend Agents to Peterſburgh for that purpoſe?

I believe they generally employ the reſident Merchants, and I know of no inſtance of their having ſent an Agent to Peterſburgh for that purpoſe.

Ewan Law. *T. Bonar.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of THOMSON BONAR, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 21ſt of June 1805.

A Merchant employed to tranſact buſineſs for his Correſpondent to a great extent, with a certain Commiſſion on all Diſburſements, effects Inſurances for him to a conſiderable amount at the Royal Exchange Inſurance Office, and having money advanced to him by his Employer from time to time, as it might be neceſſary for all purpoſes incidental to his employment, pays the Premiums within three months, whereupon he receives a return of Ten-per-cent. which it is the eſtabliſhed practice of that Office to allow on ſuch payments; you are requeſted to ſtate, whether, according to the uſage of Merchants, the return of Ten-per-cent. ſhould be retained by the Merchant ſo effecting the Inſurances, or ſhould be placed by him to the credit of his Correſpondent?

With reſpect to the general uſage of Merchants I cannot ſpeak poſitively, but the practice of our Houſe for thirty years and upwards has been to employ an Inſurance Broker. We have actually paid the Premiums ſtated in the Policies, and have never received any return or allowance made by the Offices or Underwriters to the Brokers.

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Bonar.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 19.

The Examination of ANTHONY BROUGH, Esquire; taken upon Oath, the 18th day of March 1805.

Mr. Brough.

HOW long have you been engaged in the Russian Trade?
Above twenty years.

Have you ever resided at Riga?——No.

What were the prices of Rhine Hemp at Riga between the years 1795 and 1799?——Including every Charge free on board the Ship, together with the Sound Dues, the price has been as follows:

1796.	In the month of Sept. from - - - - - -	£36 to 39 a Ton.
1797.	In the month of Oct. nearly - - - - - -	— 33 a Ton.
1798.	In the month of May, from - - - - - -	27 to 28 a Ton.
——	- - - — - Oct. nearly - - - - - -	— 30 a Ton.
1799.	In the month of Aug. Sept. and Oct. from	38 to 40 a Ton, or thereabouts.

What was the difference in price between Riga Rhine and Petersburgh clean Hemp, in the years above-mentioned?
The price of Petersburgh Hemp might be considered in those years from Two to Three Pounds a Ton less than Riga, both in Russia and the London market, or thereabouts.

What was the usual Commission, charged during the late War by the Merchants resident at Petersburgh and Riga, on the purchase of Hemp, and on the negociation of the money to be paid for it?
From Riga the Commission is Two-per-cent. the Charge on the negociation of Bills is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$-per-cent. including postage. I cannot speak with precision as to the Commission at Petersburgh.

If a House in London had been employed during the late War, to procure Hemp from Petersburgh or Riga, what Commission would have been charged for transacting the whole of the business in this Country, provided money was advanced as necessary?
Two-per-cent. on the gross amount of the Disbursements, I believe, may be considered as a fair Commission.

Is it usual with Merchants, when employed to make very large Purchases, to undertake the business for a less Commission than they would have charged on ordinary transactions?——I believe it is not usual.

At what rate of Commission would you have undertaken to procure Hemp from Riga, for the Service of the Navy during the late War?
At the usual Commission of Two-per-cent.

At what prices would you have contracted to supply Rhine Hemp for the Service of the Navy in each year, from 1795 to 1799; and what quantities would you have engaged to furnish at such prices?
I cannot at present answer that question, either affirmatively or negatively.

Do you apprehend there can be any advantage in sending an Agent to Riga to purchase Hemp, that would not be better obtained by employing a resident Merchant?——It would be considerably better obtained by employing a resident Merchant.

Do you conceive that a Foreign Agent appearing at Riga, and making purchases of Hemp or other Naval Stores, would be likely to increase the prices of those Articles?——Yes, very much.

Is

Is the Hemp for the moſt part engaged for in the fall of the year by the English Merchants, or do they generally wait till the Spring or Summer, before they make their Purchaſes? *Mr. Brough.*

It uſed to be the practice for the Engliſh Merchants to ſend their orders to purchaſe Hemp in the Winter more generally than at preſent.

Ch. M. Pole. *Anthony Brough.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of ANTHONY BROUGH, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 21ſt of June 1805.

A Merchant employed to tranſact buſineſs for his Correſpondent to a great extent, with a certain Commiſſion on all Diſburſements, effects Inſurances for him to a conſiderable amount at the Royal Exchange Inſurance Office, and having money advanced to him by his Employer from time to time, as it might be neceſſary for all purpoſes incidental to his employment, pays the Premiums within three months, whereupon he receives a return of Ten-per-cent., which it is the eſtabliſhed practice of that Office to allow on ſuch payments: you are requeſted to ſtate whether, according to the uſage of Merchants, the return of Ten-per-cent. ſhould be received by the Merchant in effecting the Inſurances, or ſhould be placed by him to the credit of his Correſpondent?

I believe the return of the Ten-per-cent. allowed by the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company to the Merchant who pays the Premium within three months, is not generally placed to the credit of his Correſpondent, unleſs there were a ſpecific agreement to the contrary.

Ch. M. Pole. *Anthony Brough.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 20.

The Examination of GEORGE TODD, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 3d of Auguſt 1804.

HAVE you ever reſided at Riga as a Merchant? *Mr. Todd.*

Yes, about twenty years in buſineſs there as a Merchant: I quitted Riga about three years ago, but I am ſtill concerned in a Houſe there.

What are the uſual weights uſed at Riga in weighing Hemp?

The Ship Pound, which is equal to 400lbs. Riga, or 365lbs. Engliſh.

What was the uſual Commiſſion charged, during the late War, by Merchants reſident at Riga, on the purchaſe of Hemp, and on the negociation of money to be paid for it?

The Commiſſion on the purchaſe of Hemp is Two-per-cent.; on Wood Goods Four-per-cent.; and there is a ſeparate charge of One-eighth-per-cent. for brokerage on the amount of the Bills drawn.

What is the uſual form of the Riga Invoice of Hemp purchaſed?

The Invoice contains the price at which the Hemp is purchaſed, the Duties and other Charges, and the Commiſſion.

Is it uſual for Engliſh Merchants reſident at Riga to purchaſe Hemp on their own account, and re-ſell it in the Country?

It was not the caſe previous to the embargo laid by the Ruſſian Government on Engliſh property, during the late War, but ſince the time of the embargo moſt of the Engliſh Merchants are become Burghers, which gives them the privilege of re-ſelling the produce in the Country. I have reaſon to believe that there have been inſtances of the re-ſale of Ruſſian produce in the Country, previous to the embargo, but it was a ſecret and hazardous tranſaction.

Mr. Todd.

Were there Houſes eſtabliſhed at Riga during the late War under the Firms of "Thorley, Moriſon and Company," and "Miln and Halliday?"——Yes.

Were they Houſes in conſiderable trade?

The Houſe of Thorley, Moriſon and Company, was one of the principal Houſes; Miln and Halliday did not do ſo much buſineſs.

Were any of the Partners in thoſe Houſes Burghers, previous to the embargo?

Mr. Thorley; Moriſon was not a Burgher of Riga, but, I think, there was a perſon in the Houſe who was a Burgher; neither Mr. Miln nor Mr. Halliday were Burghers, nor do I know that they had any perſon in the Houſe who was a Burgher.

In what manner is Hemp uſually bought at Riga for the French Government?

It is in general purchaſed by Native and Engliſh Houſes at Riga, there being no French Houſes there.

Have you ever known the French Government to ſend an Agent to Riga, for the purpoſe of purchaſing Naval Stores?

Yes; I recollect an Agent being there at different times, reſpecting Maſts, but whether he was there to purchaſe or merely to inſpect them I cannot ſay, nor whether he purchaſed Hemp; I do not think he had any thing to do with Hemp.

Why do you apprehend the French Government have ſent an Agent to Riga to purchaſe Maſts, and not for the general purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp and Maſts?

The Hemp muſt be taken according to the Braak, but with reſpect to Maſts, they might ſend an Agent to ſelect thoſe only which they had occaſion for, and, according to their ideas, ſuch as were of the beſt quality.

Do you apprehend that either of the Houſes of Thorley, Moriſon and Company, and Miln and Halliday were employed to purchaſe Hemp on account of the French Government, in the years 1795 or 1796, or in any other year?

I do not think that Moriſon and Company did, but I recollect that Miln and Halliday, about the year 1795 or 1796, made conſiderable Purchaſes for the Houſe of Selby and Company of Copenhagen, which might be on account of the French Government, and there were difficulties as to the payment.

Do you know what became of the Hemp purchaſed by Miln and Halliday for the Houſe of Selby and Company?

No, I do not know what became of it; I think ſome of it was ſhipped and ſome re-ſold, and what became of the remainder I do not know.

What is the uſual Commiſſion at Riga for ſhipping Goods and negociating of money, excluſive of Commiſſion on the Purchaſe?

I do not know any inſtance of the Commiſſion on ſhipping and negociating of money being made a diſtinct charge; the Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. is for the purchaſe and ſhipping the Goods.

Have you ever known an Invoice of Hemp from Riga to be made out in the form of that now ſhewn you, bearing date the 25th of July O. S. 1795, and ſigned Thorley, Moriſon and Co.?

It is not cuſtomary with our Houſe in ſhipping Hemp upon orders from England, to note in the Invoice the Hemp as ſold; but if the Hemp had been purchaſed of my Houſe by a perſon on the ſpot, I think I might have made out my Invoices in that form.

Is it uſual for Merchants at Riga to charge in the Invoices, the loſs of weight in re-dreſſing ſuch Hemp as may be wetted in ſhipping?——Yes, always.

What would be the Commiſſion charged by a Houſe in London, if employed to procure Hemp from Riga?——I cannot ſay.

Does the quality of the packages of the Hemp depend upon the manner in which it is aſſorted at Riga, or upon the manner in which it is made up in bundles at the place of its growth up the Country?

It is braaked and made up in bundles at Riga, according to the different qualities of it, either Rhine, which is the beſt, Outſhott or Paſs Hemp.

There

Mr. Todd.

There are alſo two other ſorts of Hemp, called Drujana and Drujana Paſs; Drujana bears a higher price than Rhine, and is imported for making Lines and for Manufactories.

Have you ever known an inſtance of Peterſburgh Hemp having been ſhipped from Riga as Riga Hemp?

A great part of the Hemp ſent to Riga and Peterſburgh comes from the ſame parts, and there have been inſtances of Hemp being ſent from Peterſburgh to Riga for ſhipping, but in ſuch caſes the Hemp is always rebraaked. The ſuperior confidence in Riga Hemp ariſes from greater attention being paid to cleaning and braaking it at Riga than at Peterſburgh.

Ewan Law. *George Todd.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 21.

Navy Office, 27th April 1805.

An ACCOUNT of the Rates of Commiſſion, granted to Perſons employed by the Navy Board to purchaſe Naval Stores, during the American War:—Prepared purſuant to a Precept from the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry; dated the 23d of April 1805.

Purchaſed. When	Purchaſed. Where.	AGENTS NAMES.	Whether ſent Abroad or not.	Nature of the Stores.	Rate of Commiſſion allowed. Abroad.	Rate of Commiſſion allowed. At Home.	Amount paid, including Commiſſion. £. s. d.
1778.	Riga - -	Thomſon and Peters - - -	Not ſent abroad	Riga Hemp - -	2per-cent.	2per-cent.	45,971 11 3
1781.	D° - - -	Thomſon, Peters, & Thomſon	- - D° - -	- - D° - - -	2per-cent.	2per-cent.	59,514 3 3
1781. to 1784.	Peterſburgh	- - - D° - - - - -	- - D° - -	Maſts, Spars, &c.	4½p^r-cent.	2per-cent.	57,621 7 11
1782. to 1784.	Riga - -	Wale, Peirſon, and Co. - -	- - D° - -	Maſts - - - -	4per-cent.	*1per-cent.	224,452 2 1

No. 22.

The Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 20th of March 1805.

Mr. Lindegr

HAVE you been employed to purchaſe Hemp and other Naval Stores by Commiſſion, for the Service of the Navy?——I have.

Between what periods was you ſo employed?

Between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclufive.

Had you been previouſly engaged in the Ruſſian Trade, and how long?

Yes, many years.

Had you ever been concerned in any Mercantile Houſe in Ruſſia?——Never.

* Mr. Thomas Wilkieſon was allowed a Commiſſion of £. 1. per-cent. on the whole Charge, and £. 1. per Mille for Brokerage, on the Amount of the Bills drawn at, and Remittances to Amſterdam.

Mr. Lindegren.

Was you employed in the Ruſſian Trade generally, or only to ſell Ruſſian Goods on Commiſſion?——Both.

Who were the Partners in your Houſe during the time you was employed to purchaſe Naval Stores on Commiſſion?——I had no Partner.

Had you ever reſided at Riga or Peterſburgh?

I viſited both places to learn the nature of the Trade, and reſided at one time at Peterſburgh about twelve months.

In what year was the reſidence at Peterſburgh which you have mentioned?

I do not recollect the time when I reſided there about twelve months; but the laſt time I reſided there was for ſix months, in the year 1786.

By whom was you firſt employed to purchaſe Naval Stores, for the Service of the Navy, on Commiſſion?

By Sir Andrew Hamond, Comptroller of the Navy.

What circumſtances led to your being ſo employed?

I ſuppoſe becauſe he thought I was better acquainted with the buſineſs than anybody elſe, knowing that I had reſided at Portſmouth about eighteen years, and had been employed by the Contractors to ſuperintend the delivery of Naval Stores at that Dock Yard.

Did Sir Andrew Hamond firſt propoſe to you to undertake the purchaſe of Hemp on Commiſſion at Riga, or was the ſcheme of your ſuggeſtion?

I do not recollect; but I ſhould rather think it was his ſuggeſtion: I was informed the cauſe was, that the French had foreſtalled us, and had bought up every thing they could lay their hands on at Riga.

When had you firſt any communication with Sir Andrew Hamond, reſpecting the purchaſing of Naval Stores on Commiſſion?

A ſhort time before I received my inſtructions, I was ſent for to Town by Sir Andrew Hamond for that purpoſe.

Had you any inſtructions given you on your appointment, for your guidance in the purchaſe of Hemp?——Yes.

Is the paper now ſhewn you, dated the 9th of January 1795, a copy of thoſe inſtructions?——I believe it is.

Was the Commiſſion of Five-per-cent. on the Purchaſe, that which was firſt propoſed to you, or did you object to the employment at a leſs Commiſſion?

I do not think that was the Commiſſion firſt propoſed to me. I moſt aſſuredly would not have done it under.

What was the Commiſſion firſt propoſed to you?——I do not recollect.

As you was authorized, by your inſtructions, to employ Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to tranſact the buſineſs in England, relative to ſuch Purchaſes, for which they were to be allowed a reaſonable Commiſſion, who determined that their rate of Commiſſion ſhould be Two-and-a-half-per-cent?

I had nothing to do with that part of it at all, it was ſettled between Mr. Godfrey Thornton and the Comptroller of the Navy, and, I believe, one other Member of the Navy Board.

Did you, in compliance with your inſtructions, proceed to Riga without loſs of time.——Certainly (a).

Did you, after your appointment, and previous to your quitting England, authorize any perſon to purchaſe Hemp at Riga on your account, and to what extent?——Yes, I did.

What perſon did you authorize to make ſuch Purchaſes?

Mr. Moriſon, who was recommended to me by Mr. Godfrey Thornton as the fitteſt perſon to do my buſineſs. I do not recollect the quantity which I authorized him to purchaſe.

When and where did you authorize Mr. Moriſon to make ſuch Purchaſe?

Verbally, in London, juſt after I got my appointment.

Did

Did you give Mr. Moriſon then, or at any time previous to your arrival at Riga, any written directions. *Mr. Lindegren*

I do not recollect; but, I think, the Purchaſe was executed upon the verbal directions which I gave him in London; I think Mr. Thornton gave Mr. Moriſon an engagement to pay the Bills which he might draw for the purchaſe of the Hemp.

Is it cuſtomary among Merchants to truſt ſuch large concerns to verbal directions?

I cannot ſpeak as to the cuſtom of Merchants. Being on the ſpot, I ſhould not think it neceſſary to give him written directions, as he was to tranſact all my buſineſs confidentially, and Mr. Godfrey Thornton was to be my guarantee for it.

Did Mr. Moriſon immediately proceed to Riga?

He did the firſt open water, and went in the firſt Packet that got into the Elbe.

When did he arrive at Riga?——I do not recollect.

Did you acquaint the Comptroller of the Navy or the Navy Board, of your having authorized Mr. Moriſon to proceed to Riga to purchaſe Hemp on your account, for the Service of the Navy?——I do not think I did.

When did you arrive at Riga?——Some time in April.

Had Mr. Moriſon arrived at Riga a conſiderable time before you.——Yes.

What prevented your reaching Riga as ſoon as Mr. Moriſon?——Illneſs.

Did you ſet out at the ſame time?

He ſet out in one Packet, and I went in the next, (b) and I was taken ill at Hamburgh.

What quantity of Hemp had been purchaſed on your account, for the Service of the Navy, previous to your arrival at Riga?

A great deal, but I do not recollect the quantity.

Did Mr. Moriſon inform you from time to time of the quantities he had purchaſed, and the prices agreed for?

Yes, I think he did when I was on the ſpot, but I am not certain whether he did before.

Did you receive any information from Mr. Moriſon, previous to your leaving England, of his having made purchaſes of Hemp on your account?

Aſſuredly not; to the beſt of my recollection there could not have been time.

Did you, as you received the information from Mr. Moriſon, inform the Comptroller of the Navy or the Navy Board, of the prices at which the Hemp had been purchaſed?——I cannot recollect.

Did Mr. Moriſon purchaſe the Hemp in the market, or did he contract for it on your account?——I rather think he contracted for it.

Were the prices charged in the Invoices ſuch as the Hemp had been contracted for on your account?——I have every reaſon to think they were.

Did you compare the prices of the Contracts or Engagements, with the prices charged in the Invoices?

I did not; but I referred to the prices current, at the time when I was informed ſuch Purchaſes were made.

Why did you not compare the prices charged with the Contracts or Engagements?——I do not recollect ever having ſeen any of the Contracts.

Did you make any purchaſes of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company?

Through them I did, but not of them, as I recollect.

Did you, after your arrival at Riga, make any purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, or did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. make all the purchaſes of thoſe Articles on your account, for the Service of the Navy, from 1795 to 1800?

Every thing that I did, was through them, and with their aſſiſtance (c).

Did

Lindegren. Did you obtain any Hemp or other Naval Stores at Riga, through Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, which you could not have obtained yourſelf?——Yes.

What was the nature of the Stores which you ſo obtained?
Both Hemp and Maſts.

As you was authorized by your inſtructions to purchaſe from Three Thouſand to Four Thouſand Tons of Hemp, and directed to uſe your beſt endeavours to prevent any Supplies of Hemp from going to France, and as, after purchaſing the Four Thouſand Tons, it appears by the Accounts rendered by you and your Letters to the Comptroller of the Navy, that you purchaſed a further quantity from French Agents; by whom, and from whom, was ſuch Hemp purchaſed?
The greateſt French Agents at that time were Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday. The greater part of it was bought of them.

Did you purchaſe any Hemp from French Agents, other than Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday?
I really believe that I did, a great deal was purchaſed which we had every reaſon to believe was going to France.

What were the names of the perſons of whom you purchaſed the Hemp which you ſuppoſed was intended for France, beſides Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday?
I do not recollect the name of one of them.

Upon what grounds did you ſuppoſe that the Hemp you ſo purchaſed was intended for France?——It was from the information I received on the ſpot.

As there was not much more than One-third of the Hemp, ſaid to be purchaſed from French Agents, obtained from Miln and Halliday, does not your memory ſerve you to name a perſon from whom any part of the remainder was purchaſed?
No.

What was the nature of the information you received of the Hemp being intended for France, that induced you to make the Purchaſes, and how did you obtain ſuch information?
I was told at the time that it was to be ſhipped for Ports from which it was to be conveyed to France. I think a good deal of it was to have gone to Holland. Sometimes I obtained the information from Mr. Moriſon, ſometimes from other Houſes, and ſometimes privately (d).

Did you pay a greater or leſs price for the Hemp purchaſed of the French Agents, than the current price of the market?
To the beſt of my recollection I paid the market price at the time the Purchaſe was made.

Had you any difficulty in getting out of the hands of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, the Hemp which they had purchaſed for the French Government?
No other difficulty than a promiſe of ſecrecy (e).

Are you ſure that you did not, in any inſtance, pay a higher price for the Hemp purchaſed of the French Agents than the current price of the market?
I cannot recollect.

Do you believe that you did?
It is very likely that I did, but I cannot recollect.

Did you ever ſtate to the Comptroller of the Navy or the Navy Board, the names of the French Agents from whom this Hemp was purchaſed?
No, I do not think I did.

As the inſtructions which authorized you, if you could not otherwiſe prevent the French from being ſupplied with Hemp, to give an advance of price upon that which they had agreed for, required that you ſhould produce proper Vouchers for ſuch tranſactions; what Vouchers did you produce to the Navy Board for the Purchaſes which you made from the French Agents?
I produced no other Vouchers to the Navy Board than Miln and Halliday's Invoices that I recollect.

Did

Did you produce to the Navy Board Vouchers of a different nature for the Hemp, said to be purchased from French Agents, than for the Hemp not purchased out of the hands of French Agents?——I do not recollect that I did, (f.) *Mr. L*

As a part of the additional quantity of Hemp said to have been purchased of the French Agents was shipped by Messrs. Thorley, Morison and Co. who charged a Commission of Two-per-cent. for shipping the Goods; and as a part was shipped by Messrs. Miln and Halliday, who made no charge of Commission, why did you allow Commission to one House and not to the other?

It was conformable to the agreement I made with Miln and Halliday, which was for a specific price.

Did you enter into any general agreement with Messrs. Thorley, Morison and Co. for the purchase of Hemp and other Stores for the Service of the Navy?

Yes.

What was the nature of the agreement, and was it in writing?

The nature of the agreement was, that they should be allowed exactly the same Commission as was charged by other Merchants of the place, but it was not committed to writing.

Previous to your going to Riga in 1795, had you entered into any engagements, or given any directions for the purchase of Hemp on your private account?

None whatever.

Did you make any purchases of Hemp, Masts, or Fir Timber, on your own account, between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, or were you in any way interested in the purchase of such Articles on private account?

I bought nothing on my own account in the years that I was employed by Government, but some Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, which was necessary for the stowage of the Masts.

Was that Fir Timber sent home in the Ships hired by Government?——Yes.

What was the quantity of the Fir Timber which you purchased on your own account, and sent home in Ships freighted on account of Government?

I do not recollect; it was no great quantity, not more than was necessary for stowing the Masts.

Was any allowance made to Government for the Freight of such Timber and Lath Wood?——None. It would not have afforded it.

Was it known to the Navy Board, that such Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, was sent home in Ships freighted on account of Government?

I have not the least doubt but it was (g.)

Was you called upon by the Navy Board to make any deduction from the Freight of the Ships, in consequence of your having sent home Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, on your own account in them?——No.

In what year or years was such Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood sent home by you in the Ships freighted on account of Government?

I think in 1795 or 1796 (h.)

Did all the Ships bringing home Masts on account of Government in those years, also bring home Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, on your account?

No; many of them brought home Fir Timber on account of Government; on board such as did not I put Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, on my own account.

At what yards did the Mast Ships unload that brought home Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, on your account?——I think at all the yards.

Are the whole of your Accounts of the purchase of Hemp and Masts for the Navy Board finally settled and passed?——All prior to 1800 are.

Have you received the whole of the Commissions charged in your Accounts for the purchase of Hemp and other Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy?——Yes.

Have you paid over, or engaged to pay over to any person, any part of the Commission allowed to you on the purchase of Hemp and other Naval Stores, or

Lindegren. have you made any allowance or preſent to any perſon, either directly or indirectly, in conſequence of your having been employed to make ſuch Purchaſes?——No.

Was you a Partner in the Houſe of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, or was you in any way intereſted in the profits of that Houſe?

I was not a Partner, nor in the leaſt intereſted in their profits.

Were the ſums charged in the ſeveral Invoices and Accounts Current between you and Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on account of Hemp and other Naval Stores purchaſed for the Service of the Navy, actually paid to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co.?

Yes, actually, by Drafts on Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, of London.

Have Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. paid over, or engaged to pay over to you, or to any perſon on your account, any part of the Commiſſion charged in ſuch Invoices or Accounts Current?

Upon the Invoices of 1795 not a farthing. In 1796 (i.) they made me a compliment (k.) In 1798 or 1799, they made me a further compliment, but never ſince that time, nor am I to have any.

Have Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. paid over, or engaged to pay over to you, or to any perſon on your account, any part of the profits of their Houſe ariſing from the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, upon your account, for the Service of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive?

No; they never gave me any part of their profits, they have given me compliments, as I have before ſtated (l.)

What was the amount of the compliments given to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. in the year 1796, in conſequence of their having been employed or being employed by you to purchaſe Hemp, or Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?——I cannot recollect.

Was the compliment made to you in Money, or in what manner was it made to you?——It was in Goods. (m.)

What was the nature and quantity or value of the Goods?

I do not recollect the quantity nor the value; the Goods conſiſted of Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood.

Was ſuch Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, the ſame that was ſent home in the Ships freighted on account of Government?——I believe a part of it was.

Have you any Book, Paper, or Writing, that will ſhew the quantity or value of ſuch Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood?——No.

Was ſuch Fir Timber, and Lath or Fire Wood, ſold in England?——Yes.

What have become of your Books or Accounts for thoſe periods?

I was robbed of them by three Footpads in February 1798 or 1799, on the Portſmouth Road, about ſeventeen miles from Town.

What was the amount of the compliments given to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, in the year 1798 or 1799, in conſequence of their having been employed, or being employed by you to purchaſe Hemp, or Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?

I think it was about Twelve hundred Pounds.

Where, and from whom, did you receive ſuch compliment?

I received it in London of Mr. John Moriſon of Riga.

Have you derived any profit, advantage, or emolument, from your having been employed to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, other than the Commiſſion charged in your Accounts, and allowed by the Navy Board, and the compliments you have before ſtated to have received from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co.?

None.

Have

Mr. Lind

Have you had any communication with Mr. John Morifon, Merchant of Riga, on the fubject of the evidence given by him to this Board yefterday?

I have feen him fince, but have had no communication with him on the fubject of his evidence; he told me he was not authorized to fay any thing to me upon the fubject.

Did he inform you that he had given evidence to this Board, that he had paid to you a certain fum or fums of Money, in confequence of his Houfe having been employed by you to purchafe Hemp, Maits, and Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?——No, he did not pofitively tell me fo.

Did you underftand from his converfation that he had done fo?

I rather think fo.

At the time you was robbed of your Books or Accounts, in the year 1798 or 1799, did any of them relate to the Hemp, Maits, &c. that you had purchafed for the Service of the Navy?

Yes, they did; and I loft the whole of my Books and Papers relating to that bufinefs.

Have you received from the Navy Board, or any Member thereof, any of the Accounts delivered to the Navy Board, of the purchafes of Hemp, Maits, or Fir Timber, or any of the Vouchers relating thereto?

They were all fent to Meffrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, as I was informed, after my Accounts were paffed.

For what purpofe were they fent to Meffrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons?

Becaufe they were done with. I underftood it was always the practice to do fo.

Have you received any part of fuch Accounts, or Vouchers, from Meffrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons?——Not that I recollect.

As by your inftructions from the Comptroller, you was to be allowed your travelling expences, has any charge been made for that in your Accounts?——No.

As you was allowed it, why was fuch charge omitted?

Becaufe I was fatisfied with what I had earned.

Did you ever go to Riga to purchafe Hemp, Maits, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy, except in the year 1795?——No.

What Services did you perform for the Commiffion allowed you on the purchafes of Hemp, Maits, and Fir Timber, made by Meffrs. Thorley, Morifon, and Co. for the Service of the Navy in the years 1796, 1797, and 1799?

I only ordered the Articles in 1797 and 1799. In 1796 I was at Riga, and received the orders there from the Navy Board, and executed them.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Evan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ADDITIONS made this 21ft day of March 1805, by defire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 20th inftant.

(a) to the beft of my recollection.

(b) to the beft of my recollection.

(c) except in the latter end of the year 1800, and the year 1801, when, in confequence of the troubles in Ruffia, I was obliged to employ Meffrs. Hanbury and Company, a neutral Houfe in Hamburgh, who made certain purchafes at Riga through Mr. Morifon.

(d) Such cargoes as I could not obtain, I gave immediate information of to our Government, and the neareft Britifh Conful that was likely to have communication with our Cruizers, and I really believe they were every one ftopped in confequence.

(e) I com-

. Lindegren.

(e) I commenced my negociation with them even upon my firſt arrival at Hamburgh, and if I had thought I ſhould not have ſucceeded with them, I ſhould have gone to Copenhagen to have negociated with their principal, Mr. Selby.

(f) I do not think that I paid any more than the market price for any other Hemp than that purchaſed of Miln and Halliday.

(g) as the Surveyors of the Navy muſt have known that Maſts could not be ſtowed without Fir Timber.

(h) and in 1797.

(i) and in 1797.

(k) and I had a ſmall ſpeculation with them in Peterſburgh Hemp.

(l) which I muſt conſider as out of their profits.

(m) they ſhipped for me, and for which they afterwards did not draw.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 21ſt of March 1805.

DID you conſider the ſpeculation in Peterſburgh Hemp with Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, which you have mentioned in the addition made this day to your Evidence of the 20th inſtant, as a compliment to you in conſequence of your having employed their Houſe to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?

I certainly conſidered it as a part of the compliment.

Why did you conſider it as a compliment made to you in conſequence of thoſe tranſactions?——Becauſe they never drew upon me for my ſhare of the Money inveſted in that ſpeculation.

Did you underſtand it was to be a compliment before the ſpeculation was made?

I did not to the beſt of my recollection.

When was that ſpeculation made?

I cannot ſay whether it was in 1796 or 1797.

What profit did you derive from that ſpeculation?

I do not recollect whether there was a gain or loſs by that ſpeculation.

What was the ſum inveſted in that ſpeculation, and what was your proportion of it?——I do not recollect.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. draw, on your account, for more Money than was actually neceſſary to pay for the Maſts, Hemp, and Fir Timber, as they were delivered?——I do not think they did.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. derived any profit or advantage from the exchange or otherwiſe, except the Commiſſion charged by them in their Accounts Current, rendered by you to the Navy Board, on the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?——I do not think they did.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company make any purchaſes of Hemp or other Naval Stores, on your account, for the Service of the Navy, in the year 1800?

Yes.

In

In what years, and upon what tranſactions, did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. allow you a Commiſſion of One-per-cent. upon the whole ſum paid to them (excluſive of their Commiſſion) for the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800, both incluſive?——I do not recollect that they ever made me any ſpecific compliment whatever.

Did you not know that the compliments made to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. were a per-centage on the ſums laid out by them for the Service of the Navy?——I never conſidered them in that light.

Did you ſtate to Mr. Moriſon that your Commiſſion on the purchaſe of Hemp and other Naval Stores had been reduced?——I remember ſaying that to him.

Did Mr. Moriſon make you, or agree to make you, the compliments you have mentioned upon your making ſuch Statement to him?——Not that I recollect.

In what years did Mr. Moriſon's compliment to you conſiſt of Fir Timber, Lath or Fire Wood, in conſequence of his Houſe being employed to make Purchaſes for the Service of the Navy?——I think it was in the years 1796 and 1797.

What number of Ships, freighted on account of Government, brought home Fir Timber, Lath and Fire Wood, on your account?——I cannot recollect.

What reaſon have you to believe that the Navy Board were acquainted with the Maſt Ships having brought home Fir Timber on your account?

I rather think Mr. Thornton applied to them to know whether they choſe to have it brought on their account.

Where was ſuch Fir Timber, &c. ſold?——At the different Ports.

What perſons did you employ to ſell it?——I believe Mr. Godfrey Thornton.

Can Mr. Godfrey Thornton ſpeak to the ſums which the Fir Timber, Lath and Fire Wood, given to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. as a compliment, produced, or will their Books ſhew that tranſaction?

I do not think that he can, nor that his Books will ſhew the tranſaction.

Was all the Fir Timber, Lath and Fire Wood, ſold by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons on your account, in the years 1796 and 1797, given to you as a compliment by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co.?——I cannot recollect.

Do you believe that you paid for any of it, and to whom?

Yes, I do, to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co.

What proportion did that you paid for bear to the whole quantity ſold?

I do not recollect.

Did you receive any other Goods from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. by way of compliment?——Not that I recollect.

Did you receive any compliment from Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, on account of the Hemp purchaſed of them for the Service of the Navy?——No.

Did you receive any compliment from any perſon other than Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on account of the Hemp or other Naval Stores purchaſed of them, for the Service of the Navy, between 1795 and 1801?——Not a farthing.

Do you now recollect in what year you was robbed of your Books and Papers on your way to Portſmouth?

I am not certain whether it was in 1798 or 1799.

What was the amount of the ſums received by you in Caſh, Bills, or Notes, from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. between the years 1795 and 1800, both incluſive, by way of compliment, on account or by reaſon of their having been employed by you to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?——I do not recollect ever having received more than the Twelve hundred Pounds I have before-mentioned.

When did you receive that ſum of Mr. Moriſon?——In the year 1799.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. give you credit in their Accounts for any ſums, as compliments, between 1795 and 1800, in addition to what you have before-mentioned?——I do not recollect.

A. Lindegren. What was the value of the Goods received by you from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. by way of compliment or preſent, on account or by reaſon of their having been employed by you to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy?——I do not recollect.

Did it amount to Ten thouſand Pounds?——I really cannot tell.

Do you believe it amounted to Ten thouſand Pounds?
I do not think it did, but I cannot tell.

Do you believe it amounted to Eight thouſand Pounds?
I do not recollect what I received.

Did you deliver into any of His Majeſty's Dock Yards, under your Commiſſion, any part of the Goods given to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. by way of compliment?——Never.

What proof have you that the Ships conveying Hemp to France were all ſeized, as mentioned in the Addition made by you to your Evidence of yeſterday?
I ſaw many of their names in the Papers, and heard of their being brought to judgment in the Commons.

Were any repreſentations made to you of the quality of the Hemp received in the firſt Ships, importing at the different Yards, in the year 1795?
I do not think there were.

Did you receive from the Comptroller of the Navy, any Letter in anſwer to your ſeveral Letters, between the time of your appointment and the 12th of June 1795?
I do not know whether I did or did not.

What is the uſual Commiſſion charged for purchaſing and ſhipping Goods at Riga?——Two-per-cent. on Hemp and Four-per-cent. on Maſts, is cuſtomarily paid by every body.

Have you ever known a Merchant at Riga purchaſe and ſhip Goods at a leſs rate of Commiſſion than you have ſtated?——No.

It having been ſtated to us by Mr. John Moriſon, that he thinks the compenſation or compliment given to you at one time, conſiſted of One-per-cent. on the ſums paid to his Houſe, excluſive of the Commiſſion, how do you apprehend the uſual Commiſſion to the Houſe of Thorley, Moriſon and Company, was made up?
I conſider that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. in the firſt inſtance, earned their Commiſſion faithfully, and they certainly had a right to make me a compliment if they pleaſed.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 22d day of March 1805.

HAVE you at any time made purchaſes of Hemp or other Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy, without the intervention of an Agent?——No.

Have you made any purchaſes of Naval Stores, for the Service of the Navy, except through Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. and Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. as you have already ſtated?
Yes; in the year 1800 I bought up every ounce of Hemp that could be procured at Hamburgh and Lubeck, through Mr. George Thompſon of Hamburgh; and all the Hemp that I could poſſibly ſecure in Denmark and Sweden, through Mr. Joſeph Harriſon.

What was the nature of the ſpeculation in Hemp with Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. which you conſidered as a compliment to you by that Houſe, in conſequence of their having been employed by you to purchaſe Naval Stores for the uſe of the Navy?
I do not recollect any more than having bought up a parcel of Hemp at Peterſburgh, which was ſent to London for ſale.

By

By whom was it ſold, and in what year?——It was ſold, I believe, by Mr. Godfrey Thornton, in the year 1796 or 1797. *Mr. Lind*

Have you reaſon to believe that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. were intereſted in any Veſſels laden with Hemp or other Naval Stores, that were detained during the late War by the Cruizers of this Country?——I never heard ſo.

Why did you not inform the Comptroller of the Navy or the Navy Board of the prices, at the time that you gave advice of your purchaſes of Hemp for the Navy, particularly in the year 1795?——I really do not know why.

Did you, in the years 1796, 1797, 1798, or 1799, communicate from time to time to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. your opinion what Stores you would be authorized to purchaſe for the uſe of the Navy for the enſuing year, previouſly to receiving orders from the Board to purchaſe ſuch Naval Stores?

I do not recollect ever having given them information on that ſubject.

Ch. M. Pole, *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 30th of May 1805.

WAS a Copy of the Account between Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, and yourſelf, now ſhewn you, entitled "Andrew Lindegren, his Account of Naval Stores imported," and dated the 29th of April 1796, rendered to you by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son?——I think it was, but I cannot ſay at what time.

It appearing by the ſaid Account, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son gave you credit on the 2d of April 1796, for the ſums of £. 86. 8*s.* 11*d.* £. 12. 4*s.* 6*d.* and £ 261. 11*s.* 10*d.* making together £. 360. 5*s.* 3*d.* recovered by them, on account of the damage ſuſtained by the Hemp laden on board the Sappho at Riga, on account of the Public, in October 1795; have you in any Account with the Navy Board given credit for that ſum?

I never got this Account until my Accounts were delivered in and paſſed: I never knew of ſuch a thing at the time my Accounts were delivered in: I have given credit for this ſum in an Account Current, and have always conſidered it as due to the Navy Board.

What Account do you allude to as having been delivered in and paſſed?

I mean the general Account for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, in the year 1795.

In what Account Current have you given the Navy Board credit for that ſum of £. 360. 5*s.* 3*d.*?

It is included in the balance due to them by the Account Current, which I delivered to them very lately.

When did you deliver to the Navy Board that Account Current, in which you have given credit for the above ſum of £. 360. 5*s.* 3*d.*?

Very lately; I do not remember exactly the date.

Have you delivered more than one Account Current to the Navy Board very lately?——No, not lately.

Is the Account which was tranſmitted in your Letter of the 11th inſtant, now ſhewn you, that to which you allude?——Yes.

Have you given the Navy Board credit for the before-mentioned ſum of £. 360. 5*s.* 3*d.* in that Account?——Yes.

In what manner is that credit given to them?

It is included in the balance due to them, making the firſt item on the credit ſide of the Account.

Have you ſpecified in any Account rendered by you to the Navy Board, the ſums which were recovered on account of the damage which the Cargo of the Sappho ſuſtained?

I rather think that they were included in one ſum, in an Account Current, which I delivered to the Navy Board in the year 1797, and Mr. Thornton

A. Lindegren.

Thornton, to the beſt of my recollection, informed the Navy Board, that he had recovered thoſe ſums, and that he had paid me the Money.

What do you mean by giving credit in one ſum?

It was ſtated, "ſundries received back from Meſſrs. Thorntons," in which was included thoſe ſums.

As Meſſrs. Thorntons gave you credit in an Account, dated the 29th of April 1796, for the before-mentioned ſum of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.*; why did you not give credit to the Navy Board for the ſame in ſome of the ſeveral Accounts rendered by you of your Purchaſes to the Navy Board, prior to the 11th inſtant?

Becauſe it did not make part of any one of the Accounts, except the one which was paſſed.

As you did, on the 16th of May 1798, give the Navy Board credit for the ſum of £. 6,057. 15 *s.* recovered from the Underwriters on account of the loſs of the Cargo of the Ship London, included in Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account of the 29th of April 1796; why did you not alſo give credit at the ſame time for the before-mentioned ſum of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.* which was likewiſe included in the ſame Account?

I do not recollect now: I had not the Account of Meſſrs. Thornton and Son of the 29th of April 1796, at the time I delivered in my Account of the 16th of May 1798.

As you ſtate that you had not Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account of the 29th of April 1796, to refer to for the ſum recovered on account of the damage of the Sappho's Cargo; how did you aſcertain the ſum recovered on account of the loſs of the London's Cargo, contained in the ſame Account?

It is upon a ſeparate Paper (n).

Was not the ſum recovered on account of the damage of the Sappho's Cargo ſtated on a ſeparate Paper?——I do not recollect.

As it has been ſtated to us by Mr. Godfrey Thornton, that his Account with you, dated the 29th of April 1796, entitled, "Andrew Lindegren, his Account of "Naval Stores imported," was delivered to you on or about the time of its date; what had you done with that Account?

It was among the reſt of my Papers in the Box of which I was robbed in 1798.

As you rendered to the Navy Board, prior to your being robbed in 1798, two Accounts of the purchaſe of Hemp, dated the 11th of February 1797, and the 30th of December 1797; why did you not give the Navy Board credit for the before-mentioned ſum of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.*. in one of thoſe Accounts?

Becauſe, to the beſt of my recollection, it was included in an Account Current which I had delivered in.

Is that ſum contained in either of the Accounts above-mentioned of the Purchaſes made by you?——No, it is not.

Did you apply to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son for a copy of their Account with you, dated the 29th of April 1796?

I did, and got it ſome time afterwards, but I do not know when.

Was it in the courſe of the years 1798 or 1799, that you applied for and obtained a copy of that Account?——I do not recollect.

Did you apply to Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, and the other perſons concerned with you, in the purchaſe of Naval Stores for Government, for copies of their Accounts with you, which you ſtate to have been in the Box of which you was robbed in 1798?

I do not recollect to have had any tranſactions with any other Perſons in England than Meſſrs. Thorntons, on account of the purchaſe of Naval Stores for Government: I did apply to Meſſrs. Thorntons for copies of their Accounts of which I had been robbed?

Was you robbed of any of the Accounts or Vouchers of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, or any other perſons, which related to the purchaſes of Naval Stores made by you for the Service of the Navy?——Yes, ſeveral.

Did

Did you apply to theſe perſons for copies of the Accounts of which you had been robbed? *Mr. Lindegren.*

I do not recollect that I ever did, not conſidering that they would be wanted.

Does it appear in any Account Current rendered by you to the Navy Board, that any thing had been recovered from the Underwriters, on account of Hemp damaged on board the Sappho?

To the beſt of my recollection, it appeared in an Account Current in 1797.

In what form of words, according to the beſt of your recollection, was the ſum ſo recovered introduced in that Account?

Under the head of "Sundries recovered from Meſſrs. Thorntons."

Have you ſpecifically charged yourſelf, in any Account rendered to the Navy Board, with the ſum of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.* or any other ſum, as having been recovered on account of the damage which the Cargo of the Sappho ſuſtained?

To the beſt of my recollection, it was mentioned in the Account Current of 1797, among the Sundries.

Was it ſtated by you in that Account, that any thing had been recovered on account of the damage which the Cargo of the Ship Sappho had ſuſtained?

I do think it was, or elſe Meſſrs. Thorntons Account accompanied it.

Did any Letter accompany the Account Current which you have ſtated you delivered to the Navy Board in 1797.

I do not recollect; it was done in conſequence of an application to me for one.

How have the Accounts of the purchaſes of Naval Stores made by you during the late War, for the Service of the Navy, been delivered into the Navy Office?

I believe ſometimes by Letter, and ſometimes I believe perſonally.

To whom were the Accounts delivered when they were preſented in perſon?

I believe either to the Committee of Accounts, or to the Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts.

When you forwarded them by Letter, to whom were ſuch Letters addreſſed?

To the Commiſſioners of the Navy, with "Committee of Accounts," I believe, written in the corner.

As you found the Navy Board had not debited you with the ſum of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.* in conſequence of your having rendered the Account Current, which you ſtate you did in 1797; why did you not debit yourſelf with that ſum in the Account rendered by you in 1798, or notice the circumſtance to the Navy Board?

I do not recollect.

It alſo appearing by the Account rendered to you by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, dated the 29th of April 1796, that they gave you credit for an overcharge on the Freight of the Lord Miltoun, Lady Annabella, Induſtry, and Agenoria, amounting to £. 193. 18 *s.* 7 *d.*; have you in any Account with Government given credit for that Sum?

In no other way than as I have given credit for the former ſum in the Account Current of 1797.

As you found the Navy Board had not debited you, or taken credit for either of the ſums of £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.* or £. 193. 18 *s.* 7 *d.* which you ſtate were mentioned in the Account Current delivered by you in 1797; why did you not credit the Navy Board with thoſe ſums in ſome of your Accounts, between 1797 and the 11th of May 1805, or mention the circumſtance to the Navy Board?

I do not know: I thought it would be ſufficient when I came to ſettle my Account, concluding that would have taken place two or three years ſince.

As the Navy Board, in their Letter to you of the 7th of March 1797, earneſtly recommended to you to loſe no time in recovering the ſums due from the Underwriters, and directed you to give them early and frequent notice of your progreſs therein, how could you think it would be ſufficient to ſtate the ſums you had recovered when you came to ſettle your Accounts?——I cannot recollect.

Mr. Lindegren.

When did you deliver your Accounts to the Navy Board of the purchaſes made by you in 1800 and 1801?——I think early in 1802.

Why did you not at that time deliver an Account Current to the Navy Board?
I was not aſked for it then.

As you was expreſsly told by the Navy Board's Letter of the 7th of March 1797, that they thought it very neceſſary that you ſhould furniſh them not only with Accounts of your Expenditure, but of your Receipts; why did you not deliver an Account Current with your ſeveral Accounts of Diſburſements?
I rather think it was in conſequence of that application that I ſent in an Account Current in 1797, but I had totally forgotten the purport of that Letter at the time of delivering my ſubſequent Accounts.

What circumſtances led to your delivering an Account Current to the Navy Board on the 11th inſtant?
It originated ſolely from the idea, that if any accident happened to me, and the heavy Impreſt againſt me, my Accounts for which had not been paſſed, I thought it neceſſary to ſend in to the Navy Board a Statement of my Accounts.

How long had the heavy Impreſt, of which you ſpeak, been ſtanding againſt you at the time when that Account was delivered?——I do not recollect.

Had it not been ſtanding againſt you for more than two years?——Yes, it had.

Why was not that Account Current dated?——I cannot tell why it was not.

Who drew out that Account?——Myſelf.

From what Books, Papers, and Documents, did you make out that Account?
From an Account Book that I have.

Where is that Account Book?——It is at my houſe in town.

Were no other Papers or Documents referred to by you to make out that Account?——I do not recollect.

Where was that Account drawn out?——I do not know whether it was in town or at Portſmouth, but I rather think it was in London.

Was it drawn out by you at your own houſe?——Yes.

Do you mean that it was drawn out by you at your houſe in London?——Yes.

Was you aſſiſted by any perſon or perſons in making out that Account?——No.

Why was not that Account made out and delivered to the Navy Board before the 11th inſtant?——I cannot tell why it was not; I made it out then for the reaſons which I have before-mentioned.

How did you aſcertain the Balance, £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.* ſtated in that Account to be due to the Navy Board from you?
It was by adding every ſum that I had received together, and deducting from it the Money due from them to me by their Ledger.

Did there by the Navy Board's Ledger, at the time you referred to it, appear to be a Balance due from you of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*?
I never referred to the Navy Board's Ledger myſelf, but deſired to know from Mr. Standert how the Account ſtood.

Did Mr. Standert inform you, that there was a Balance due from you to the Navy Board of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*?
To the beſt of my recollection, he gave me the Totals of each ſide of the Account.

When did Mr. Standert give you the Totals of each ſide of your Account?
It was in 1799.

Did it appear by the Totals given to you by Mr. Standert, that there was a Balance due from you to the Navy Board of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*?
No, I do not think it did.

What was the Balance by the Totals given to you by Mr. Standert?
I do not recollect.

How

How was the Balance of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.* ſtated to be due from you to the Navy Board in your Account Current of the 11th inſtant, aſcertained?

By adding every thing that I had recovered of every deſcription to the credit ſide of the Account.

Do you mean adding to the credit ſide of the Account, after you had received it from Mr. Standert?——Yes.

Why did you not ſtate in your Account Current, dated the 11th of May, the Balance of the Account, as you received it from Mr. Standert, and alſo the items conſtituting the Balance of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*?

That would have been the clearer way.

Why did you not ſtate your Account in the clearer way?——I am ſure I do not know; it did not ſtrike me ſo then, or I ſhould certainly have done it.

What were the items by which the Balance of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.* was made up?

They were the ſums recovered by Meſſrs. Thorntons, which were the only things to the beſt of my recollection.

Is the Account entered in your Book, to which you have before alluded, from which this Balance is taken?——No.

Where is the Account from which this Balance is taken?——I have no Account of that; it was a Memorandum I took at the time.

Where is that Memorandum?——I do not know.

How are we to aſcertain the items by which the Balance due from you to the Navy Board, in your Account Current of the 11th inſtant, has been made up?

That will appear by the Account Current delivered in 1797; I know of nothing recovered ſince that time; ſo by adding thoſe ſums together, and deducting the Balance due to me from the Navy Board, it will give the ſum of £. 483. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

Have you any copy of the Account Current ſtated by you to have been delivered to the Navy Board in 1797?——No, I have not.

What has become of the original?——It went with my books.

Did you not think it neceſſary to apply to the Navy Board for a copy of that Account?

No, I did not; for by adding the amount received from Meſſrs. Thorntons to the credit ſide of the Account, I conceived that formed the Account exactly as I delivered it in to them.

Have you delivered to the Navy Board any other Account Current beſides that tranſmitted to the Navy Board on the 11th inſtant, and that ſtated by you to have been delivered in 1797?——I do not recollect any.

As Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son gave you credit on the 2d of April 1796 for the ſum of £. 6,057. 15 *s.* 0 *d.* recovered from the Underwriters on account of the loſs of the Ship London, why did you not give the Public credit for the ſame before the 16th of May 1798, as you delivered two Accounts to the Navy Board for the purchaſe of Hemp between thoſe periods?——I cannot recollect.

As Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son gave you credit on the 22d of June 1797 for £. 28,710, recovered from the Underwriters on account of the loſs of the Cargoes of the Ships St. Johns, Eſther, and Caledonia; why did you defer giving the Navy Board credit for that ſum until the 16th of May 1798, as you furniſhed an Account of the purchaſe of Hemp to the Navy Board on the 30th of December 1797?

It certainly was an omiſſion; I do not know how it originated.

It having been ſtated to us by the Officers of Portſmouth Yard, that you took away from thence 185 ſmall Maſts, part of the Cargoes of the Ships Selby, John and Richard, Sophia, Liberty, Lord Hood, Hannah, and Trio, which delivered at that Yard early in the year 1797, and which Maſts the Officers had objected to receive as being above the number which they were authorized to receive, at that Yard, by the Navy Board's Warrant of the 27th of April 1796; were not ſuch Maſts the property of the Public?

Yes; but I never conſidered ſo till very lately.

As

Mr. Lindegren. As ſuch Maſts were the property of the Public, why did you take them from the Dock Yard?

I never took them, to my recollection; I was not at home at the time. They were ſent into my Pound, and my Clerks were told that they were Maſts that did not belong to Government; nor had I ever an idea that they were charged in Meſſrs. Thorntons Account, becauſe I truſted to their being correct.

By whom, and when were the 185 Maſts ſent into your Pound?

I think I was informed, that it was by the Water Bailiffs belonging to the Dock Yard, I cannot ſay when.

How long have you been an Agent to the Contractors for ſuperintending the delivery of Stores at Portſmouth Dock Yard?——I think near thirty years.

Is it uſual for the perſons belonging to the Dock Yard, or for the Agent to the Contractors, to take the Stores from the Dock Yard which may be rejected or refuſed by the Officers of the Yard?

It was uſual at that time for the Water Bailiffs to do it.

Is it not a part of moſt Contracts that the Stores, if refuſed, ſhall be taken from the Dock Yard at the expence of the Contractors?——Certainly.

Was any charge made to you by the Officers of the Yard for the removal of theſe Maſts?——None.

Did not your Clerks inform you, that the 185 Maſts in queſtion had been ſent from the Dock Yard into your Pound?

Never as to number; I never knew the number.

Did they inform you that certain Maſts had been ſent from the Dock Yard to your Pound?——Moſt aſſuredly, but not at the time.

When did they inform you of this circumſtance?——I cannot ſay.

What Maſts did you ſuppoſe them to be?

Some that were not charged in the Invoices.

Was you in the practice of importing on your own account, Maſts as well as Fir Timber, in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?

Now and then ſome few.

Did you ſuppoſe the Maſts removed from the Dock Yard to your Pound to be your own?——No, I did not.

Whoſe did you ſuppoſe them to be?

I ſuppoſed them to belong to the Shippers.

Who did you ſuppoſe the Shippers to be?

Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. pay Freight to Government for theſe Maſts?——No.

Had Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. authority from you to import Maſts in the Ships freighted by Government?——I rather think they had for a few.

As you ſay you ſuppoſed the Maſts belonged to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. was it not your duty to have taken care, that credit was given to the Public for the Freight of them?

I knew nothing of it at the time; and conſidering that they came two or three out of each Ship, and not out of three or four Ships only, I never adverted to the circumſtance. It was my duty to have ſeen that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. paid Freight for them; but I never adverted to the circumſtance.

You ſay that you had no idea that the 185 Maſts were charged in Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account with the Navy Board, becauſe you truſted to their being correct; have you any reaſon to believe that they were incorrect?

Now I have not, for they were charged in the Account; but that I never knew at the time.

As

As ſimilar, though ſeparate Invoices, were made out for the articles conſigned to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son from Riga, how were they to diſtinguiſh the articles imported on your own account from thoſe imported on Public account? *Mr. Lindegr*

By their being informed whether the articles were on Government account, or on mine.

By whom were they ſo informed?

I rather think they were informed by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. of Riga.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Meſſrs. Thornton and Son were informed that the Maſts in queſtion were not the property of Government?——No.

Were the 185 Maſts afterwards delivered at any other of His Majeſty's Yards, or have you given the Public credit for them in any of your Accounts with the Navy Board?

They never were delivered to any of the other Yards, but I have given the Public credit for them in the Account Current ſent in to the Navy Board on the 11th inſtant.

Had you given credit for them to any other perſon?——Yes, I had.

To whom had you given credit for them?

To Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co.

When did you give Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. credit for them?

As they were ſold.

When were they ſold?——At different times.

In what years were they ſold?——I believe prior to 1800. (o)

Did you inform Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. of the receipt of theſe Maſts on their Account?——I do not recollect.

Have you rendered Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. an account of the ſale of thoſe Maſts?

No, as they owed me a good deal of money for my Diſburſements on their Maſt Contracts, the proceeds of the Sale were put to the credit of their Account.

In what form of words did you give Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. credit for the ſale of thoſe Maſts?

To the beſt of my recollection as follows: "The Net Proceeds of Sur-"plus Maſts by the Commiſſion Ships." (p)

Had you been in the practice of receiving Maſts at Portſmouth from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. for ſale?

No, but I have purchaſed Maſts from them on my own account.

Have Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. been informed by you, of your having placed to their credit the proceeds of theſe Maſts?——I do not recollect.

Have you informed Mr. Moriſon of the miſtake you had made in giving him credit for theſe Maſts, and when?——Yes, I have, about ten days ſince.

How did you aſcertain the ſum for which you gave credit to Government for theſe Maſts in your Account Current of the 11th inſtant?

By the entries in my Portſmouth Books which have been placed to the credit of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co.

Why in that Account Current did you give the Navy Board credit for the ſale of thoſe Maſts on the 31ſt of December 1799, as you ſtate that you did not know they were the property of Government till about a month or ſix weeks ago?

I cannot tell. (q)

How was it brought to your knowledge that theſe Maſts were the property of Government, and that you had improperly given Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. credit for them?

I heard at Portſmouth that Maſts had been returned to me from the Dock Yard, which had been charged in my Invoices or Bills of Lading.

Mr. Lindegren. When, and from whom did you learn this circumſtance?

I really do not recollect, it was about the time of my laſt Examination; but I rather think it was before.

Where was you informed of that circumſtance?

I think it was in the Dock Yard at Portſmouth.

Had the information you obtained reſpecting the Maſts in queſtion, and the circumſtance of your not having debited yourſelf in any of the Accounts you had rendered to the Navy Board, of the purchaſes of Naval Stores with the ſums which Meſſrs. Thornton and Son had credited you with, before alluded to, any influence on your mind in inducing you to render the Account Current to the Navy Board tranſmitted to them in your Letter of the 11th inſtant?——No, they had not.

Has any perſon informed you, ſince your firſt Examination by this Board, that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son had credited you with certain ſums on account of the Public, for which you had not given credit to the Public?——No. (r)

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 31ſt of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 30th inſtant.

(n) And to the beſt of my recollection, the account of the recovery of the Inſurance on the Cargo of the London was again given to me by Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, at the time of their rendering me the accounts of the other three ſhips.

(o) They were ſold prior to the 31ſt of December 1800.

(p) Having had an extract from my Books at Portſmouth forwarded to me, I find that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, had regular credit for theſe Maſts; the proceeds of ſome of them, at the time they were ſold, were carried immediately to their credit, in an Account between me and them. The proceeds of others were firſt entered in the "Account of broken Stowage of the Commiſſion Ships;" and were afterwards transferred at the end of the year to the account of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company; and the proceeds of others were firſt entered in an Account, entitled "Goods bought and ſold;" and in like manner transferred at the end of the year to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company's Account.

(q) It was done in order that the Navy Board might ſee what was in my hands at the time; but it is erroneous, for it ſhould have been 31ſt of December 1800, and it ſhould have been ſtated the laſt article in the Account.

(r) I have ſeen Mr. Tooke very frequently, but I do not recollect whether he ever mentioned the circumſtance to me.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 31ſt of May 1805.

Did not Meſſrs. Thornton and Son give you a copy of their Account of the 29th of April 1796, which you have ſtated you applied for, at the time you ſtate, to the beſt of your recollection, they furniſhed you with a ſecond account of the recovery of the Inſurance on the Cargo of the Ship London?

I really do not think they did.

Did

Mr. Lindegr

Did not Meſſrs. Thornton and Son furniſh you with a ſecond Account of the ſum recovered on account of the damage of the Sappho's Cargo at the time they furniſhed you with a ſecond Account of the recovery on the Cargo of the London?

No, I do not recollect ſuch a circumſtance.

As you ſtated in your Evidence of yeſterday, that you ſuppoſed the Maſts removed from Portſmouth Yard to your Pound, belonged to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, what reaſon had you for ſuppoſing they belonged to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, as you alſo ſtated that you had not been in the practice of receiving Maſts from that Houſe for ſale?

They ſhipped them, and of courſe I concluded they belonged to them.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, communicate to you, that they ſhould ſend any Maſts to you for ſale, in the ſhips freighted by Government?

Not that I recollect.

It appearing by the Invoice of the Peggy (Eddington, Maſter) dated the 30th of Auguſt 1796, that there was put on board her at Riga 138 loads 14 feet of ſquare Fir Timber, whereof 94 loads 45 feet only was on account of Government; why did your houſe at Portſmouth charge to Government the Duty on the whole quantity?——It certainly was an overſight; I never ſaw it till lately.

How came it to be brought to your notice lately?

I had heard ſomewhere out of doors, but I cannot ſay where, that I had charged Duty to Government which I ought not to have done; in conſequence of which, I had every Account examined again, and by that means found it out.

Have you not in ſeveral inſtances charged to Government the Duty on the Firewood imported by you in the Maſt Ships on your own account?

By the inveſtigation that I have cauſed to be made, when I examined into the Fir Timber, I found that it had in many inſtances been charged.

In how many inſtances has ſuch Duty been charged to the Public?

I believe in twenty-ſix inſtances.

On the examination of your Accounts, did you find that you had neglected to make any charge to the Public that you ought to have made?

I did not make the examination myſelf, and I do not recollect to have heard of any ſuch circumſtance.

By whom were thoſe Accounts examined for the purpoſe you have ſtated?

I believe by one of my Clerks.

Which of your Clerks examined the Accounts?——I do not know.

How do you know that your Accounts have been at all examined?

By my Son having informed me ſo.

Have you received that information by letter from your Son?——Yes, I did.

Has he remitted to you a Statement of the Duties which were found to have been improperly charged to the Public on the examination of your Accounts?

Yes, it was from that I made my Memorandum.

Where is that Statement?——I really do not know where I put it. (s.)

Have your Accounts been regularly kept?——Not ſo regular as I could wiſh, from the multiplicity of my buſineſs.

By whom was you informed that the Duties on the Fir Timber and Firewood, imported by you in the Maſt Ships on your own account, had been charged by you to the Public?

I never heard of the Duties on the Firewood being charged, but diſcovered it in conſequence of the inveſtigation which I directed; I do not recollect who told me of the Fir Timber.

How long is it ſince you was informed that you had charged to the Public the Duty on the Fir Timber imported on your own account?

I ſhould think three weeks or a month ſince.

Where was you informed of that circumſtance?——I believe it was in London.

What

Mr. Lindegren.

What reaſon have you for believing it was in London?——I think ſo.

What reaſon have you for thinking ſo?

Becauſe I have not been home at Portſmouth for ſome time, therefore I think it was in London.

Are you ſure it was in London?

Yes, I think I am certain as to that point, for I do not know where elſe I could have learned it.

Have you no recollection of the place where, or of the perſon by whom you was informed of this circumſtance?——I have not.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, or any other perſon beſides yourſelf, import any articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?

If they did, it was quite unknown to me.

Did you not ſtate yeſterday that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, had authority from you to import Maſts in the Ships freighted by Government?

Yes, ſome very few for me I think I mentioned yeſterday, and I believe, there were ſome very few, ſome five or ſix, but that was the extent; I am ſure there were not ten.

Have you any recollection of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, having imported Wainſcot Logs in the Maſt Ships to the River Thames?——No.

Are the three Accounts now ſhewn you, dated the 28th of April 1797, the Accounts of the ſpeculation in Hemp which in a former part of your Evidence you have ſtated was given to you as a compliment by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, in conſequence of their Houſe having been employed by you to purchaſe Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy, and by which it appears you were credited by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, with one fourth part of the amount of the Sales; viz. £.1,221. 4. 0.; £.1,096. 12. 6.; and £.2,129. 8. 9.?

I believe thoſe are the Accounts of the Speculation, but I had no conception at the time of my former Examination that it amounted to ſo much.

Did you receive the above ſums free of all outgoings, and clear of all expences, as a part of the compliment from Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company?

I cannot recollect; I ſhould rather think they drew on Meſſrs. Thorntons for part of the prime coſt, but I had no opportunity of referring to the Accounts then.

Have you ſince referred to the Accounts?——Yes.

Where did you refer to them?——At Mr. Thornton's.

When did you refer to the Accounts at Meſſrs. Thorntons?

Since my Examination of the 22d of March laſt.

How long after that Examination?——I do not recollect.

To whom did you apply to produce the Accounts to you?——I think to Mr. Tooke.

Were they produced to you by Mr. Tooke?——I believe they were.

Did you mention to him the purpoſe for which you wanted to refer to the Accounts?——I do not recollect that, but I rather think I did.

Did you refer to the Accounts at Meſſrs. Thorntons once or oftener?

I do not believe I did more than once, and once afterwards at Mr. Tooke's houſe.

Did you, at the times that you examined the Books, take means of aſcertaining whether any part of the prime coſt of that ſpeculation had been drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, on your Account with Meſſrs. Thornton's?

I did. Several ſums were drawn by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, upon Meſſrs. Thorntons, upon my account, in the year 1797, ſome of which I conſidered were drawn upon that Account; but I could not diſtinguiſh which ſums.

Did any thing appear in the Accounts you referred to, which made it probable that the Money drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, on Meſſrs. Thornton

Thornton and Son on your account, was on account of the ſpeculation in Hemp above alluded to? *Mr. Lindegren.*

I rather think it did, from the quantity of the ſums drawn, and the time.

Have you no Account between Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, and yourſelf, that will ſhew on what account their Bills were drawn on Meſſrs. Thorntons on your account?——No, I have not.

Why did you ſtate in a former part of your Evidence, that you conſidered the ſpeculation in Hemp above alluded to as a part of the compliment given to you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, becauſe they never drew upon you for your ſhare of the money inveſted in that ſpeculation?——I did conſider ſo at the time.

What part of this ſpeculation in Hemp was given to you as a compliment by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. and what part of it was at your own riſk?

I firſt thought that none of it was drawn for, but I cannot ſtate what part has been drawn for.

Do the Accounts before ſtated contain the whole of the ſpeculation in Hemp given to you as a compliment by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co.?

The fact is, that I never at that time received any Bills from them as compliment, and conſidered the whole as given to me at that time, and not drawn for. Thoſe Accounts contain the whole of the ſpeculation in Hemp that I was concerned in with them, which at the time was conſidered as a compliment.

Did you pay for any part of the Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, laden on board the Maſt Ships freighted by Government in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, which was not imported on account of Government?——Yes.

What part of ſuch Fir Timber did you pay for?

I cannot tell; a great part of it was drawn for by Thorley and Co. upon Meſſrs. Thorntons, on my account.

Why was not the prime coſt of the whole drawn for?

Becauſe I conſidered a part was paid to me as a compliment.

Is there any Book, Paper, or Writing in this Country, by which it can be aſcertained what part of ſuch Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, was paid for by you?

I know of none.

Did you not on the 3d of September 1795, in reply to the Navy Board's Letter of the 14th of Auguſt, deſiring you to procure freight to fill up the broken ſtowage in the Maſt Ships, acquaint the Comptroller, that you was very apprehenſive you could not procure Merchandize to fill up the Maſt Ships expected?——Yes.

Does it appear by the Invoices and Accounts of Sale, now ſhewn you, the former of which for the Henniker is dated 25th of Auguſt 1795, that for the Barnes the 22d, and that for the Withywood the 25th of the ſame month, that at the time you informed the Comptroller you was apprehenſive you could not get freight to fill up the broken ſtowage of the Maſt Ships expected, you had actually filled up the broken ſtowage of theſe Ships with Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood on your own account?——If reference is had to the date of my Letter and to the dates of thoſe Invoices, which were in old ſtile, it will appear that my Letter was dated prior thereto.

Is not your Letter of a ſubſequent date to the Invoice of the Ship Barnes?

Yes, it appears it was, one day.

Do you not apprehend you muſt have laden Fir Timber on your own account on board the Henniker and Withywood at the time of writing the Letter to the Comptroller of the 3d of September 1795?——Moſt likely.

Why did you inform the Comptroller you were apprehenſive you could not get Freight to fill up the broken ſtowage of the Maſt Ships expected, when you had yourſelf filled up the broken ſtowage of the Ship Barnes, and did afterwards load Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, on board all the other Maſt Ships freighted by Government in 1795?

I cannot recollect now how that happened.

Why did you not mention to the Comptroller in your Letter of the 3d of September 1795, or in ſome of your ſubſequent Letters to him or the Navy Board, that

Mr. Lindegren. you had laden Fir Timber on board the Barnes on your own account, and that you ſhould alſo load Fir Timber on board the other Ships on your own account?

I cannot now ſay.

As you was expreſsly directed by the Navy Board's Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795 to procure Freight to fill up the vacant ſpace in the Maſt Ships, by what authority did you import Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, in thoſe Ships, without allowing the Public Freight for ſuch articles?

I cannot tell now how that happened, for at the time there was not a poſſibility of getting a Merchant in the Country to put a thing into them.

Did you advertiſe for Freight to fill up the broken Stowage of the Maſt Ships, or what other ſteps did you take to obtain Freight for that purpoſe?

No advertiſement was made, but application was to the Merchants.

Were any offers made to Merchants to take Freight to fill up the broken ſtowage under the uſual and current Freight at the time?——Yes, there were.

To whom were ſuch offers made?——I cannot now recollect.

Did you repreſent to the Navy Board the neceſſity of having Fir Timber and other ſmall articles to dunnage the Maſt Ships?

To the beſt of my recollection I deſired Mr. Thornton ſo to do.

Was you ever called upon by the Navy Board, or Committee of Accounts, to pay Freight for the articles you imported on your own account in the Maſt Ships in the year 1795, and the beginning of 1796?

I do not recollect any thing upon the ſubject, any further than juſt a matter of converſation.

When, and with whom did that converſation take place?

I believe with the Committee of Accounts, or the Board, I do not know which, but I was never called upon to pay any Freight; I think the converſation took place early in 1796.

What was the ſubſtance of that converſation?

I do not recollect now; I remember being ſpoken to about it, but Freight was never regularly demanded of me (t).

Did you repreſent to the Navy Board that the profit on the Fir Timber was ſo ſmall you could not afford to pay Freight for it?——I do not recollect.

Did you offer any, and what reaſons to the Navy Board or Committee of Accounts, in the converſation to which you have alluded, why you ſhould not pay Freight for the articles imported in the Maſt Ships on your own account?

I do not now recollect what I ſaid to them on the ſubject.

Did you derive conſiderable profit from the Fir Timber and other articles imported by you in the Maſt Ships on your own account in 1795 and the beginning of 1796?——Yes, I did upon the firſt Cargoes certainly.

Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS made the 1ſt of June 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 31ſt of laſt month.

(s) I have ſince found the Account ſent to me by my Son, and I now preſent it to the Board.

(t) If it had been inſiſted on, I ſhould certainly have reſiſted the demand.

Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Mr. Lindegren.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 1ſt of June 1805.

AS you was directed on the 26th of April 1796 to purchaſe 2,000 loads of Fir Timber and 2,370 Norway Maſts to fill up the broken ſtowage of the Maſt Ships, and as you was afterwards directed on the 11th of Auguſt 1797, in reply to a Letter from you on that ſubject of the ſame date, to purchaſe ſuch Fir Timber as might be neceſſary for the ſtowage of the Maſts; by what authority did you import Fir Timber and other articles on your own account by the Maſt Ships, without allowing Freight for the ſame, after the 26th of April 1796?——I really cannot recollect how it happened.

Atteſted Copies of the Letters mentioned in the foregoing Queſtion are now ſhewn to you, and you are deſired to ſtate, whether you had any authority from the Navy Board, either directly or indirectly, contrary to the tenor of thoſe Letters, for importing Fir Timber on your own account in the Maſt Ships after the 26th of April 1796?——I really do not recollect.

The Officers of Portſmouth Yard having repreſented to the Navy Board in October 1796, that the Ships Hannah, Lord Hood, Liberty, Favorite, Aurora, Young William, and Adventure, would have ſtowed from 96 to 110 large Maſts, in addition to thoſe they had on board, if ſo much Fir Timber and Norway Maſts had not been put on board them; why were not as many large Maſts laden in thoſe Ships as they could conveniently ſtow?

I had every reaſon to ſuppoſe that they were ſtowed to the beſt advantage.

As the Navy Board, in their Letter to you of the 12th of October 1796, ſtated that Government had been put to an additional expence for Freight, in conſequence of the Ships not having as many Maſts put on board them as they could ſtow, and that unleſs very ſatisfactory reaſons were produced to them for ſuch ſtowage, they ſhould call upon you to make good the Freight; did you give any anſwer to that Letter, or was you called upon to make good the additional expence which Government had been put to?

I do not recollect what anſwer was given to that Letter; but, from the Board's not making any deduction from me, I ſuppoſe ſatisfactory reaſons were given to them.

Do you recollect that any anſwer was given at all?——I do not.

The Navy Board, in their Letter of the 20th of October 1797, having informed you, that the Officers of Sheerneſs Yard had repreſented to them that they had taken a careful ſurvey of the Ships John and Orwell, and found that they would have ſtowed twelve more Riga Maſts if the Norway Maſts and Fir Timber had been left out, and reminded you that the Fir Timber and Norway Maſts were meant as broken ſtowage only; did you give any anſwer to that Letter?

I do not recollect.

Have you any reaſon to believe that you gave any anſwer to that Letter?

Certainly, I ſhould rather think I did, otherwiſe I ſhould ſuppoſe the Navy Board would not have been ſatisfied.

Did you direct Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son not to charge Freight on the articles imported on your private account in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?——I do not recollect having given any ſuch directions.

Between the 26th of April 1796, when you was directed by the Navy Board to purchaſe 2,000 loads of Fir Timber and 2,370 Norway Maſts to fill up the broken ſtowage of the Maſt Ships, and the 11th of Auguſt 1797, when you informed the Navy Board that the broken ſtowage they had ordered had been nearly all employed to complete the proper loading of the Maſt Ships, and repreſented the neceſſity of providing a further quantity; had you not imported conſiderable quantities of Fir Timber by the Maſt Ships on your own account?

As I did, I really do not now recollect how it happened.

As the Navy Board on the 11th of Auguſt 1797, in reply to your Letter of that date, directed you to procure as much Fir Timber as might be abſolutely neceſſary for ſtowing the Maſts, but nothing more, and as in your Letter to the Navy Board

of

Mr. Lindgren. of the 7th of April 1798, you ſtate that there ſtill remained unſhipped at Riga a ſufficiency of ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. to enable you to ſtow about 300 Maſts and about 50 Bowſprits of the largeſt dimenſions; how came there to be ſuch an accumulation of thoſe articles of broken ſtowage, as, in your Letter to the Navy Board of the 11th of Auguſt 1797, you ſtated that the broken ſtowage they had ordered had been nearly all employed, and the Navy Board in their reply of the ſame date, directed you to procure only as much Fir Timber as was abſolutely neceſſary for ſtowing the Maſts but nothing more?

It is impoſſible for me to ſay now; I cannot recollect how it had accumulated.

Why did you not ſhip the ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. which you repreſented remained of the broken ſtowage in the Maſt Ships in the year 1797, inſtead of putting Fir Timber on board ſuch Ships on your private account?

I can really give no anſwer to it, I cannot ſay how it happened.

As you repreſented to the Navy Board in your Letter of the 7th of April 1798, that there ſtill remained unſhipped at Riga a ſufficiency of ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. as would enable you to ſtow about 300 Maſts, and about 50 Bowſprits of the largeſt dimenſions, and as the Navy Board, by their Minute of the 28th of April 1798, authorized you to purchaſe only 281 Maſts, why did you import Fir Timber on your own account in the Ships, Liberty, Alexander, and Active, three of the Ships bringing home thoſe Maſts?

I conclude, becauſe they could not ſtow them ſo advantageouſly without, as ſmall Maſts alone would not have been ſufficient for that purpoſe.

Why did you repreſent to the Navy Board that there was a ſufficiency of broken ſtowage to ſtow about 300 Maſts, and about 50 Bowſprits of the largeſt dimenſions, when it would appear, that there was not a ſufficiency of broken ſtowage to ſtow 281 Maſts?——I did it at the time according to the beſt of my judgment.

Had the whole of the Spars delivered by you into the ſeveral Dock Yards, in the year 1798, under the Commiſſion granted to you been actually purchaſed by you on account of Government previouſly to your writing the Letter of the 7th of April 1798?——I dare ſay they were, but I do not recollect now.

As the Invoices for the Maſts ſhipped at Riga in the year 1798 are dated in June, July, and October, why was the Invoice for the Spars general for all the Ships, and not dated until the 31ſt of December following?

I am ſure I cannot tell; I cannot account for it.

You having ſtated in your Letter to the Comptroller of the Navy, dated from Riga the 5th of June 1795, that "If it had fortunately been ſo arranged that he "could have been authorized to have ſent you to that place in the fall of laſt year, "prior to the French purchaſes being made, you ſhould have had the advantage "they had of the Market;" had you any expectation of being commiſſioned to purchaſe ſtores for the uſe of the Navy in the fall of the year, previous to that in which your appointment took place?——No.

What was your reaſon for ſtating that circumſtance in your Letter?

Becauſe it ſtruck me ſo.

For what purpoſe did you go to Riga in the year 1796?

I went to attend the converſion of the Maſts, and ſaved a vaſt deal of money in the ſame, and, I believe, to attend to the ſtowage of the Ships.

What is meant by the Extra Charges for "being of 1795," in many of the Invoices of the Maſts ſhipped at Riga in 1796?

I cannot tell, I ſhould ſuppoſe it is the expence of their laying over in the Pounds (v.)

Were all the Maſts on which theſe Extra Charges are made, actually purchaſed in 1795?——I cannot tell, but I ſhould ſuppoſe ſo.

Why did you not go to Riga in the year 1797?

I went of my own accord, and not by deſire of Government in 1796, and in 1797 my Portſmouth buſineſs, and my Government buſineſs, would not admit of my being abſent.

Had

Mr. Lindegren.

Had you directions from the Navy Board to remain in England in 1797?
That I really cannot anſwer to; I do not recollect that circumſtance (u).

Was you authorized by the Navy Board to employ an Agent at Riga to make the purchaſes of Naval Stores, directed by the Navy Board in the year 1797 or in any preceding year?——I do not believe I was (w).

Was you in any ſubſequent year authorized to do ſo.
I cannot ſay the words went to employing an Agent, but I was to be allowed in 1799 Four-per-cent. Commiſſion for myſelf and Agent.

Previouſly to your going to Riga in 1795, did you receive directions from the Comptroller of the Navy to make any Purchaſes or to execute any duties, beyond what are expreſſed in the written inſtructions then given to you, dated 9th of January 1795?——I do not recollect.

Was giving intelligence of Enemy's Cargoes laden in Neutral Veſſels, ſuggeſted and acted upon by your own opinion of the utility of the meaſure?
I underſtood that was part of the purpoſe of my being ſent.

How did you underſtand it?
I do not recollect how I underſtood it now, but I know that Lord Whitworth, our Miniſter at Peterſburgh, informed me, that whatever Hemp or Naval Stores I did not ſecure for the Britiſh Government, would find its way to France, and I conſidered my inſtructions authorized me to prevent it.

Had you directions from the Comptroller of the Navy, previous to your going abroad in 1795, to furniſh intelligence of the Cargoes of Hemp and other Naval Stores laden on board Neutral Ships on account of the Enemy?
To the beſt of my recollection I was deſired by him to give him every information in my power on that ſubject.

Did your Son, Mr. John Lindegren, wait on the Committee of Accounts on Monday the 20th of May laſt, and for what purpoſe?
Yes, he did; it was relative to the miſtake in the duties of the Fir Timber, to the beſt of my recollection, and, I believe, alſo relative to the ſmall Hand Maſts.

Was it by your deſire that he waited on the Committee of Accounts?——No.

What led to your Son's waiting on the Committee of Accounts?
I believe he did it in conſequence of a Letter from the Committee of Accounts, calling on me for a general Account Current (x).

Why did you not wait on the Committee of Accounts?
I did not happen to be in Town.

Where was you at that time?——I went into the Country to ſee a friend.

Had you any information that Precepts had been iſſued requiring your attendance at this Board, and forwarded to your houſe in Town or at Portſmouth?——No.

Was your Son deſired by the Committee of Accounts to ſend in an amended Account Current of your tranſactions with the Navy Board?——I believe he was.

In what way was the Account Current rendered by you to the Navy Board on the 11th of laſt month to be amended?
With the addition of the duty on the Timber, which had been charged by miſtake.

Has any amended Account Current been delivered by you or your Son to the Navy Board?——I have ſent in one ſince, with that included.

When did you ſend in the amended Account Current?——This morning.

Have you any Account that will ſhew how the balance ſtated in your Account Current of the 11th of May 1805, of £.483. 9. 8. due from you to the Navy Board on the 30th of April 1799, was made up?
No, I have not any Account that will ſhew it except Meſſrs. Thornton's.

When you delivered your Accounts to the Navy Board in 1802, did they contain any information of the ſums of £.2,239. 17. £.216. 1. 9. and £.329. ſtated in your Account Current of the 11th of laſt month to have been recovered from

Mr. Lindegren. the Underwriters, or had you given any information relative to thoſe recoveries prior to the 11th of laſt month?

You will find the ſum of £.2,239. 17. taken up in my Accounts delivered in 1802, under the head of about £.2,400. which I calculated it would be at the time, to be recovered of the Underwriters. The £.216. 1. 9. I believe, is not mentioned, for I cannot recollect whether I had Meſſrs. Thornton's Account of it at the time, and the £.329. was not noticed, as the average was not ſettled or brought into account againſt me.

As you ſtated in the Account delivered by you to the Navy Board, in 1802, the ſum you was likely to recover from the Underwriters, on account of the Cargoes detained in Ruſſia; why did you not alſo ſtate the ſums of £.193. 18. 7. and £.360. 5. 3. with which Meſſrs. Thorntons had given you credit in their Account with you of 29th of April 1796?

I had always conſidered they were included in the Account delivered in 1797.

Did you not know that the Navy Board had not debited you with theſe ſums, on ſettling your ſeveral Accounts between 1797 and 1802?

I really never adverted to the circumſtance.

Who conducted the buſineſs of your houſe at Portſmouth in the years 1795 and 1796, when you was abſent at Riga?——Mr. T. B. Rouſe.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS made the 5th of June 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 1ſt inſtant.

(v) on ſuch as had been brought down from the Country.

(u) but I really think a converſation paſſed upon the ſubject between me and the Board.

(w) I conſidered that as a thing of courſe, as I could not have ſhipped the Goods nor made the Purchaſes ſo advantageouſly myſelf.

(x) I find that my Son did not wait upon the Committee of Accounts, in conſequence of a Letter from them to me, calling on me for a general Account Current, but that he did it in conſequence of his having found out the miſtakes in the duties, that were incorrectly charged upon part of the Peggy's Cargo of Timber, and the omiſſion of the 185 Hand Maſts, which he ſuppoſed had not been carried to the credit of the Navy Board from Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon's Account: the Letter calling on me for an Account Current, which was forwarded to Portſmouth, was not dated till the 25th of May, and, I believe, was the ſecond Letter they wrote to me on that ſubject.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 6th of June 1805.

IT appearing in your Account Current, rendered to the Navy Board on the 11th of May laſt, that you place to their credit the ſum of £.731 2. 10. as the amount of ſurplus Spars ſent out of Portſmouth Dock Yard; for what number of Spars is that ſum placed to their credit?

For one hundred and ſeventy-five.

Why

Why have you not given credit for the 185 ſmall Maſts, which the Portſmouth Officers ſtate you took out of that Dock Yard?

Becauſe I could not trace more entered in my Books than one hundred and ſeventy-five.

How do you know that the whole 185 were not taken to your Pound?

I do not believe they were.

Why do you believe the whole 185 were not taken to your Pound?

Becauſe if they had been, I think, I ſhould have been able to trace the Sale of them; I never counted them myſelf, and therefore cannot ſpeak as to numbers.

Was any entry of the number made in your Books at the time they were received?——I do not recollect ever to have ſeen any.

At the different periods, when theſe Maſts were ſold, was it noted in your Books to whom they belonged, or were ſuppoſed to belong?

No; but at the end of the year regularly.

Was you in the practice of ſelling other Maſts at that time?——Yes.

Was it diſtinguiſhed in your Books, at the different periods of Sale, to whom thoſe Maſts belonged?——No, my Books were not kept in that form.

How were the 175 Maſts diſtinguiſhed in your Accounts of Sales from others?

They were not till the end of the year.

As the 175 Maſts were not diſtinguiſhed from others, in your Account of Sales, how did you aſcertain the ſums with which you credited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on account of them at the end of each year?

It was done by my Book-keeper.

How was it done by your Book-keeper?

By his knowing to whom they belonged.

Had your Book-keeper any thing but his memory to aſſiſt him in diſtinguiſhing on whoſe account the ſeveral Maſts were ſold?——I am ſure I cannot tell.

Is there any Notation in your Books which would aſſiſt him in making ſuch diſtinction?——I do not know of any.

From the manner in which the Account of theſe ſums was collected, do you not think the Sale of the other ten Maſts might have been overlooked in your Accounts, or carried to the credit of ſome other perſon?——It might have been (y).

As it appears you credited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. with the value of four Maſts, which remained unſold on the 31ſt of December 1800, do you not think it probable that the other ten Maſts belonging to Government might then have been in your Pound?

I am convinced they were not, or elſe my Book-keeper would have brought them to account.

As it appears your Account with Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. for the years 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800, was confined ſolely to the Sale of the 175 Maſts, and as it appears that tranſaction was cloſed in your Books on the 31ſt of December 1800, why did you not render Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. an account of Sales?——Becauſe they owed me Money on a Maſt Contract with the Navy Board; that was the only reaſon that I did not render it.

Had you any communication with Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. either as to the receipt of theſe Maſts in 1797, or as to the Sale of them, or as to the ſum with which you had credited them on account of the Sale, prior to May 1805, after you had obtained information reſpecting Maſts having been returned to you from Portſmouth Dock Yard, which had been charged by you to Government?

I do not exactly recollect that (z).

Do you believe that you had any communication with them on either of thoſe ſubjects?——I rather think not.

As

Mr. Lindegren.

As you have ſtated that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. owed you Money upon a Maſt Contract with the Navy Board, in what Book does that Account appear?——It is a private Account between him and me, and therefore I do not wiſh to produce it.

When did that Account commence on account of the Maſt Contract?
It commences in 1800, but relates to tranſactions which paſſed in 1799.

Have you carried the proceeds of the 175 Maſts, which you ſuppoſed to belong to Meſſrs Thorley, Moriſon and Co., to their credit in your Account with them relating to the Maſt Contract with the Navy Board?——Yes.

Did you keep the Account yourſelf between you and Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. relating to their Maſt Contract with the Navy Board?
Yes, I did; I firſt kept it on a ſheet of Paper, and afterwards entered it in a Book.

Is it entered in the Book which you produced to this Board this morning, as containing Accounts between yourſelf and the Navy Board?——Yes.

When did you carry ſuch ſum to the credit of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. in their Account relating to the Maſt Contract with the Navy Board?
I do not exactly recollect, but I think it was on the 31ſt of December 1800 or in 1801.

Had Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. or any Partner of that Houſe, ſeen the Account in which you gave them credit for the 175 Maſts, previous to May 1805?——No, no more than they had of the ſums I had placed to their debit.

Had Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, or any Partner of that Houſe, ſeen the Account in which you gave them credit for the 175 Maſts previous to May 1805.——No.

When was the Account in the 14th page of your Book, now produced to us, of which the totals are £.119,224. 2. 4. entered in that Book?
I do not exactly recollect the time.

Was it entered in that Book at the time of its date in January 1800?——No.

Was it entered in that Book previous to January 1805?
I do not recollect. It was formed from a Memorandum that I received from the Navy Office, and Meſſrs. Thornton's Account, which I always kept in the Book.

Are you ſure the Account alluded to in page 14, was entered in that Book, previous to your being firſt examined by this Board in March laſt?——I am.

When was the Account in the 76th page of that Book, the totals of which are £.505,388. 17. 5. entered therein?
I do not believe that Account was made out till April laſt.

By whom were thoſe Accounts drawn out?——By myſelf.

Are all the Accounts entered in that Book written by you?——Every one.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm. Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS made the 8th of June 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 6th inſtant.

(y) but if it had been ſo, I think my Book-keeper would have diſcovered it.

(z) but I remember that I wanted Mr. Moriſon to have a copy of his Account, I believe in March 180-, but he ſaid he did not want it then. If he had had it then, it would have completely cleared up the ſubject of the Maſts in queſtion.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm. Mackworth Praed.

Mr. Lindegren.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esq. taken upon Oath, the 8th of June 1805.

DOES the Book which you have now produced, contain any other Accounts relating to any transactions or dealings with the Navy Board, besides those which you have laid open for our inspection?——Yes, several.

Are there any Accounts contained in that Book, which do not relate to transactions or dealings with the Navy Board?——Many.

Are those Accounts separate and distinct from those which have relation to transactions or dealings with the Navy Board.——Yes.

You are desired to seal up such Accounts as are so separate and distinct, leaving open for our inspection all such Accounts as have any relation to transactions or dealings with the Navy Board.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm. Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esq. taken upon Oath, the 10th of June 1805.

HAVE you, in compliance with the instructions given to you on the 8th instant, sealed up such Accounts only in the Book now produced by you, as do not relate to transactions or dealings with the Navy Board?

I cannot answer that explicitly, but I have left open every Account that I conceive has any thing to do with my transactions with the Navy Board: the sealed up parts contain Accounts of a general nature, from which those relating to Government transactions are mostly extracted, and are contained in the parts which are open.

Are there any entries in the parts which are sealed up relating to your transactions with the Navy Board, which are not to be found transcribed in the parts of the Book which are left open?——I really believe there is not an Article.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Wm. Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esq. taken upon Oath, the 29th of June 1805.

DID you, prior to the 11th of May 1805, render to the Navy Board any Account Current or Sketch of the state of your Account with them, other than that, of which the one now shewn you is a copy, dated the 30th of January 1796?

There was one since this, to the best of my recollection in 1797.

Did you transmit or deliver to the Navy Board the Account Current, which, to the best of your recollection, you furnished them with in 1797?

I do not recollect which of the two, but I am certain it was in consequence of their applying to me for one.

Was such Account Current returned to you after its delivery?

I cannot recollect that it ever was.

Was you furnished by Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, with an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements contained in the Account now shewn you, being a transcript from the Account in the Ledgers of Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, entitled, "Disbursements for Naval Stores imported," or with any Account containing an explanation of the items in that transcript?

To the best of my recollection I do not think I ever had such an Account.

It appearing that the balance of the above Account £.38 4. 11. was carried to the debit of your particular Account on the 1st of May 1799; had you no reference to the Books of Messrs. Thornton and Son, to see how that balance was made up?——No, I do not think I had, I did not advert to it.

Mr. Lindegren. As the ſum of £.38. 4. 11. carried to your particular Account, is ſtated to be a balance on Diſburſements on account of Naval Stores; why did you not advert to that Account, as you muſt have known it related to your Account with the Navy Board for the purchaſe of Naval Stores?

I cannot tell, it was owing to my not having noticed it. I never kept an Account againſt them.

Did you not conceive it to be your duty to attend to all Accounts between Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son and yourſelf, that had relation to the purchaſes of Naval Stores made by you on account of the Navy Board?

It was my duty, but I certainly did not notice that Article.

Was it not known to you that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son had received Freight for certain Articles, imported in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, which had in fact been carried to your credit, and of which no Account had been rendered to theNavy Board?

I have been told by Mr. Tooke within this week or two, that ſome Articles were brought home in the Maſt Ships, the Freight of which was not allowed to Government, but that they had accounted for it to me, and ſet it off againſt other charges. If I had been aſked this queſtion before I had that information from Mr. Tooke, I ſhould certainly have ſaid no (aa).

Are the charges ſet off againſt that Freight ſuch as you feel ought to have been charged to the Public?——Mr. Tooke informed me that they were (bb).

Examine the Account, and ſtate whether the charges ſet off againſt that Freight, were ſuch as ought to have been charged to the Public?

I really am not maſter of the Account to know.

Was that Account ſhewn to you by Mr. Tooke, previous to its being rendered to this Board?

Yes, it was, and I told him I did not underſtand it, nor had ever ſeen it before.

Did you aſk Mr. Tooke for an explanation of that Account?

No, I do not think I did, as he told me it was all right, to the beſt of my recollection.

Had you not in your hands £.13,164. 8. 11. of the Public Money, received from Meſſrs. Thorntons, beyond the Amount of your Commiſſion, at the time of their charging you with £.110. 5. 6. as intereſt on £.5,000, which is ſet off againſt the Freight for the Articles imported in the Maſt Ships?

Yes, it appears by their general Account it was ſo, but as I have ſaid before, I never ſaw the Account in which the intereſt on the £.5,000, is charged (cc.) till lately, and, before that time, did not know of the circumſtance.

Does it appear to you, from the circumſtances before ſtated, that the intereſt on the £.5,000, ſhould have been ſet off againſt the Freight which had been received for Articles imported on private account in the Maſt Ships, which had been freighted wholly by Government?

If I had known of that charge to have been as it now appears, I ſhould certainly not have included it.

Does it appear to you, from the circumſtances before ſtated, that the intereſt on the £.5,000, ſhould have been ſet off againſt the Freight, which had been received for Articles imported on private account in the Maſt Ships, which had been freighted wholly by Government?——I do not think it ſhould certainly.

Who determined the rate of Freight at which the Articles imported on private account in the Maſt Ships, freighted wholly by Government, ſhould be charged?

I muſt refer you to Mr. Thornton for that information; I do not know.

Did you authorize or give any directions to Mr. Thornton, or any other perſon, reſpecting the Freight of the Articles imported on private account in the Maſt Ships?——I really do not recollect.

Meſſrs.

Mr. Lindegren.

Meſſrs. Thornton and Son having debited you on the 29th of April 1796, in the Account, entitled, "Andrew Lindegren, his Account of Naval Stores imported," To amount of Hanbury and Co.'s draft on us, 10th November £.10,624. 14. 3.

For what purpoſe was ſuch Money drawn for by Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co?

It was a miſtake, it ſhould have been put to my private Account.

If it was a miſtake, and ſhould have been put to your private Account, why was it not corrected?

Becauſe, I ſuppoſe, at the time I did not think it was of any conſequence.

It appearing that you received from Meſſrs. Thornton and Son of the Money advanced to them by the Navy Board, for the purpoſe of defraying the coſt and expences on the Naval Stores purchaſed by you for the Service of the Navy on the 27th of February 1796, the ſum of £.9,550; that they paid on your account on the 29th of April 1796, the ſum of £.10,624. 14. 3. and that they carried from your public to your private Account on the 29th of April 1796, the ſum of £.7,237. 8. 3. and on the 2d of June 1797 the ſum of £.15,674. 19. 7. amounting in the whole to the ſum of £.43,087. 2. 1; and as the amount of your Commiſſion on the Purchaſes made in the years 1795 and 1796, amounted only to £.20,248. 4. 2. why did you withdraw from Meſſrs. Thornton and Son the ſum of £.22,838. 17. 11. beyond the amount of your allowed Commiſſion in the years 1795 and 1796?

I do not now recollect why it was, nor had I an idea at the time that I had taken up more than my Commiſſion.

Could it be for any other purpoſe than that you ſhould make a profit of the Money, either by employing it in trade, or by carrying it to your particular Account with Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, that they ſhould allow you an intereſt of 5-per-cent. on ſuch Money?

Meſſrs Thorntons did allow me 5-per-cent. certainly, but I really never added the ſums together to ſee that they exceeded my Commiſſion.

Did you feel that you had a right to withdraw the Public Money from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, beyond the amount of the Commiſſion on the Naval Stores you had purchaſed?

If I had added the ſums together, and found that they had exceeded the amount of my Commiſſion, I certainly ſhould not have felt that I had a right to have done ſo.

Why did you not add the ſums together, and thereby aſcertain whether the amount of the Public Money withdrawn by you from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, exceeded the amount of the Commiſſion on the Naval Stores you had purchaſed?——It was very inattentive on my part.

If you had not withdrawn from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son more than the amount of your Commiſſion, do you not apprehend that they would have held the Navy Bills iſſued to them, from time to time, until it was neceſſary to diſcount them for the purpoſe of meeting the Bills drawn upon them, and for diſcharging the expences incident to the importation of the Naval Stores, and that thereby the Public would have had the benefit of the intereſt on ſuch ſums as you received from them beyond the amount of your Commiſſion?

It appears by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account of Naval Stores imported, dated the 30th of May 1797, that all the Impreſt Bills they had received of the Navy Board, had been ſold on the 17th of March 1797, and the balance remained in their hands till the 2d of June, when it appears to have been transferred to my credit; therefore if any advantage was derived from it, prior to that time, it was theirs and not mine.

Do you not conſider it to have been neceſſary that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ſhould hold a certain ſum of Money in their hands, to meet the Bills drawn on them, and to diſcharge the expences attending the importation of the Naval Stores?——Yes, I do.

Did not your withdrawing from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son more Money than was due to you on account of your Commiſſion, oblige them to apply for further Impreſts of Navy Bills than would otherwiſe have been neceſſary to meet the Bills drawn on them, and the expences attending the importation of the Naval Stores?——It does appear that would have been natural, but I do not think that was the caſe in 1796.

Did

Mr. Lindegren.

Did not Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, on the 8th of April 1797, O. S. draw upon Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, on account of the Hemp purchaſed by your order, for the Service of the Navy in that year?

Yes, they did, as appears by their Account, which Bills were payable on the 22d of July.

If the ſum of £.15,674. 19. 7. had not been carried on the 2d of June 1797, to your private account, would not Meſſrs. Thornton and Son have had that ſum in their hands to have met ſuch Bills?

Yes, they would, ſo ſoon as they were in want, which, by their Account, does not appear to have been the caſe at the time the Bills became due, as they appear to have received, on the 22d of June 1797, £.28,710, of the Underwriters, on account of the loſs of three Cargoes of Hemp, but I did not know that I had any Money in my hands beyond my Commiſſion.

Did you at any time give directions to Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, reſpecting the ſale or diſcount of the Bills iſſued to them by the Navy Board?

I do not recollect that I did.

As during the time Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son were employed to tranſact the buſineſs in England, relative to the Naval Stores purchaſed by you in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, Accounts furniſhed by Meſſrs. Thorntons were rendered by you to the Navy Board of the ſale and diſcount of the Navy Bills iſſued to them on your Account, ſhewing the profit or loſs upon ſuch Bills; why did you not, when Meſſrs. Thornton and Son ceaſed to be employed by the Navy Board, render to the Board ſimilar Accounts for 1798 and 1799, ſhewing the profit which had ariſen from the accumulation of the intereſt on the Bills, previous to their being negociated, or paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy?

In the year 1798, I do not recollect how it happened; in the year 1799, I have given credit for the amount that I received in my Account Current, delivered in May 1805.

Why did you not render Accounts of the diſcount of the Bills iſſued in 1798 and 1799, as you had previouſly done when Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son were employed in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797?

It certainly has been an omiſſion of mine.

Have you rendered to the Navy Board any ſuch Account for the 90-day Bills iſſued to you, in the years 1800 and 1801, amounting to £.500,000?

No, I have not; I have only taken up the balance of intereſt in my Account Current, delivered in May 1805.

Had you taken any notice of the profit ariſing from the accumulation of intereſt on the Bills iſſued to you, in any Account rendered by you to the Navy Board, from the time that Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son ceaſed to be employed in 1797 to the 11th of May 1805, when you furniſhed the Navy Board with an Account Current?

No, I had not; but it made a part of the balance which I conſidered due to them.

As you have ſtated, in your Evidence of the 30th of May 1805, that you concluded your Accounts with the Navy Board would have been ſettled two or three years ſince; why did you not render to the Navy Board an Account of the ſeveral ſums you had received, or an Account Current previous to the 11th of May 1805, which was neceſſary to the ſettling of your Account?

I wiſh I had, but I waited till they had approved of the Accounts delivered in.

Have you any Account of the ſale or diſcount of the Navy Bills to the amount of £.118,000, iſſued to you for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, in the year 1799?

No, I have not any other than the Nett Proceeds, as I received them.

Is the ſum of £.760. 12. 8. the balance of the intereſt on the diſcount of thoſe Bills?——I believe ſo; leſs ſome charges that were incurred.

What is the nature of the charges incurred?——I think poſtage.

It appearing by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account, entitled, "Andrew Lindegren, his Account of Naval Stores imported," that they gave you credit

credit for £.18,226. 7. as the amount of eighteen Impreſt Navy Bills; have you in any Account rendered to the Navy Board, given the Public credit for the £. 226. 7s. being the accumulation of the intereſt beyond the principal amount of ſuch Bills, previous to their being negociated, or paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy?——I have not. *Mr. Lindegren*

When your Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1798, and of Hemp in 1799 were paſſed by the Navy Board without your having rendered them an accoun of, or their having debited you with the intereſt on the 90-day Bills; why did you not ſtate to them that you had received the ſum of £. 226. 7. above alluded to, and alſo the ſum of £. 760. 12. 8. as ſtated, in the Account Current you rendered to the Navy Board on the 11th of May laſt?

I do not recollect the leaſt why: I really do not think I got the Account from Meſſrs. Thornton, in which they gave me credit for the £. 226. 7. till within theſe few days (d d).

As the balance of that Account £. 13,164. 8. 11. was carried to your debt, in your particular Account, on the 1ſt of May 1799, in conſequence of your having withdrawn that ſum from Meſſrs. Thornton and Son beyond the amount of your Commiſſion up to that time; if Meſſrs. Thornton and Son did not deliver you the Account, did you not refer to their Books to know how that balance was made up?——I do not recollect that I did, but conſidered it was correct.

Have the Navy Board called on you, and when, for an Account of the diſcount of the Navy Bills ſince 1797?

I recollect perfectly well having received a Letter from them upon that ſubject, but I cannot ſay when.

About what time, as nearly as you can recollect, was that Letter received by you?

I think it was about the end of the laſt or beginning of this year.

What reply did you make to their Letter?

I think it was, that the intereſt on the Bills would appear in my Account Current, when I delivered it in.

Andrew Lindegren.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 3d of July 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 29th of June 1805.

(aa) that I did not recollect any thing of ſuch circumſtance.

(bb) I believe Mr. Tooke's words were, "that he thought they were."

(cc) to the beſt of my recollection.

(dd) I do not recollect whether I ever received that Account from Meſſrs. Thorntons, as I could not find it among their other Accounts; for if I had had that Account at the time when I made up my general Account Current for the Navy Board, I ſhould certainly have included therein the £. 226. 7., and alſo the £. 9. 9. paid as Fees on the Impreſt Bills for £. 18,000.

Andrew Lindegren.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Mr. Linaegren.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 3d of July 1805.

WHY did you not, in your Account Current, rendered to the Navy Board on the 11th of May laſt, debit yourſelf with the full amount of the ſums received by you, on diſcounting the Navy Bills, to the amount of £. 118,000. in 1799, and make a diſtinct charge for poſtage, or any other articles which you may have deducted from the groſs produce of ſuch Bills?

It was certainly irregular, but being a ſmall ſum I did not think it any object.

Who did you employ in 1799, for the purpoſe of diſcounting the Navy Bills iſſued to you in that year, to the amount of £. 118,000?

My Bankers, Meſſrs. Forſter, Lubbock and Co. were employed to diſcount all the Bills iſſued to me in 1799, except one for £. 5,000, which I received, together with the amount of the 90-days Intereſt, being £. 65. 12. 6. from Mr. Grill, which intereſt is included in the £. 760. 12. 8. with which I have credited the Navy Board in my Account Current, delivered in May laſt.

Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 8th of July 1805.

YOU having read over on the 10th of June, the whole of the Evidence which you had then given to this Board, are there any alterations, additions, or explanations, which you wiſh to make thereto or to the Evidence which you have ſince given?

Yes, ſeveral, which are contained in the paper that I now deliver to the Board, dated the 6th inſtant, and which I requeſt may be attached to and form a part of my Evidence.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

London, 6th July 1805.

Gentlemen,

So much having paſſed during my Examination on the ſubject of the broken ſtowage of the Maſt Ships, and impreſſed with the ſame ideas now, which I had while executing the Naval Tranſactions, with which I was entruſted between the years 1795 and 1799, of the reluctance I had to having any Fir Timber put on board the Maſt Ships on my account; I have been endeavouring to recollect, as much as poſſible, what related to that circumſtance, in order to explain the ſame to you.

It is well known to all Merchants, that it is impoſſible to ſtow a Cargo of Maſts to any advantage without a certain quantity of Fir Timber, Lath or Billetwood, and which is always provided for that purpoſe by the Merchant who ſhips the Maſts.

So ſoon, therefore, as I had procured a certain number of Maſts in 1795 (and which I feared when I left England I ſhould not be able to obtain) I deſired that Ships might be ſent out to Riga to receive them; and Mr. Thornton, by my deſire, applied to the Navy Board to permit the Timber neceſſary to ſtow their Cargoes to be put on board the Ships on their account; but they did not want any, and deſired the ſaid Dunnage Timber might be let off to the Merchants.

I think, however, the caſe was, that, prior to their anſwer reaching me, two or three Ships had arrived to load Maſts, and that Fir Timber and other Dunnage was of courſe ſupplied by the Maſters to load their Ships, according to cuſtom, and to prevent delay; not in the leaſt doubting but the Navy Board

would

would receive the Fir Timber when it arrived *on their account*, or had I any idea to the contrary until I received their Letter. Meſſrs. Thorntons however, knowing what had paſſed upon the ſubject between them and the Navy Board, ſold it upon my account on the arrival of the Maſt Ships, myſelf being abroad. *Mr. Lindegren.*

Upon receiving the Navy Board's Letter to permit Merchants at Riga to fill up on their own account, the Fir Timber for the broken ſtowage of the Ships, every trial was made to get them ſo to do, as other Ships arrived; but without ſucceſs; not anybody would venture upon the ſpeculation *with Freight to pay*, when the Sale of the Article at the Ports to which the Ships were going was ſo uncertain, therefore the Fir Timber, Lathwood, and Billetwood, was put on board for my account, and ſold by Meſſrs. Thorntons upon arrival.

In the year 1796 the Navy Board conſented to take, and permitted to be ſent as Dunnage, a certain quantity of Fir Timber on board the different Ships to ſtow their Maſts, which quantity was made uſe of as ſparingly as poſſible, and no more was ſupplied than was demanded by the Maſters of the Ships, and deemed as abſolutely neceſſary for that purpoſe; but the allotted quantity did not ſuffice, and more Timber was obliged to be put on board by myſelf, not being able to obtain any to pay Freight from the Merchants, expecting however that Mr. Thornton, upon his ſtating to the Navy Board the neceſſity I was under of ſo doing, that they would have accepted it; but I conclude that it was not wanted as it was refuſed at the Yards, and ſuch as was already delivered, above the quantity required, was ſent out, and I was obliged to ſend a part of the ſurplus Timber at a great expence from Portſmouth to London, and from Plymouth to Liverpool, to procure a ſale for it, and it was ſold as in the preceding year on my account.

In the year 1797, a certain quantity of Fir Timber was alſo to be ſhipped for the Navy Board, who afterwards it appears, conſented to take what more might be abſolutely neceſſary to be put on board to ſtow their Maſts; however, when the additional quantity arrived, that circumſtance not being adverted to at the time, as I now conceive, either by Meſſrs. Thorntons or myſelf, it was permitted to be refuſed at the King's Yards, not being wanted by the Navy Board, and Meſſrs. Thorntons had it ſold on my account; a circumſtance I did not in the leaſt recollect, or could account for, when I was examined by you, and aſked how I came to put Fir Timber on board the Ships that year on my account, when the Navy Board had agreed to take it.

In 1798, very little Fir Timber was ſhipped, and three parcels of it, one at Plymouth, one at Deptford, and one at Woolwich, Meſſrs. Thorntons ſold on my account, becauſe I preſume he could not get it received.

To prove, however, that it was no detriment to Government that the whole of the broken ſtowage was not occupied by them, and that a great part of the Fir Timber was ſold upon my account, I muſt beg leave to ſtate, that the Monies received by Meſſrs. Thorntons for all the Fir Timber (and Lathwood) brought to the different Ports in 49 Maſt Ships, conſiſting of 4,834 loads or thereabouts, did not exceed the ſum of about - - £. 15,062 14 3

From which muſt be deducted the amount of the Lathwood, and ſundry charges of Inſurance, making together the ſum of about - - - - - - - 2,944 — —

Leaving only for the proceeds of the above 4,834 loads of Timber - - - - - - - - - £. 12,118 14 3

about 50s. per load, which is very little, if any thing, more than what the Freight would have been.

Should this be the laſt opportunity offered me of vindicating my conduct on this or any other tranſaction of 1795 to 1799, I cannot cloſe my obſervation without ſtating, that if any ſeeming contradiction ſhould appear in my Evidence, or ſmall errors in my Accounts, it muſt ſolely be imputed to the diſtance of time elapſed ſince the events took place, to having loſt ſo many explanatory Vouchers and Documents, and to the impoſſibility of at all times being able to recall to my remembrance circumſtances ſo long ago concluded; but if any thing ſtill remains of doubt or uncertainty reſpecting the whole of my conduct and management, I appeal to the written Documents ſtill exiſting, though

Mr. Lindegren.

though ſo many of them were entirely out of my recollection, and ſome, I think, unknown to me, yet far preferable to the fleeting and imperfect Evidence of oral teſtimony, and therefore the beſt teſt by which my conduct can be explained.

I remain, with great reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath the 16th of July 1805.

AS you ſtate in the Letter delivered by you to this Board, dated the 6th of July 1805, that you had not the leaſt doubt but that the Navy Board would receive the Fir Timber which you had ſhipped as Dunnage in the Maſt Ships in 1795; was ſuch Timber actually tendered to the Navy Board, previous to its being ſold by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son?

I cannot ſay whether it was or was not; very likely not; but when it was firſt ſhipped I thought, when Mr. Thornton applied, they would not object to receiving it.

Did you, in your Letter to the Comptroller of the Navy of the 3d of September 1795, wherein you ſtate you was apprehenſive you ſhould not be able to fill up the empty ſpace of the Maſt Ships, take any notice of your having ſhipped Fir Timber in the three Ships that were then laden?——It does not appear that I did.

When the Fir Timber was firſt ſhipped, had Mr. Thornton any directions from you to tender it to the Navy Board?

To the beſt of my recollection, I deſired him to get permiſſion to get it all ſhipped for the Government.

When the Fir Timber was firſt ſhipped, had Mr. Thornton any directions from you to tender it to the Navy Board?——None, further than the original application.

What was the date of that application?

I underſtand it was about the 12th of Auguſt 1795.

Did not the Navy Board, in conſequence of that application, direct you, on the 14th of Auguſt 1795, to endeavour to procure Freight for the broken ſtowage.

Yes.

Did you not, in your Letter of the 12th of September 1795, direct Mr. Thornton to ſell the Fir Timber ſhipped in the Barnes, Withywood, and Henniker, and that if he ſuſpected the Navy Board had any idea of receiving Freight for it, to tell them it could not be afforded; and that, as you wanted no emolument on the Goods, they were welcome to have them at prime coſt?

It appears ſo by the Letter, but it certainly muſt have been my idea at the time that the Navy Board were to have the Goods offered to them at prime coſt, if they expected any Freight to be charged.

If that was your idea, why did you not direct Meſſrs. Thorntons to carry it into execution?——It ſtrikes me Mr. Thornton had power by the Letter of the 12th of September 1795, to act as he thought proper.

What was the Anſwer of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to that Letter?

I cannot recollect that they ever wrote me an Anſwer.

If they did write you an Anſwer, is it now in your poſſeſſion, or what has become of it?——I have no ſuch Letter; if I ever received it, I do not know what has become of it.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Mr. Thornton had any communication whatever with the Navy Board on the ſubject of that Letter?

I cannot tell; I have aſked Mr. Thornton particularly on the ſubject of the Fir Timber in the year 1795, but he could not recollect any thing about it.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company draw upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on your account, for the whole of the Fir Timber that was put on board the Maſt Ships, freighted by Government in the years 1795 and 1796,

1796, as well what was taken by the Navy Board, as what was put on board by you on your own account?——No, they did not. *Mr. Lindegren.*

Was any of the Fir Timber imported on your own account in the Maſt Ships in 1796, which was ſhipped by Mr. Moriſon, a part of the compliment of One-per-cent. which he was to give you in conſequence of your having employed him to purchaſe Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy?

I cannot ſay that it was when it was ſhipped, but it was afterwards; it was in Fir Timber that I received over to this Country the compliment which he made to me, and which was not ſpecific.

In calculating the value of the Fir Timber, as a part of the compliment given you by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company; was it taken at the prime coſt at Riga, or the produce in this Country?——At the prime coſt at Riga.

Did you ſuſtain a loſs by the Fir Timber imported by you in the Maſt Ships, in the years 1796 and 1797?

I do not recollect whether I ſuſtained any at Plymouth, but to the beſt of my recollection I did at Portſmouth; I rather think the loſs was general in 1796, with reſpect to 1797 I do not recollect.

As the Navy Board in 1797 authorized you to purchaſe a certain quantity of Fir Timber and other Articles, as broken ſtowage for the Maſts Ships; and as on the 11th of Auguſt 1797, you repreſented that a further quantity would be neceſſary, upon which the Navy Board deſired you to procure as much Fir Timber as might be abſolutely neceſſary to ſtow the Maſts, and no more; why was ſuch Fir Timber ſold by yourſelf and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, inſtead of being delivered at the Dock Yards?

I could not account for it; but it appears by Mr. Thornton's Letters, that the Bills of Lading had been ſent to the Navy Board before they were ſent to Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge at Plymouth, and the Timber ſold.

What is the average rate of Freight of Fir Timber from Riga?

In War time, I think, from forty to fifty Shillings per load.

As by your Letter to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, dated the 1ſt of June 1797, you deſired them to carry the balance of your Account of Naval Stores for 1796, being £15,674. 19. 7. to your particular Account; and that whenever they might be likely to incur any new advances, to apply to the Navy Board, who would immediately pay them the ſame; why did you direct that balance to be carried to your particular Account?

I cannot tell now; it appears that it was ſo by that Letter, but I had not the leaſt recollection of ſuch a Letter having paſſed.

You having ſtated in your Evidence before this Board, on the 29th of June 1805, that Meſſrs. Thorntons having debited your Account, intituled, "Account "of Naval Stores imported," on the 29th of April 1796, with £10,624. 14. 3. the amount of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Company's Draft on them, dated the 10th of November 1795, was a miſtake, and that it ſhould have been put to your private Account; and it appearing by your Letter to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, dated from on board His Majeſty ſhip Venus at Cuxhaven, the 22d of November 1795, that you wrote to them as follows; "On my leaving Hamburgh I "deſired Mr. Hanbury to draw upon you £. 10. on my account, which you will "be ſo good to accept, and place it againſt the Navy Account, in like manner as "all other his Drafts;" how do you reconcile the difference between your Evidence and that Letter?

I gave my Evidence to the beſt of my ideas at the time; I could not recollect the circumſtance of that Letter.

Andrew Lindegren.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.

Mr. Lindegren.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 30th of September 1805.

OF whom did you purchaſe the five or ſix hundred Maſts, mentioned in your Letters to the Comptroller of the Navy, of the 11th of April 1795, from Hamburgh, and the 2d of May following, from Riga?

They were all purchaſed through Mr. Moriſon; I do not recollect the names of all the perſons from whom they were bought, but I recollect that ſome were bought of Mr. Pierſon.

In your Letter of the 11th of April 1795, you ſtate, that you had been ſo fortunate as to deprive the French of a large parcel of Maſts, on which they depended for the ſupply of their Fleet in that year; the number of which, in your Letter of the 2d of May, you ſtate to be five or ſix hundred; how or in what manner did you deprive the French of thoſe Maſts?——By having them bought on the ſpot.

What reaſon had you to believe that thoſe Maſts were intended for France?

I was informed ſo.

By whom was you informed ſo?——I was informed ſo by many people.

Who were the perſons that informed you they were going to France?

I remember particularly Mr. Moriſon informed me ſo, and I think Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday, and Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, told me the ſame thing, and Mr. J. Pierſon, after my arrival at Riga, confirmed the ſame thing.

What is the name of the French Agent of whom you obtained the Maſts mentioned in your Letter to the Comptroller of the Navy, of the 6th of September 1795, conſiſting of four or five hundred Sticks then upon the ſpot, and of thoſe which he had contracted for on account of the French Government for the ſucceeding year?——The principal perſon was Mr. John Pierſon of Riga; he was the principal French Agent (ee); all for the year 1796 were purchaſed of him.

Did you enter into any written Agreement with Mr. Pierſon for thoſe Maſts?

There was a written Agreement, but whether it was made by me or Mr. Moriſon, I do not recollect.

Have you the Agreement in your poſſeſſion?——No; I do not know whether it was left with Mr. Moriſon, or what became of it.

Did you ever produce ſuch Agreement to the Navy Board, or was you ever called upon by them for it?——No, never.

Did you ever inform the Navy Board of the names of the French Agents from whom you had purchaſed the Maſts?

No, I did not, I never was aſked the queſtion.

It having been ſtated by you, that you obtained Maſts through Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. that you could not have obtained yourſelf; what were the Maſts you ſo obtained?

I think part of the firſt parcel that was bought; and they alſo aſſiſted me in obtaining thoſe from Mr. Pierſon, and ſome parcels that were going to Copenhagen, to be reſhipped for France, as well as I recollect.

Did you make known to the Navy Board the names of the perſons who had failed to deliver the Hemp they had contracted for, from which the loſs of £. 5,509. 18. 2. aroſe?——I cannot recollect.

Were ſuch Contracts entered into by yourſelf, or by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company?——By Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co.

Did you produce to the Navy Board the Contracts, or render any account to them of the prices, at which the Contracts for the Hemp were made, on which the loſs before-mentioned aroſe?

No, I do not recollect that I did, nor were they ever aſked for.

Was ſuch part of the Hemp, which was not purchaſed in the Market, but obtained by Contracts previouſly entered into, charged in the Invoices at the prices ſpecified in the Contracts?

I really cannot now recollect how they were charged; but I was convinced at the time they were charged right.

Did

Mr. Lindegren.

Did you refer to the Contracts, or how did you aſcertain that they were charged right?——I do not recollect ever to have ſeen the original Contracts; I aſcertained they were charged right by comparing them with the prices he gave me after he had made the Purchaſes, and I uſed to examine the Price Current alſo.

Do the Prices Current at Riga ſtate the price of Hemp contracted for to be delivered at a future period, as well as the price of Hemp in the Market?

I do not think they do, but I am not certain.

Did you furniſh to the Navy Board any Voucher, ſhewing that the prices charged in the Invoices were the prices at which the Contracts for ſuch Hemp were made?——I did not.

Was you called upon by the Navy Board ſo to do?——No.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. derive any profit or advantage from the Hemp or Maſts, which they purchaſed or ſhipped on your account for the Service of the Navy, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, or 1799, beyond the amount of the ſpecific Commiſſions charged by them in each Invoice?

I do not think they did.

Andrew Lindegren.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 30th day of September 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him this day.

(ee) almoſt.

Andrew Lindegren.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 23.

The Examination of JOHN MORISON, Eſquire, taken upon Oath, the 19th day of March 1805.

Mr. Moriſon.

HOW long have you been engaged in buſineſs as a Merchant at Riga?

About Twenty-four years.

Between what periods did you reſide there?

I have chiefly reſided there during that period.

Who were the Partners in your Houſe between the years 1795 and 1799?

Robert Thorley, John Moriſon, John Holſt, and Thomas Langton.

When did you firſt receive orders from Mr. Lindegren for the purchaſe of the Hemp, that was ſhipped in the year 1795?——I cannot recollect.

Was it before or after you left England to proceed to Riga in 1795, that you firſt received orders from Mr. Lindegren?

I firſt received orders before I left England in January or February 1795.

Was you employed by Mr. Andrew Lindegren to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the Service of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1799?

Yes, I purchaſed for Mr. Lindegren, I ſuppoſe for the Service of the Navy.

What circumſtances led to your being employed by him?

I believe from the recommendation of our mutual friend Mr. Godfrey Thornton.

When had you firſt any communication with Mr. Lindegren on that ſubject?

I do not know poſitively, but to the beſt of my recollection it muſt have been in the month of January 1795.

What

Mr. Morison.

What quantity of Hemp had you directions from Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe, previous to your leaving England?

I cannot poſitively recollect, but, I think, it was from Three to Four Thouſand Tons.

Do you apprehend that the Hemp you was directed to purchaſe was for the Service of the Navy, or on Mr. Lindegren's own account?

I ſuppoſed for the Service of the Navy.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Mr. Lindegren, or any perſon on his behalf, had made any Purchaſes or Contracts for Hemp, [illegible], in the latter end of the year 1794 or the beginning of 1795?——No.

When did Mr. Lindegren arrive at Riga in the year 1795?

I cannot ſpeak with certainty; I believe it was in May.

Had you made any conſiderable, and what, purchaſes of Hemp for Mr. Lindegren before his arrival?

I had made Purchaſes, and, I believe, conſiderable ones, but I cannot recollect the quantities.

Did you adviſe Mr. Lindegren of the purchaſes you had made, and the prices, at which you had engaged for the Hemp as you made the purchaſes?

I certainly think ſo. It is our (a) conſtant practice.

Did you purchaſe ſuch Hemp in the Market, or did you contract for it?

I believe ſome part of it was purchaſed in the Market, but much the greater part was contracted for.

Was any part of the Hemp ſo purchaſed for or ſold to Mr. Lindegren your own, or ſuch as you had contracted for on your own account?

I do not recollect.

Did Mr. Lindegren, after his arrival, make any Contracts for, or purchaſes of Hemp or Maſts, or did you, from the year 1795 to the year 1799, make all the Purchaſes and Contracts on his account?——I do not recollect.

Did you or Mr. Lindegren make the greater part of the purchaſes of the Hemp or Maſts that were ſhipped by your Houſe?

I cannot pretend to ſay at this diſtance of time.

Do you know the name of any Merchant at Riga, of whom Mr. Lindegren himſelf made any purchaſes of Hemp or Maſts between the years 1795 and 1799?

Without referring to my Books at Riga, I cannot poſitively name any perſon.

Do you believe that Mr. Lindegren himſelf did purchaſe any of the Hemp or Maſts ſhipped by your Houſe between the years 1795 and 1799?

I believe he did.

Did you charge a Commiſſion on the Purchaſe of all the Hemp and Maſts, ſhipped by your Houſe for Mr. Lindegren, between the years 1795 and 1799?

I ſuppoſe the uſual Commiſſion was charged by the Houſe.

If Mr. Lindegren made the Purchaſes, why did your Houſe charge a Commiſſion as for the purchaſe?—— It being cuſtomary in Riga.

Is it uſual at Riga for perſons to purchaſe Goods themſelves, and to employ another Houſe to ſhip ſuch Goods?——It is ſometimes.

The ſum of 21,678. RD. 11. g^s. having been charged in 1795 by Mr. Lindegren, as a loſs owing to the failure of ſundry Hemp Dealers, to whom advances had been made to the amount of 55,628. RD. 13. g^s. for the purchaſe of Hemp, and who could not make good their engagements; when and by whom were the Contracts entered into for the ſupply of ſuch Hemp?

I ſuppoſe they muſt have been entered into by my Houſe for account of Mr. Lindegren.

Were the Contracts for this Hemp entered into in conſequence of the directions received by you from Mr. Lindegren, or were they Contracts which had previouſly been entered into, and which were transferred to Mr. Lindegren?

I cannot recollect.

Did

Mr. Merison.

Did your Houſe transfer any contracts to Mr. Lindegren in the year 1795?
At this diſtance of time I cannot recollect.

Have any ſums been ſince recovered from the Contractors, ſo as to reduce the loſs below R. D. 21,678 g 11?
I do not recollect; if any thing had been recovered, it has I doubt not been brought to his Account.

How does the French Government uſually obtain its ſupplies of Hemp at Riga?
Sometimes by means of Houſes at Hamburgh and Copenhagen, and ſometimes by means of Commiſſaries ſent to Riga.

When Commiſſaries are employed by the French Government, do they make the purchaſes themſelves, or do they employ the reſident Merchants to make the purchaſes for them?——They exerciſe their judgment.

Was there any Agent of the French Government at Riga in the year 1795?
I do not think there was any French Commiſſary there.

Was any part of the Hemp purchaſed or ſhipped by you for Mr. Lindegren in the year 1795, purchaſed of French Commiſſaries?
I do not think any was purchaſed of an accredited French Commiſſary.

Have you any reaſon to believe that any part of ſuch Hemp had been bought or contracted for on account of the French Government?
To the beſt of my recollection, I underſtood that part had.

What part of ſuch Hemp had been bought or contracted for on account of the French Government; and from whom did you or Mr. Lindegren obtain it?
I do not now recollect particulars, unleſs it was from Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday.

Had your Houſe made any purchaſes of Hemp for or on account of the French Government in the year 1795, and to what extent?
I do not think they had.

Did your Houſe make any purchaſes, or ſhip any Hemp for any other Government than the Engliſh, in the year 1795?
I believe my Houſe ſhipped for the Portugueſe Government.

To what extent did you ſhip Hemp in the year 1795 for the Portugueſe Government?——I cannot ſay poſitively, it may have been from five to eight hundred tons.

Did you or Mr. Lindegren purchaſe the Hemp of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday?
I do not at this diſtance of time recollect.

Was that Hemp purchaſed above or below the current price of the Market?
I do not recollect with regard to prices.

Did Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday ſhip the Hemp purchaſed of them?
I believe they did.

Did Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday draw Bills upon Meſſrs. Hanbury and Williams of Hamburgh, in payment for that Hemp, or any part of it?
I cannot recollect.

Why did you charge a Commiſſion of Half per-cent on the amount of the Hemp purchaſed of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday?
The period is ſo diſtant, I cannot recollect the reaſons.

Were the ſeveral quantities of Hemp invoiced by your Houſe as ſold to Mr. Lindegren, actually ſold by your Houſe to him, or did you purchaſe it for Mr. Lindegren?——At this diſtance of time I do not recollect particulars.

Was any part of ſuch Hemp ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Lindegren?
My recollection does not ſerve me as to that.

Is it uſual for Merchants to charge a Commiſſion of Two-per-cent upon the ſale of Goods to each other in the Country?——Not unleſs ſuch is the agreement.

Is ſuch agreement uſual?——Yes, for Goods to go abroad.

Mr. Morſon.

As Meſſrs. Milin and Halliday did not charge a Commiſſion for ſhipping the Hemp ſold by them to Mr. Lindegren, why did your Houſe charge a Commiſſion of Two-per-cent on that account?

I cannot now recollect the particular reaſons.

Have you any reaſon to believe that any part of the Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, invoiced by your Houſe as ſold to Mr. Lindegren, had been previouſly bought by Mr. Andrew Lindegren, or any perſon on his account, or that he was in any way intereſted therein?——I have not.

Did you actually receive from Mr. Andrew Lindegren the full amount of the ſums charged to him in the ſeveral Invoices ſigned by your Houſe for Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber?——The Houſe certainly did.

Has your Houſe paid over, or engaged to pay over to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, or any other perſon, any part of the Commiſſion charged by your Houſe on the Invoices or Accounts Current with Mr. Lindegren between the years 1795, and 1800, both incluſive?——To be enabled to anſwer that queſtion I muſt have recourſe to my Books.

Have you reaſon to believe that your Houſe has paid over, or engaged to pay over to Mr Andrew Lindegren, or any other perſon, any part of the Commiſſion charged by your Houſe in the Invoices or Accounts Current with Mr. Lindegren between the years 1795 and 1800, both incluſive?

My Houſe, I believe, has made payments to Mr. Lindegren.

Were ſuch payments made to Mr. Lindegren in conſequence of the Commiſſion charged by your Houſe on the purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, &c. on account of Mr. Lindegren, for the ſervice of the Navy?——I do not recollect that they were.

Were ſuch payments made to Mr. Lindegren in conſequence of the profits your Houſe derived from the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the ſervice of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800?

I believe there may have been ſome made on that account.

Do you believe ſuch payments were made to Mr. Lindegren on that account?

Yes.

Were ſuch payments a per-centage on the profits of your Houſe on thoſe tranſactions?——I do not recollect what they were.

What was the amount of ſuch payments to Mr. Andrew Lindegren?

I do not recollect.

Do you apprehend they amounted to three thouſand Pounds?

I cannot ſpeak as to the ſum.

Do you apprehend they amounted to two thouſand Pounds?

Yes, I ſuppoſe they did.

Are you ſure ſuch Payments did not amount to ten thouſand Pounds?

I cannot recollect what the amount may have been.

What was the nature of the Agreement entered into by your Houſe with Mr. Lindegren reſpecting ſuch Payments?

I cannot recollect the nature of any Agreement with Mr. Lindegren, more than that my Houſe would execute his orders in the beſt manner, and at the ſame time endeavour to be thankful to him.

Where, and in what manner were the payments you have been ſpeaking of, made to Mr. Lindegren?

That I cannot pretend to ſtate from recollection.

Have you reaſon to believe, that Mr. Andrew Lindegren derived any profit or advantage from the purchaſe of Hemp, Maſts, or Fir Timber, for the ſervice of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800, both incluſive, other than the Commiſſion actually allowed him by the Navy Board, and the ſums paid over to him by your Houſe?——No.

Did your Houſe pay over, or make any allowance or conſideration to any other perſon than Mr. Andrew Lindegren, in conſequence of your being employed to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the ſervice of the Navy?——No.

Had

Had you, or any of your Partners, any communication with any of the principal Officers or Commiſſioners of the Navy on the ſubject of the purchaſes of Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the ſervice of the Navy?—No, not to my knowledge. *Mr. Moriſon.*

Ch. M. Pole. *J. Moriſon.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ALTERATION and ADDITION made this 20th day of March 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 19th inſtant.

(a) For "conſtant practice," I deſire to ſubſtitute, "general practice."

From the great length of time that has elapſed ſince theſe tranſactions took place, it is impoſſible to charge my memory with accurate Statements; but in my Examination of the 19th inſtant, I have anſwered freely all Queſtions to the beſt of my recollection at the time, and I deſire therefore, that I may not be held reſponſible for the correctneſs of every particular.

Ch. M. Pole. *J. Moriſon.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of JOHN MORISON, Eſq.; taken upon Oath, the 20th of March 1805.

HAVE you now any reaſon to doubt of the correctneſs of any of the Statements, or of any part of the Evidence given by you yeſterday?

Nothing, only in ſo far as my memory may not have been correct.

Did you ſet out for Riga in 1795, immediately upon receiving directions from Mr. Lindegren to make certain purchaſes of Hemp for the ſervice of the Navy?

Yes, I ſet out immediately, but I was detained two or three weeks at Harwich by contrary winds.

Should you have returned to Riga in that year, had it not been for Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion to purchaſe Hemp?

It was not my intention to have returned before the Autumn at the earlieſt.

When did you arrive at Riga?

I cannot fix the preciſe date, but I think it muſt have been the laſt day of February, or the firſt week in March.

Did you arrive at Riga before or after the firſt mail from this Country, which was forwarded ſubſequent to your receiving the directions above-mentioned?

I cannot ſay.

Did you ſhip any Hemp in 1795 for Mr. Lindegren, that you or he had purchaſed from French Agents, or that had been bought up for or on account of the French Government?——I believe my Houſe did ſhip ſuch Hemp.

From whom was ſuch Hemp purchaſed?

I cannot at this diſtance of time pretend to ſay.

Did you purchaſe or ſhip any Hemp in 1795 for Mr. Lindegren, that was purchaſed of French Agents, or that had been bought for the French Government, other than that purchaſed of, and ſhipped by Meſſrs. Milln and Halliday?

I believe there was ſuch Hemp ſhipped.

Are the contracts or engagements for Hemp, before it is brought from the interior of the Country, made in writing?

They are not always made in writing; the contracts or engagements upon which money is advanced are always made in writing. Where the Hemp is to be paid for on delivery, the engagements are generally noted by a ſworn Broker.

Did

Mr. Morison. Did you receive any written directions from Mr. Lindegren for the purchaſe of the Hemp, previous to his arrival at Riga?

I cannot recollect as to written directions from Mr. Lindegren, but I had a Letter from Mr. Thornton, ſaying, he would accept my drafts for the order which I had from Mr. Lindegren (b).

Were the Prices charged in the Invoices of the Hemp ſhipped by your Houſe on account of Mr. Lindegren, for the ſervice of the Navy, ſuch as you contracted or agreed for, in conſequence of directions from Mr. Lindegren?

I have no doubt but they were.

Have you any Books or Papers in England or Scotland that will ſhew the ſums that were paid by your Houſe to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, as a part of its Profits, in conſequence of your Houſe being employed to make purchaſes of Naval Stores for the Navy between 1795 and 1800, both incluſive, or that will ſhew the tranſactions of your Houſe with Mr. Lindegren?

I have not.

Did you upon your arrival at Riga, find that the reports ſpread of the purchaſes to be made by the French in 1795, were fully grounded, or exaggerated?

I rather think they had been exaggerated.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ALTERATION made this 20th day of March 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him this day.

(b) Upon recollection, I think I had written directions from Mr. Lindegren for three or four thouſand tons.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of JOHN MORISON, Eſq.; taken upon Oath, the 20th of March 1805.

WHAT was the nature of the compenſation paid to Mr. Lindegren, in conſequence of your having been employed by him to purchaſe Hemp and other Stores for the Navy, and in what years was it paid?

In 1795, to the beſt of my recollection, there was none. In 1796, I believe, there may have been ſome. I believe there was alſo in 1797, but I cannot ſay poſitively. In 1799, there was alſo a compenſation made.

Did the compenſation to Mr. Lindegren conſiſt at one time in Fir Timber, and at another at the rate of One-per-cent. upon the whole ſum paid to your Houſe, excluſive of the Commiſſion?

My recollection does not ſerve me as to the Fir Timber; I think his compenſation at one time did conſiſt of One-per-cent. on the ſums paid to my Houſe, excluſive of the Commiſſion.

Was it in more than one year that you allowed Mr. Lindegren ſuch Commiſſion of One-per-cent?

I think it was, but I am not ſure whether the Commiſſion allowed to Mr. Lindegren was both times on the whole ſum paid to us excluſive of our Commiſſion.

In what years was ſuch Commiſſion of One-per-cent. allowed?

I think it was upon part of the tranſactions of 1796 and 1797.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

Mr. Morison.

ADDITION made this 23d day of March 1805, by desire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 20th instant.

I beg to state, that being unused to give Evidence on Oath, not conscious of having done any thing wrong myself, and wishing to give all the information I could, I stated things rather on vague recollection.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of JOHN MORISON, Esq.; taken upon Oath, the 23d of March 1805.

HAVE you now any reason to doubt of the correctness of any of the Statements, or of any part of the Evidence given by you to this Board?

Yes, in regard to the compensation mentioned given to Mr. Lindegren, which I rather think, to the best of my recollection, was made to be nearly adequate to One-per-cent. of the gross amount, and about which there was not any specific Agreement; but, in my own mind, I had fixed to make it nearly at that rate.

Did such One-per-cent. on the gross amount include all the Payments to your House for Hemp, Masts, and Fir Timber, for the service of the Navy, from the years 1795 to 1799, both inclusive?

To the best of my recollection it was only on the purchases subsequent to 1795.

Do you recollect now that a part of the compensation was made to Mr. Lindegren in Fir Timber?

Yes, I do; but as I feel myself unwell, I should be obliged to the Board to defer proceeding in my Examination.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of JOHN MORISON, Esq.; taken upon Oath, the 29th of March 1805.

HAD Mr. Lindegren a conversation with you at Riga in 1795 or 1796, on the subject of your allowing him One-per-cent. on the gross amount of the sums paid to your House for Naval Stores for the Service of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1799, both inclusive, or on the subject of your allowing him One-per-cent. of your Commission?——I cannot recollect.

Do you believe such conversation did take place?

I cannot take upon me to say.

Did you give Mr. Lindegren to understand in 1796 or 1797, or 1799, previous to your being employed in any of those years to purchase Hemp and other Naval Stores for the service of the Navy, that you would make him an allowance, compliment, or compensation, in consequence of your being so employed?

I believe I did.

Mr. Andrew Lindegren having stated to us, that he considered the speculation in Petersburgh Hemp, in which he was concerned with you, as a part of the compliment or compensation given to him by your House, in consequence of its having been employed by him to purchase Hemp and other Naval Stores for the service of the Navy; what was the nature of that speculation?

It was Hemp purchased at Petersburgh, and consigned to Mr. Godfrey Thornton of London.

Was that Hemp of the Braak of 1796, and such as had not been sold in that year, owing to the high price during the season, or any other circumstance?

I cannot take upon me to say.

Mr. Morifon.

Did Mr. Andrew Lindegren give you the information upon which that ſpeculation was founded?——He did not; I propoſed it.

What ſum was employed in that ſpeculation, and what was Mr. Andrew Lindegren's ſhare or intereſt in it?

I cannot recollect the ſum employed, nor Mr. Lindegren's ſhare in it.

Did it amount to fifty thouſand Pounds?——I am of opinion it did not.

Did it amount to twenty thouſand Pounds?——I cannot recollect the ſum.

What was the profit on that ſpeculation?

The profits to the whole of the concerned were conſiderable.

Was Mr. Godfrey Thornton concerned in that ſpeculation?——I believe he was.

Did you receive the information from Mr. Godfrey Thornton on which that ſpeculation was founded?

Yes, Mr. Thornton propoſed or adviſed that ſpeculation.

Was it in the latter end of 1796 or the beginning of 1797 that Mr. Godfrey Thornton propoſed it?——I am not certain in which year.

What profit accrued to Mr. Lindegren in conſequence of that ſpeculation?

I cannot take upon me to ſay.

Do you believe it amounted to twelve thouſand Pounds?——No.

Do you believe it amounted to ſix thouſand Pounds?

My memory does not aſſiſt me as to the ſum.

Do you believe the profits to all the parties concerned in that ſpeculation, amounted to twelve thouſand Pounds?——I believe they did.

By whom was the profit derived by Mr. Lindegren from that ſpeculation paid to him?——I cannot take upon me to ſay.

Do you believe it was paid to him by the Houſe of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son?——I cannot take upon me to ſay.

Was Mr. Andrew Lindegren concerned in any other ſpeculation with your Houſe, the profit or a ſhare of the profit of which was given to him by your Houſe in conſequence of its having been employed to purchaſe Naval Stores for the ſervice of the Navy?——I cannot recollect.

Did you at any time between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, draw for more money on account of the Stores purchaſed by order of Mr. Lindegren for the ſervice of the Navy, than was neceſſary to pay for the Goods as they were delivered?——Not to my knowledge.

Did you make any payment to Mr. Lindegren in London, in conſequence of your Houſe having been employed to purchaſe Hemp, Maſts, and Fir Timber, for the ſervice of the Navy?

I believe I did once make a payment to Mr. Lindegren in London.

What was the amount of that ſum, and when was it paid?

I think in 1799, I paid about one thouſand Pounds.

Had you on the evening of the day on which you was firſt examined by this Board, any communication with Mr. Andrew Lindegren on the ſubject of the Evidence given by you on that day?

I ſaw Mr. Lindegren that day, and informed him that I had been examined.

Did you inform Mr. Lindegren that you had given evidence of your Houſe having made payments to him, in conſequence of its having been employed to purchaſe Naval Stores for the ſervice of the Navy?

I informed Mr. Lindegren that I had ſpoken the truth.

Did you acquaint him with the matter ſtated in the former Queſtion?

Yes, I acquainted Mr. Lindegren I had ſtated that compenſation had been made.

Was the Commiſſion and the price charged for the Hemp and other Naval Stores, purchaſed for, or ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Andrew Lindegren for the uſe of

Mr. Morison.

of the Navy, between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, such as would have been charged by your House if you had not made any payments, compensation, or allowance to Mr. Andrew Lindegren?——Certainly, I believe they were.

Did Mr. Lindegren, or the House of Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, advise you to make purchases of Hemp, Masts, or Fir Timber, between the years 1795 and 1800, both inclusive, previous to Mr. Lindegren's giving you directions to purchase such articles for the service of the Navy?

I do not recollect that they did.

Do you believe they did?——I cannot take upon me to say.

Had you any commercial connections with the House of Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son previous to the year 1795?

I have had large connections with him from, I think, the year 1788.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Morison.*
Evan Law
John Ford
Henry Nicholls.

Honourable Sirs.

Having revolved in my own mind what passed in my Examinations by you, I consider it due to the character of Mr. Lindegren, by whom I was employed, and a justice I owe to myself, to state a few facts which I deem to belong to the subject; viz.

That I owe my introduction and acquaintance with Mr. Lindegren to Mr. Godfrey Thornton of London, by whom I was recommended as a fit person to assist him in executing at Riga the commission then thought expedient, and to ship for him all the Goods that might be purchased.

That when I left London for Riga in January 1795, I was assured that I was to have the customary commission on all the Goods exported.

That upon Mr. Lindegren's return to Riga in 1796, we were that year, for the preference he continued to give our House, first induced to make him from ourselves a compensation, such as is, I believe, not unusual; but from no other motives: I therefore, and as I do not recollect to have been questioned relative to the quality, think it not improper to declare,

That I never bought or shipped for Mr. Lindegren any Hemp of inferior quality instead of Hemp of the first quality; that at the Port of Riga, the regulations are so strict as to that point, that it would have been impossible to have procured the certificates of its having been Rhine or clean Hemp (which is the Hemp of the first quality) if it had not been such; that such certificates of its quality did actually accompany all the cargoes which were shipped for Mr. Lindegren; that these certificates are sacred is known to all who are acquainted with the trade of Riga; and in regard to the price, the Price Current, which is regularly printed by Authority, will always have proved that the purchases made for Mr. Lindegren were conformable to the same.

I also declare, that I never ordered more Timber or broken Stowage of any kind to be put on board of the Mast Ships, than what was required and insisted on by the Shipmasters, as absolutely necessary to stow the Masts; that such Timber, &c. must at all events have been provided for that purpose by Mr. Lindegren, as neither we, nor any others, would have loaded any for the ports of destination.

I have thought it right and incumbent on me to state the preceding; and, considering that my Evidence was given upon Oath, I have in the same manner made Affidavit to the foregoing declarations.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
Achintoul, the 24th of May 1805. *John Morison.*

In presence of John Innes, Esq^re^ of Edingight, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Bamff, John Morison of Auchintoul, made Oath, That the several matters and things as contained in the before-written letter, is the truth, as he shall answer to God.

Sworn at Bamff, the 25th day of May 1805 years—Before } *John Innes*, J. P. *John Morison.*

Commissioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 24.

Riga, 2nd May 1795.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of writing to you on the 11th ult° from Hamburgh, which I hope you received ſafe; and permit me now to inform you that, by purchaſes I contrived to have properly made up the country, and contracts here, I have effectually ſecured the 4,000 Tons Hemp wanted for our Navy, and the greater part of it already come down this River, ſo that I write again by this poſt to Meſſrs. Thorntons to deſire them to take care and provide the ſhipping for it, and you will have the goodneſs to inform them the quantities to be ſent to each of His Majeſty's ports.

It was ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed I ſhould have ſucceeded ſo well, conſidering the large quantity the French had actually foreſtalled in the Market, and *particularly* when ſo little was left for ſale; at the ſame time it is natural to ſuppoſe it was not poſſible to do it upon ſuch terms as if I had been the firſt Purchaſer, yet it has been done as prudently as it was poſſible.

I beg leave alſo to communicate to you, what I truſt will be *very ſatisfactory*, which is, that I fully expect to deprive the French of 1,500 or 2,000 Tons of the very Hemp they have purchaſed, and on which they depend, and on account of which they have already paid down a certain part of the Money, as I hope the perſon who is to ſhip it will wiſely accept the preſent advanced market price which I offer him, inſtead of letting it go to France at the prices he purchaſed it at for them; and I hope my next letter will quote this purchaſe as entirely completed, by which means the quantity they will have to receive will be far ſhort of what was expected by us, and intended by them, and will be only what was bought for them by the Houſes at Hamburgh with whom I was in treaty; which ſupply I am even in hopes may yet be prevented, provided the adminiſtration in Ruſſia will adopt a meaſure I ſhall trouble Sir Charles Whitworth, His Majeſty's Envoy at that Court, to propoſe, and on which ſubject I intend waiting upon him perſonally to conſider of as to its practicability, taking care to return to Riga by the time the ſhips arrive from England.

I am very ſorry I was not authorized by you to extend my purchaſes to Peterſburgh, and adopt the ſame plan there for preventing our Enemy from receiving ſupplies from thence, as they have made very large Contracts there alſo; for if deprived of Hemp and Maſts, they would never be able to equip a Fleet, and we ſhould effectually have deprived them of thoſe articles; and it would have coſt England *conſiderably leſs* to have monopolized thoſe valuable articles for one ſeaſon, than to fit out a Fleet to oppoſe that of the Enemy.

In my letters from Hamburgh, I took the liberty of informing you of my having ſecured, and got out of their hands, a large parcel of Maſts (ſome Bowſprits are among them) at leaſt 5 or 600 pieces of 20 inches and upwards, all which are at this place, and were ready for ſhipping: among them are about 50 Sticks that I expect will work 23 inches. The loſs to them will be ſeverely felt, and, I truſt will be as acceptable to our Navy; and permit me to mention, that I think the beſt way of getting them to England would be, to ſend ſome of the large Tranſports in Government Service for them; many have been built for that Trade (and are well known to Mr. Brown) and very poſſibly may not at this preſent moment be much wanted for other Service; I therefore take the liberty of recommending them in preference to any Ships freighted for the purpoſe; but ſhould any difficulty ariſe in appropriating thoſe Ships, or providing other Britiſh Ships for tranſporting theſe Maſts, you will of courſe have the goodneſs to let me be informed, that I may then look out for Neutrals, whoſe import in England may be admitted of by Act of Parliament or Order in Council.

A very capital Houſe at this place is converting Hemp into Cordage for France, (poſſibly near 500 Tons) and moſtly in large Cables, and I expect that Daniſh Veſſels are to come to take them on-board; *they are contraband by all Treaties*, and I ſhall keep a good look out after them, and truſt you will take care to have the Ships ſtopped on their paſſage, if it is poſſible, which I think might be done if a Frigate of the Elſenore Convoy was to be left behind at that place, and follow them to ſea as they paſs the Sound; and if ſuch mode is approved and adopted, and I am apprized the name of the commanding Officer, I will do my utmoſt to give him timely notice and a good deſcription of them, ſo that he may not be miſtaken;

miſtaken; for by the Ships Papers he will never diſcover them, as they muſt fail with falſe ones. I ſhall alſo take care to inform His Majeſty's Miniſter at Copenhagen hereof, with deſcription of the Veſſels, as poſſibly he may be enabled to communicate it ſooner to any of His Majeſty's Ships than I may be enabled to do. I remain very reſpectfully,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Sir *Andrew S. Hamond*, Bart. *Andrew Lindegren.*

No. 25.

The Examination of THOMAS HALLIDAY, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 14th day of March 1805.

BETWEEN what periods was you engaged in buſineſs as a Merchant at Riga? *Mr. Halliday*
From 1789 to 1796.

Between what periods did you reſide there?——I reſided there occaſionally.

Was you at Riga in the year 1795?
I went there in the Spring of that year, and I think I left it in 1796.

What was the firm of your Houſe?——Miln and Halliday.

Who was the acting Partner that carried on the buſineſs of your Houſe at Riga?
The late Mr. Miln.

Had your Houſe at Riga any mercantile tranſactions with Mr. Andrew Lindegren in the years 1795 or 1796?——I do not think we had.

Did your Houſe make any purchaſes of Hemp for Meſſrs. Selby and Co. of Copenhagen in the year 1795?——Yes.

Do you know what became of that Hemp?
Part of it was ſhipped, part reſold, and a part of it was never delivered to us by the perſons with whom we contracted for it.

Does your recollection ſerve you to ſay, that no part of that Hemp was ſold to Mr. Lindegren?
Not to my knowledge; I believe it was ſold to Mr. Moriſon, who was underſtood to be the agent of Mr. Lindegren; but by the Invoices of our Houſe, now ſhewn me, it appears that the Hemp was either ſold by our Houſe to Mr. Lindegren, or, having been ſold to Mr. Moriſon, the Invoices were afterwards made out in the name of Mr. Lindegren.

Do you know where the Hemp purchaſed by your Houſe for Meſſrs. Selby and Co. was exported to?——It was cleared out for Copenhagen.

Do you know what quantity of Hemp was purchaſed of your Houſe by Mr. Lindegren, or Mr. Moriſon, in the year 1795?——No.

How, and by whom was you paid for ſuch Hemp?
By Mr. Moriſon; I believe partly in caſh, and partly by drafts, drawn by us on Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh.

Was the ſale of ſuch Hemp a bonâ fide tranſaction, and were the ſums ſtated in the ſeveral Invoices now ſhewn you, actually paid for the ſame?
We had a very conſiderable order in the winter of 1794, from Meſſrs. Selby and Co. of Copenhagen, and they deſired us to draw upon two or three Houſes in Hamburgh, but the greater part of the Hemp was to be paid for by Bills drawn upon Mr. Selby, payable in Hamburgh. Such Bills not being very current, I reſolved to go to Copenhagen, to prevail on him to fix his confirmed credits on Hamburgh, but as he conſtantly put me off, I was afraid that difficulty might ariſe as to the payment, and I wrote to Mr. Miln to be cautious how he proceeded; at laſt we determined to reſell it.—Such as

Mr. Halliday.

we had received payment for from Meſſrs. Selby and Co. we ſhipped for Copenhagen, and ſuch as we could not get confirmed credit for, we ſold to Mr. Moriſon, and paid over the profits to Mr. Selby.—I have no doubt of the ſale to Mr. Moriſon being a bonâ fide tranſaction, and that the ſum ſtated in the Invoices were actually paid.

Do you know what quantity of Hemp bought for Mr. Selby, was ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Moriſon, or what proportion Mr. Selby's Hemp bore to the whole quantity ſold to Mr. Moriſon?

We ſold ſome of our own Hemp to Mr. Moriſon, as well as ſome belonging to our other Correſpondents, but I cannot ſay what proportion it bore to the whole quantity ſold to Mr. Moriſon.

Had any of the Hemp purchaſed for Meſſrs. Selby and Co. and afterwards ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Moriſon, been paid for by Mr. Selby?

We ſold none that was paid for by Mr. Selby; what we ſold was ſuch as we could not get payment for by confirmed credits.

Who paid the charges and ſuperintended the ſhipping of the Hemp ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Lindegren, or Mr. Moriſon?——We did.

How was you indemnified for your trouble?

In the price of the Hemp; (a) it is not uſual to charge a Commiſſion upon Goods reſold in the Country.

Is it uſual for Merchants at Riga to charge a Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. in their Invoices of Hemp purchaſed?

It is for the Hemp purchaſed for their Correſpondents abroad.

It appearing that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. ſold Hemp to Mr. Lindegren at Riga about the time that your Houſe did, and that they charged a Commiſſion of Two-per-cent. for ſhipping the Goods and for negociating the Money; do you know why they made ſuch charge when you did not?

Probably he charged the market price, and in that caſe he was entitled to his Commiſſion.

At what time of the year 1795 was the ſale of the Hemp, before-mentioned, made by your Houſe to Mr. Lindegren or Mr. Moriſon?

I cannot ſay with preciſion; I think it was about May.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Mr. Andrew Lindegren made any purchaſes of Hemp at Riga in 1795 or 1796, that had been bought up or contracted for by an Agent of the French Government, or any Perſon on his account?

The Hemp we bought for Meſſrs. Selby and Co. was generally underſtood to be for the French Government; other Houſes were likewiſe commiſſioned to make purchaſes for Mr. Selby, which was underſtood to be for the ſame purpoſe; but I do not know whether Mr. Lindegren purchaſed any other Hemp intended for the French Government except from our Houſe, which was done through Mr. Moriſon.

Did your Houſe make any purchaſes of Hemp for Mr. Moriſon or Mr. Andrew Lindegren, which the Perſons you had contracted with failed to deliver?

We made no purchaſes for Mr. Moriſon or Mr. Lindegren, but only reſold to them what we had engaged for; ſeveral of our Contractors in that year failed to deliver.

How did the French make their purchaſes of Naval Stores at Riga during the late War?——Through the Houſes eſtabliſhed there.

What was the yearly quantity of Hemp uſually bought by the French Government at Riga?

In general very trifling, compared with the orders of that year, which were very extenſive, but I cannot ſpeak to the quantity; I believe our order was from 10 to 12,000 Ship Pounds.

Was the Exportation of all kinds of Goods from Riga to France prohibited from the year 1792 to the year 1800?

There was a prohibition, but I cannot ſpeak to the time it was in force.

Was

Was it cuſtomary with your Houſe to acquaint your Employers with the prices at which you made purchaſes of Goods for them, at the time of making ſuch purchaſes?——Yes. *Mr. Halliday*

Do you apprehend there can be any advantage in ſending an Agent to Riga to purchaſe Hemp, that would not be better obtained by employing a reſident Merchant?——I conceive purchaſes would be made to more advantage through a reſident Merchant.

Do you apprehend that a Foreign Agent appearing at Riga, and making purchaſes of Hemp or other Naval Stores, would be likely to increaſe the prices of thoſe articles?——Certainly.

Do you believe the price of Hemp at Riga was increaſed by Mr. Lindegren's appearance in that Market?——Yes.

Does much of the Riga and Peterſburgh Hemp come from the ſame part of the Country?——Yes.

Why does the Riga Hemp in general bear a higher price than the Peterſburgh?
More attention is paid to the aſſorting and braaking of it at Riga than at Peterſburgh.

Does the Merchant buying Hemp at Riga, depend upon the Braak for the quality of the Hemp?——Yes.

Ch. M. Pole. *Thomas Halliday.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

ADDITION made by deſire of this Examinant, the 15th of March 1805, to the Anſwers given by him on the 14th inſtant.

(a) On ſuch as belonged to ourſelves, and on ſuch as belonged to our Correſpondents abroad, we charged a Commiſſion to them.

Ch. M. Pole. *Thomas Halliday.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of THOMAS HALLIDAY, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 15th of March 1805.

WAS the Hemp purchaſed by your Houſe for Meſſrs. Selby and Co. of Copenhagen, ſold to Mr. Moriſon above, at, or below the market price, at the time of the Sale?——I believe it was ſold under the market price.

What circumſtances induced your Houſe to ſell it under the market price?
I have before ſaid, that we could not get confirmed credits from Mr. Selby, and having a great quantity on hand, we were induced to part with it at a price which yielded a profit, though under the market price.

Ch. M. Pole. *Thomas Halliday.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of THOMAS HALLIDAY, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 19th day of April 1805.

WHAT Perſons beſides your Houſe were commiſſioned in 1795, to make purchaſes of Hemp at Riga for the French Government, and what quantities do you apprehend they purchaſed on that account?
I believe there was only one Houſe, a German Houſe, the Firm of which I do not recollect, who it was underſtood was employed by Meſſrs. Selby and Company; but the quantity which they purchaſed it is impoſſible for me to ſay.

Was

Mr. Halliday. Was ſuch Hemp exported on account of the French Government, or what do you apprehend became of it?——I cannot tell.

Having ſtated in a former part of your Evidence, that a part of the Hemp ſold to Mr. Moriſon in 1795 on account of Mr. Lindegren, belonged to yourſelf, a part to Meſſrs. Selby and Co. and a part to your other Correſpondents; what circumſtances induced you to ſell the Hemp to Mr. Moriſon belonging to your other Correſpondents?

I ſuppoſe we muſt have been inſtructed to do it.

Was the Hemp belonging to your other Correſpondents ſold to Mr. Moriſon at, above, or below the market price?

I believe it was ſold under the market price.

What circumſtances induced you to ſell it under the market price?

Becauſe we could not command the market price.

Was the price at which the Hemp was ſold ſuch as to leave a profit to your Correſpondents?

In that circumſtance I dare ſay there was a profit.

Was all the Hemp ſold by your Houſe to Mr. Moriſon in 1795, on account of Mr. Lindegren, actually ſold at the ſame price, or was the price charged in the Invoices an average of the prices actually paid?——I do not know.

Did your Houſe make any preſent, compliment, or allowance to Mr. Lindegren, or any other perſon, in conſequence of the purchaſes of Hemp made of your Houſe by Mr. Lindegren or Mr. Moriſon, in 1795?

To the beſt of my knowledge we did not.

Is it uſual in the purchaſe of Maſts and other Wood Goods, to employ a Broker, and for the Merchants at Riga to charge Brokerage on ſuch Wood Goods beyond the uſual Commiſſion?

It is uſual to charge a Brokerage beyond the Commiſſion.

Is it uſual for an Engliſh Conſul to reſide at Riga?——No.

Ch. M. Pole. *Thomas Halliday.*
Ewan Law.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 26.

Riga, 11th June 1795, N. S.

Sir,

I BEG leave to refer to the Letter I had the honour of writing you on the 6th inſtant, and have now to confirm the contents of it; and to add, that the French are making great exertions to procure a ſupply of Hemp from hence at any price, and their Agents are collecting whatever they can, though even in ſmall parcels, not minding what they pay, as no leſs than ſeven ſail of Daniſh Veſſels are arrived already to take it on board. Orders are alſo come from Holland this day to make purchaſes of Hemp; *theſe circumſtances have determined me not to let a ſingle parcel on the Market ſlip through my hands:* having now ſuch poſitive proof of their intentions, and no doubts whatever but that every Ton of Hemp now to be got at will either be ſent to France or Holland, if not purchaſed by me, I ſhall therefore moſt likely want Shipping for 6 or 800 tons more than I have already required, as I expect I may be under the neceſſity of buying that quantity more at leaſt off the Market (ſhould it come forward for ſale) to prevent the Ships already arrived from being laden with that article for France, and beg you will be pleaſed to give Mr. Thornton immediate orders accordingly.

As yet I have not been able to buy from the French Agent any more Maſts intended for France, and I am ſorry to find that Shipping from Denmark is daily expected

expected to load a part of them, I am, however, not without hopes of succeeding, but I fear, as I have written before, that no other means than *dint of Money* will induce their Agent to part with them, the Masts being so fine, and of such very large dimensions, the parcel is also so very considerable, that they will amount to an immense sum of Money, but if I do not succeed in the Purchase they will assuredly be shipped for France, and many of the Vessels may possibly escape the vigilance *of our Cruizers*, or should we be even so fortunate as to intercept them all, they will then cost Government more than I shall be obliged to pay for them, as I am convinced they will be all very highly invoiced by the Neutrals that are to cover them to France, therefore you may rest assured that I shall do every thing in my power consistent with prudence, to tempt their Agent to part with them.

And remain, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Sir *Andrew S. Hamond*, Baronet. *Andrew Lindegren.*

No. 27.

8th July 1795.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your four Letters, one of the 1st and *two of the 6th* and one of the 11th ultimo, approve of your proceedings, and acquaint you we have desired Mr. Thornton and Sons to engage the shipping for the additional 6 to 800 Tons of Hemp, but desire you will not purchase any more of that Article, unless it has been previously purchased for the Enemy, and actually shipping or shipped for their account.

This should be one of the 5th and one of the 6th.

With respect to the Masts you mention, we think it a desirable object to obtain them, if it can be done, and the terms should not be exorbitant.

We acquaint you a regular Convoy is established once a fortnight, to and from the Baltic, and occasional ones to proceed upon the application of the Merchants, so that we hope no delay will happen to the Hemp and Mast Ships on that account.

J. H. *W. R.* *G. M.*

No. 28.

INVOICE of RHINE HEMP, sold to ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esq; and shipped by his Order, and for his Account and Risque, on board the Ellison, Captain John Chapman.

AL^{C}.	343 Bundles Rhine Hemp, Sh^{d} 2,020. 6 lb. a. R. 24. R.		48,487 18
R.H.	CHARGES.		
1 a 317.	Duties here and in the Sound, with Clearing and Stampt Paper - - - - a. R^{d} 1. 57$\frac{1}{3}$ R. 3,468 15		
	Brokerage, Weighing, Cartage and Ambar M^{r} - - a. 31 f. - -	782 79	
	Poor Drink, River Money, &c. a. 12 f. - -	303 3	
	2/3ds Port Charges, Primage, Lighterage, &c. - - a. 32 f. - -	808 14	
	Re-binding the Bdles opened for Examination	55 63	
	Loss in the Weight and Expences on drying and re-dressing 2 Bdles, which got wet in the Lighter by the Rain - - -	11 25	
			5,429 19
		Alb. R^{s}.	53,916. 37 gr.

Riga, the 18th of July, O. S. 1795.
(Errors excepted.)
Miln and Halliday.

No. 29.

INVOICE of Twenty Bundles RHINE HEMP, and Four Bundles OUTSHOTT HEMP, being part of an extra Quantity of Hemp ſold to ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſq; and ſhipped by his Order, and for his Account and Riſque, on board the Sappho, Captain John Thompſon Greathed, for the Thames.

S. G. RH.	20 Bundles Rhine Hemp, weigh^{e} Sh^{d} 119. 13 lb. a. R. 35.		
		R.	4,187 60
	CHARGES.		
	Duties here and in the Sound, Clearing, &c. - - - a. R. 1. 57⅓ f. R. 205 32		
	Brokerage, Weighing, Cartage, &c. - - - - a. - 31 f. - 46 29		
	Poor Drink and River M^{r} and Extra Ch^{s} - - - a. - 12 f. - 17 76		
	2/3ds Port Charges, Primage, Lighterage, &c. - - a. - 22 f. - 32 72		
			302 49
O H.	4 Bundles Outſhott Hemp, weigh^{e} Sh^{d} 16. 11 lb. a. R. 28		463 32
	CHARGES.		
	Duties here, &c. - - - a. R. 1. 35⅓ f. R. 23 68		
	Brokerage, &c. - - - - a. - - 31 f. 6 33		
	Poor Money, &c. - - a. - - 11 f. 2 22		
	2/3ds Port Charges, &c. - a. - - 22 f. 4 44		
			37 7
		R.	4,990 68
	The uſual Commiſſion for ſhipping the Goods and Negotiation of the Money at 2-per-cent. -		99 65
		Alb^{e} R^{s}	5,090 53

(Errors excepted.)

Riga, the 13th October, O. S. 1795.

Thorley, Moriſon, & C^{o}.

No. 30.

Riga, 18th June 1795, N.S.

Dear Sir,

ON the 5th inſtant, I troubled you with Letters by Captain Hutchinſon, deſtined for Chatham Yard with Hemp, for which Port he was expected to ſail on the 8th, but owing to bad weather he could not get away till yeſterday morning, when he ſailed, but as the wind is contrary, and I am rather apprehenſive that he may have a long paſſage, I take the liberty of ſending you encloſed a Duplicate of the Letter, which you may think neceſſary to lay before the Board; yet I am in hopes that Captain Hutchinſon will arrive ſome time before this reaches you.

I muſt beg leave to refer you to my laſt Letters, and have only to add, that freſh orders come in from Holland for the purchaſe of Hemp, and the French Agents are ſtill doing every thing they can to provide more at any price to complete the Cargoes of the Ships arrived, but they have not yet procured much at Market, as I have taken off two or three ſmall parcels they thought they ſhould have ſecured, and Holland is yet totally unprovided with any.

I have taken good care to apprize our Miniſter at Copenhagen of the names of the Ships that are taking in Naval Stores of every kind, ſo that he may be enabled to communicate them to His Majeſty's ſhips that come to Elſineur.

I remain, very ſincerely,
I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart. *Andrew Lindegren.*

No 31.

Riga, 21ſt June 1795, N. S.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of writing you laſt poſt, as alſo per the Yeldham, laden with Hemp for one of His Majeſty's Yards, which latter I am very anxious ſhould ſoon reach your hands, as it contains a liſt of all the Veſſels I can yet find out are laden, or arrived to load, for French Ports, and have ſent the ſame to our Miniſter at Copenhagen.

Only one Veſſel is yet diſpatched with Hemp, by the French Agent, for Leghorn, (but deſtined moſt aſſuredly for France) called the Vrouw Catherine, Captain Grace, a Dane, and has on board about 100 Tons only; and as I ſent an account to Elſineur of her being in lading, and alſo of her ſailing, I hope ſhe will be taken upon her paſſage by ſome of His Majeſty's Cruizers, and no other cargo is as yet completed for France, or are any more of the large Cables yet ſhipped, but they are removed to a temporary Storehouſe, built for the purpoſe, by the water-ſide, in readineſs to be ſhipped, and from whence they expect they will be little obſerved; but I truſt I ſhall be able to track them, ſo as to give notice in time to Copenhagen.

Permit me to refer to my Letters of the 11th and 18th inſtant, which I hope you will have received ſafe before this, and have now only to ſay on the ſubject of them, that I continue my utmoſt endeavours to prevent both Dutch and French from procuring ſupplies of Hemp, and alſo to deprive them of their expected Maſts.

Remaining, very reſpectfully,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

P. S. I am ſorry to find, by Letters this day from Hamburgh, that two Packets from thence for England are taken, and fear very much that my Letter to you, of the 2d May, was on board, and, poſſibly, even that of the 9th alſo; I therefore beg leave to trouble you with Copies of ſame, here encloſed, for fear that fate ſhould have attended them.

Sir *Andrew S. Hamond*, Bart.

No. 32.

Riga, 5th Auguſt 1795, N. S.

Sir,

SINCE I had the honour of writing you, the 18th and 19th ultimo, the following Ships have been diſpatched, and are ſailed for England with Hemp, for the Honourable Board, viz.

The Windſor	Captain Smith	for	Portſmouth.
— Ann	—— Grant	—	Ditto.
— Lady Annabella	—— Hare	—	Woolwich.
— Thames	—— Metcalf	—	Ditto.
— Elliſon	—— Chapman	—	Ditto.
and Induſtry	—— Forſyth	—	Plymouth.

five more Ships are alſo in lading, and if the weather proves fine will be ſoon diſpatched.

The Barnes and Henniker are arrived for Maſts, which you may depend will be ſhipped as expeditiouſly as poſſible; and I propoſe ſending in the Barnes the ſample of the Fir Plank, ſuch as uſed by the French Navy, as none of the Hemp Ships could take them in without hurting the ſtowage.

Under the 9th ultimo, I mentioned that I ſhould not want any more ſhipping to be ſent out for Hemp, as I then thought the ſhipping already engaged would be ſufficient to convey to England all the Hemp I expected to procure, as ſo many of the Dealers had broke, and could not fulfil their deliveries, particularly upon the parcel to be delivered to the French Agent; and it is not to be deſcribed to you the difficulty there has been in getting the greater part of that parcel into my hands, and our own quantity completed. I find my ſaid Letter did not arrive in time to prevent the required Tonnage to be ſent out, which is now not to be regretted in the leaſt, as more Hemp has been brought to Market than was expected, and every exertion made by the Agents of our Enemies to ſecure all they could, both of firſt and ſecond ſorts, at any price; of courſe, I bought off the Market every parcel of each kind I had reaſon to think would have fallen into their hands, ſo that the additional Ships ſent out arrive very opportunely, and I fancy will be nearly, if not all, wanted.

I remain very reſpectfully,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Andrew Lindegren.

Sir *A. S. Hamond,* Bart.

No. 33.

Riga, 9th Auguſt 1795, N. S.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of writing you the 5th inſtant, ſince which the Mail of the 8th July is arrived from England, and I have the pleaſure of receiving this day a Letter from the Honourable Board *of that date,* and obſerve what they are pleaſed to ſay on the ſubject of Hemp, which I ſhall certainly attend to; yet when I am certain that any parcel is to be ſold to the Enemy, and is as ſurely to be ſhipped for France or Holland, as if actually on board, I truſt the Honourable Board will ſee the neceſſity of my ſecuring it; but I hope very little more of that Article is to be procured by them at any price, and is now ſo ſcarce and ſo advanced in value, up to R^{r} 38 P. Ship^{d}, that yeſterday one of their Agents offered 12 Rix-dollers, near £. 20. per Ton more for it than what I paid for your 4,000 Tons, and even at that price could not get it.

With regard to the Maſts, as mentioned in my laſt Letters, I think there is no doubt of having ſecured them, as the advance in the prices is the only thing to ſettle.

I muſt beg leave to hand you a further liſt of Neutrals arrived to load Stores for France, viz.

The

The Nordiska Winskapen, Capt. H. Skogstrom, a Swede, for Iron, Masts, and Deals.

The Generalinen Durietz, Captain Abr Berg, for ditto ditto.

The Cornelia, Captain And^{s} Coster, a Swede, for Iron, Masts, and Deals.

The Forsby, Captain J. Simon Bouman, for ditto ditto.

The Frederic Rex, Captain Anton H. Natbergh, ditto, Masts.

The Jacobus, Captain J. H. Buisse, a Dane, for Iron, Masts, and Deals; besides which a great number of Dutch Vessels are arrived under Prussian colours, and many of them have brought Specie, in order to purchase Grain and Naval Stores, and must procure them, if possible, *at any price*.

I remain, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart.

No. 34.

Navy Office, 2d September 1795.

Mr. Lindegren,

Sir,

THE Comptroller has laid before us your two Letters of the 5th, and those of the 9th and 13th August.

It is only necessary for us to take up that part of your Letter of the 9th, wherein you say, "yet when you are certain that any parcel of Hemp is to be sold to the "Enemy, and is as surely to be shipped for France or Holland as if actually on "board, you trust that we shall see the necessity of your securing it";—in reply thereto we have to say, that we hope you will adhere strictly to the general instructions you have received from this Board on that subject.

With regard to the Masts, as mentioned in your Letter of the 18th July, we wrote you fully on that subject under the 11th ultimo, and enclosed is a Duplicate of that Letter.

We are, &c.

No. 35.

Navy Office, 12th June 1795.

Mr. Lindegren,

SIR A. S. Hamond, Comptroller of the Navy, having laid before the Board the secret instructions, bearing date the 9th January 1795, he was authorized by Earl Spencer, first Lord of the Admiralty, to give you, by which you were appointed to proceed without loss of time to Riga, and there to purchase from Three to Four Thousand Tons of the best Hemp for the use of His Majesty's Navy, upon the best and most reasonable terms, in which instructions you are also authorized to prevent any supply of Hemp and Masts going to the Enemy, by endeavouring to purchase the same over their heads; and the Comptroller having also laid before us the subsequent Letters he has received from you in the execution of this business, of all which we approve, and as you were, for the due execution of this Service, to be allowed your Travelling Expences, and a Commission of Five-per-cent. *on the Purchases you should make:* we consider that Commission to extend to the 4,000 Tons of Hemp you were specifically ordered to purchase, and which we are willing, in conformity to the said Agreement, to allow you, together with your Travelling Expences.

But as the Purchases have been, and are likely to be, of a much greater extent than was expected, from the circumstances of the times when you went abroad, whereby your advantages have been increased; we cannot consent to allow of so

large a Commiſſion, but acquaint you, you are to conſider 2½-per-cent. as an equivalent for your trouble in all Purchaſes that you ſhall make over and above the 4,000 Tons of Hemp pointed out by your inſtructions.

We have alſo acquainted Mr. Thornton, that we ſhall allow the 2½-per-cent. as mentioned in your Agreement with him on the aforeſaid 4,000 Tons of Hemp, but in all other Purchaſes his Commiſſion muſt be reduced to 1½-per-cent.

A. S. H. *J. H.* *W. R.* *G. M.*

No. 36.

Navy Office, 13th June 1795.

Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Co.

SIR Andrew Hamond, Comptroller of the Navy, having, in conſequence of authority from Earl Spencer, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, given inſtructions to Mr. Lindegren to proceed to Riga, to procure a ſupply of Hemp for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, not exceeding in quantity Four Thouſand Tons; and Mr. Lindegren having been authorized to employ you as far as your aſſiſtance might be neceſſary on the aforeſaid buſineſs; we acquaint you, that on the Four Thouſand Tons of Hemp ſpecified in inſtructions, we ſhall allow you Two-and-a-half-per-cent. as mentioned in Mr. Lindegren's Agreement with you; but as the Purchaſes have been, and are likely to be, of a much greater extent than was expected, from the circumſtances of the times when Mr. Lindegren went abroad, whereby your advantages have been increaſed, we have to obſerve, that on all the other Purchaſes your Commiſſion muſt be reduced to One-and-a-half-per-cent.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

A. S. Hamond.
G. Rogers.
W. Rule.
G. Marſh.

No. 37.

The Examination of Sir JOHN HENSLOW, Knight, Joint Surveyor of His Majeſty's Navy, taken upon Oath, the 23d of April 1805.

Sir John Henſlow.

PREVIOUS to the arrangement of the Navy Board into Committees, was it your particular duty to ſee that a proper proviſion of Stores was made for the Service of the Navy?

It certainly was the duty of the Surveyors to ſtate to the Board, what Stores were neceſſary for the Service.

Was you conſulted as to the beſt mode of procuring Hemp and Maſts, previous to its being determined in 1795, that thoſe Articles ſhould be purchaſed at Riga on Commiſſion?——No, I was not conſulted as to the meaſure.

Was you conſulted as to the perſon proper to be employed on that occaſion?

I cannot ſay I was particularly conſulted: Mr. Lindegren was mentioned to me, and he appeared to me a proper perſon, from his having acted as Agent at Portſmouth to the Contractors for Eaſt Country Goods.

Was you conſulted as to the rate of Commiſſion to be allowed on the purchaſe of Hemp and Maſts, previous to Mr. Andrew Lindegren's being ſent to Riga?

Sir Andrew Hamond ſent for me to his Houſe, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, to meet Mr. Lindegren, who came in ſoon after me, when Sir Andrew propoſed his going to Ruſſia to purchaſe Naval Stores on Commiſſion, which

which Mr. Lindegren at first seemed to decline, unless the emolument he was to derive from the transaction was such, as to induce him to leave his business, and he mentioned the terms on which he would undertake it, which, I think, was Five-per-cent. upon the first cost.

When did the Comptroller first mention to you his intention of sending Mr. Lindegren to Riga?

In the Note he wrote to me to meet Mr. Lindegren at his House in the evening, I do not recollect his having mentioned it to me before.

Who determined that the rate of Commission to be allowed Mr. Lindegren should be Five-per-cent?

It was agreed to in the first instance by Sir Andrew Hamond and myself.

Was it understood by you, that Mr. Lindegren was to transact the whole of the business at Riga for the Commission of Five-per-cent?——Yes.

Did you understand that the usual Commission charged on the purchase of such Goods at Riga, was to be paid by the Public, in addition to the Commission of Five-per-cent. allowed to Mr. Lindegren?

No, I do not recollect there was to be any charge, but the Five-per-cent. Commission to Mr. Lindegren.

Upon what grounds was Mr. Lindegren's Commission afterwards reduced to Two-and-a-half-per-cent?

Upon the circumstances being communicated to the Navy Board, they thought the rate of Commission to Mr. Lindegren too high, and accordingly reduced it to Two-and-a-half-per-cent.

What had been the Commission previously allowed on the purchase of Hemp and Masts at Riga?——I do not recollect.

Did you approve of Mr. Lindegren's Commission being reduced from Five to Two-and-a-half-per-cent?

Certainly; the circumstances at first were such we could not avoid allowing him what he desired, as it was deemed fit to keep the transaction as secret as possible, and it was feared that applying to other persons would make the measure public.

Was any other person applied to, to go to Riga to execute the Commission upon which Mr. Lindegren was employed?——Not that I recollect.

How are the Masts and Hemp for the Service of the Navy at present supplied?

By Contract.

As the Hemp and Masts were supplied during a great part of the last War by Commission, what circumstances led to the adoption and discontinuance of that mode?——It was only just at a particular time when the Stores were low, that they were purchased by Commission, but, I believe, it was principally owing to the information which Government had received of the Enemy's having made very large Purchases of those Articles.

As the reasons which you have assigned apply only to a particular year, why was the mode of purchasing these Articles by Commission, continued in the subsequent years?——It escaped my memory that Mr. Lindegren was employed in the subsequent years; I therefore cannot speak to it.

If the Stores were low, would not the Stores have been equally well replenished by increasing the Contracts, or by employing a Merchant in London to make the Purchases, as by deputing an Agent to Riga?

Not at that time I apprehend.

Did Mr. Lindegren give up his business at Portsmouth, or was it carried on by his Agents during his absence?——I cannot particularly speak to it.

Had Mr. Lindegren permission from the Navy Board to bring home Fir Timber on his own account, in the Mast Ships freighted by Government from Riga during the late War?——I believe he had to make stowage.

In

Sir John Henslow.

In what manner was ſuch permiſſion given to Mr. Lindegren?

Mr. Lindegren wrote to the Board, I believe, for permiſſion to bring home ſquare Fir Timber, for the purpoſe of ſtowing the round Maſts, which, I think, was granted by Letter.

Ch. M. Pole. *J. Henſlow.*
Evan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Sir JOHN HENSLOW, Knt. Joint Surveyor of His Majeſty's Navy, taken upon Oath, the 28th of May 1805.

IT having been ſtated by you, in your Evidence of the 23d of April laſt, that you believed Mr. Lindegren wrote to the Navy Board for permiſſion to bring home ſquare Fir Timber in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, for the purpoſe of ſtowing the Round Maſts, and that you believed the Navy Board granted him ſuch permiſſion; do you now believe that Mr. Lindegren did apply for ſuch permiſſion, and that it was granted to him by the Navy Board?

I do not find any direct permiſſion was given to him. It was a matter much diſcuſſed at the Board, and at the time of my former Examination, I thought permiſſion had been given to him.

When was it firſt known to you, that Mr. Andrew Lindegren had imported Fir Timber and other Articles on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted on account of Government, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798?

I cannot ſpeak to that circumſtance, it happened ſo many years ago.

How was that circumſtance brought to your knowledge?

By hearing it ſpoken of at the Board: whether it was a Letter from Mr. Lindegren which was read at the Board, or whether he perſonally attended, I cannot ſay, but I am certain the ſubject was diſcuſſed at the Board.

Was Mr. Lindegren called upon to pay Freight for thoſe Articles?

I do not recollect that he was.

Was the queſtion diſcuſſed by the Navy Board, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight for the Fir Timber, &c. imported in the Maſt Ships?

Yes, that is the diſcuſſion to which I have alluded.

Was the diſcuſſion to which you have alluded, prior to the time of Mr. Lindegren's importing thoſe Articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, or after the Articles were actually imported?

I cannot ſay particularly, I think it was after they were imported.

Who was preſent at the diſcuſſion?

I cannot recollect; Sir William Bellingham, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Hope, were, I believe, preſent.

How was the Queſtion, whether Mr. Lindegren ſhould or ſhould not pay Freight for the Articles imported by him in the Maſt Ships, determined?

I believe the opinion was ſtrongly againſt his being allowed the Freight, but, I think, on his offering ſome ſtrong reaſons to the Board, the Freight was given up.

Do you know what were the reaſons offered by Mr. Lindegren for his not paying Freight for thoſe Articles?——I really cannot ſpeak to it.

Was it known to the Navy Board, at the time of the diſcuſſion, that on the 3d of September 1795, the date of Mr. Lindegren's Letter to the Comptroller, acquainting him that he was apprehenſive he could not procure Merchandize to fill up the empty ſpace in the Maſt Ships, he had then actually loaded Fir Timber and other Articles on board three of the Ships on his own account?

I do not recollect that circumſtance.

Were

Were the firſt coſt and the amount of Sales of the Articles, imported by Mr. Lindegren on his own account in the Maſt Ships, aſcertained by you or any Member of the Navy Board, ſo as to enable you to judge whether he could or could not afford to pay Freight for the ſame? *Sir John Henſlow.*

It was not done by me, nor by any Member that I know of.

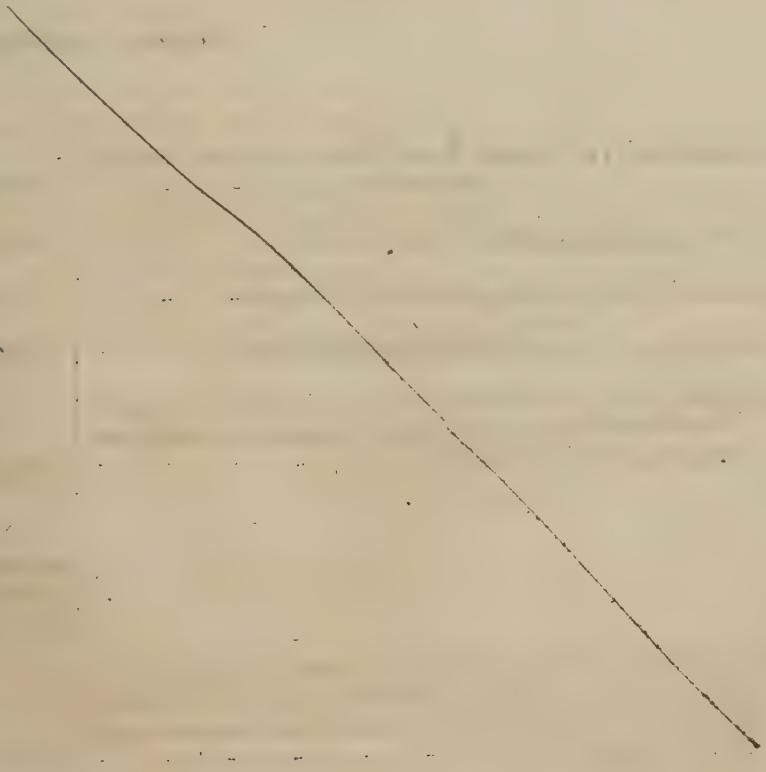
The Navy Board having by Letter of the 14th of Auguſt 1795, directed Mr. Lindegren to procure Freight from Merchants to fill up the broken ſtowage in the Maſt Ships, and he having taken upon himſelf, without authority from the Navy Board, to load Fir Timber and other articles on his own account, in thoſe Ships; how did Mr. Lindegren ſatisfy the Board that he could not procure Freight from Merchants to fill up the broken ſtowage?

I apprehend that there were ſo many Ships offered for Freight that he could not procure it.

C. M. Pole. *J. Henſlow.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 38.

COPIES of the Accounts Current between Meſſrs. GODFREY THORNTON and Son, and Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, relating to the Purchaſes of Stores made by the latter for the Service of the Navy, under Commiſſions granted by the Navy Board, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798.



Appendix.

D^r - - - - - - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN, His Account

		£.	s.	d.
1795: Dec^r 21.	To Coſt of 4,156 13 1 5 Rhine Hemp imported from Riga, as p Acco^t deliv^d this day - - - - - - - -	224,907	1	—
1796: Jan^y 29.	To Coſt of an extra quantity of Hemp imported from Riga, as p Acco^t - - - - - - - - - -	180,378	8	—
Feb^y 12.	To Amo^t of Inſurance, Freight, Cuſtoms, and Charges on 6 Cargoes of Maſts imported fm Riga, as p Acco^t - -	6,891	19	3
27.	To Caſh paid him - - - - - - - - -	9,550	—	—
March 12.	To Coſt of a Cargo of Hemp imported from Peter^sg pr Nelly, Watkin, del^d at Portſmo, as p Acco^t - - -	4,682	14	10
	To amo^t of 2nd Poſt-entry on 9. 4. Cwt. lbs. Hemp p Thames, Metcalfe, paid after delivery of Acco^t 21ſt Dece^r - - - - -	1	18	—
April 29.	To amount of Inſurance, Cuſtoms, Freight, and Charges, on a Cargo of Maſts imported from Riga pr Adventure, Pyle, as p Acco^t - - - - - - - - -	2,310	19	9
	To Amount of Drafts paſſed upon us from Riga and Hamburgh, on acco^t of Maſts - - - - - - -	126,695	8	4
	To Amo^t of Hanbury and Co. Drafts on us 10th Nov^r - -	10,624	14	3
	To Balance carr^d to the Credit of A. Lindegren's Particular Acco^t - - - - - - - - - -	7,237	8	3
	£.	573,280	11	8

London, the 29th April 1796.

1797: Feb^y 10.	To amount of 11 Cargoes Rhine Hemp, imported in the Autumn of 1796 - - -	122,014	9	3
	To ditto of 3 Cargoes ditto, loſt in the Baltic - - - -	29,258	12	6
March 20.	To ditto of 1 Cargo ditto, p Charlotte, Newlove - - -	13,229	7	2
April 20.	To ditto of 52 Cargoes of Maſts ſhipped f^m Riga - -	257,388	6	4
	To Balance carr^d to the Credit of New Acco^t being againſt Drafts paſſed on us from Riga, for amount of Maſts remaining over laſt Winter - - - - - -	146,349	1	4
	£.	568,239	16	7
	To amount of Drafts paſſed on us from Riga on acc^t of Maſts remaining over laſt Winter, as p Acco^t Current from Thorley, Moriſon and Co. dated 28th February 1797, Ab. Rs. 499,531. 67. - - - - - - - -	130,674	1	9

London, the 30th May 1797.

No. 38.

of Naval Stores Imported. - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

			£. s. d.
1796: April 2.	By Nett Proceeds of 585 Navy Impreſt Bills ſold as pr Particulars delᵈ this day - - - - - - - -		566,645 — 4
	By return of Premᵐ of 1 Gᵃ pr-ct. on £. 2,250 inſured p Ariadne, ſhe having ſailed before the time limited - -		23 12 6
	By proportion of £. 383. 16. 6. Nett Proceeds of damaged Hemp ex Sappho Greathed ſold by public ſale - - - - -		86 8 11
	By proportion of £. 54. 5. 7. return of Duty on Hemp damaged ex Sappho, Greathed - - - - - -		12 4 6
	By Average recovered on £. 1,500 inſured p Sappho a £. 17. 16. 4. p-ct. - - - £. 267 15 —		
	Dedᵗ propⁿ of £. 27. 7. extra Charges on Damaged - - - - - - - - 6 3 2		261 11 10
	By recovery of Total Loſs on £. 6,150 inſured pr London, Jobſon as p Accoᵗ - - - - - - - - -		6,057 15 —
	By error in overcharge of 5 s. p ton on Freight p Lord Miltoun, Lady Annabella, Induſtry, and Agenoria, having charged the Frᵗ by theſe Ships in Accoᵗ delᵈ 21ſt Deceʳ a £. 4 inſtead of £. 3. 15. p ton; diffe. - - - - -		193 18 7
		£.	573,280 11 8

(Errors excepted.)

1797: March 17.	By Nett Pᵈˢ of Impreſt Navy Bills, recᵈ as p Accᵗ this day		432,365 1 9
	By amount of Drafts paſſed on 18 from Riga, againſt Maſts remᵍ over the Winter 1795-6, having been brought to his debit in Accoᵗ Current dated 28th April 96, and ſince included in the Accoᵗ of Maſts ſtanding to his debit on the other ſide - - - - £. 126,695 8 4		
	Charges on 7 Cargoes of Maſts imported in the Autumn of 1795, included in the Accoᵗ of the 52 Cargoes on the other ſide - 9,202 19 —		
		£. 135,898 7 4	
	Deduct return of Pm on £. 2,250 inſured Anno 1795 p Ariadne, Sanderſon, having been deducted in the Accoᵗ of Maſts, dated 20th April 1797 - - - - - -	23 12 6	135,874 14 10
		£.	568,239 16 7
	By Balance fᵐ Old Account - - - - - - - - - - £.		146,349 1 4

(Errors excepted.)

Dr - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN of Portſmouth, His Account

		£.	s.	d.
1797:				
Dec[r] 29.	To amo[t] of 15 Cargoes Rhine Hemp imported in 1797 -	177,367	18	5
1798:				
April 26.	To D[o] of 38 Cargoes of Maſts and Timber - D[o] - -	205,401	17	6
May 1.	To D[o] of Maſts and Spars remaining over the Winter at Riga, am[t] per Invoice A. R. 10,080. 38. - - - - -	2,616	16	—
	To D[o] of a Cargo of Rhine Hemp, p Ruſſia Company -	7,532	17	6
	£.	392,919	9	5
1799:				
April 19.	To amo[t] of 6 Cargoes of Maſts and Timber - - - - -	33,942	10	3
May 1.	To amo[t] of Maſts remaining over the Winter of 1798 and 1799, as p Acco[t] Current, from Thorley, Morſon and Co. dated 31ſt Dece[r] 1798, A. R[x] 302. 20. - - - -	65	1	8
	£.	34,007	11	11

NAVAL STORES Imported. Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1797: June 22.	By recovery of Loſſes of 3 Cargoes of Hemp inſured	28,710	—	—
1798: May 1.	By amo[t] of 228 Impreſs Navy Bills, received Ann 1797 £.230,986 16 0			
	Ded[t] Fees at Navy Office 10 *s.* 6 *d.* on each Bill 119 14 0	230,867	2	—
	By amount of Drafts paſſed on us from Riga, on acc[t] of Maſts remaining over the Winter there 1796 and 97, having been carried to his deb[t] in Acco[t] Curr[t] dated 20th April 1797, and ſince included in the Acc[t] of Maſts ſtanding to his debit on the other ſide A. R[x] 499,531. 67.	130,674	1	9
	By Balance due to us, of which to the deb[t] of Mr. A. Lindegren's Part[r] Acc[t] under 1ſt May £. 2,548 11 8 *s.* *d.*			
	Ditto D° 14th June 119 14 0	2,668	5	8
	£.	392,919	9	5
	London, 1ſt May 1798.			
1799: May 1.	By Am[t] of 18 Impreſs Navy Bills rec[d] £. 18,235 16 0			
	Deduct Fees 10*s.* 6*d.* p. m. 9 9 0	18,226	7	—
	By Am[t] of Drafts paſſed on us from Riga, on Acco[t] of Maſts, &c. remaining over the Winter of 1797 and 1798, having been carried to his debit in Acco[t] Curr[t] dated 1ſt May 1798, and ſince included in the Acco[t] of 6 Cargoes Maſts ſtanding to his debit on the other ſide A. R[x] 10,080. 38.	2,616	16	—
	By Balance due to us, transferred to the deb[t] of Mr. And[w] Lindegren's Particul[r] Acco[t]	13,164	8	11
	£.	34,007	11	11
	London, the 1ſt May 1799.			

Mr. Tooke.

No. 39.

The Examination of THOMAS TOOKE, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 11th of May 1805.

WAS you employed to keep the books of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in 1795, 1796, and 1797, in which years they acted as Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, who was commiſſioned by the Navy Board to make purchaſes of Naval Stores at Riga?

I was not ſo employed the whole of the time. I went to them I think in March 1795, and kept the books for about a twelvemonth, but remained in the Houſe during thoſe years, and attended to the general buſineſs.

Was a duplicate of the Account now ſhewn you, between Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son and Mr. Andrew Lindegren, entitled, "Andrew Lindegren, His Account of Naval Stores imported," amounting to £. 573,280. 11. 8. and dated the 29th of April 1796, delivered to Mr. Lindegren, and when?

It was delivered to him, and as far as I can recollect, on the ſame day on which it is dated.

Was a duplicate of the Account now ſhewn you, between Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son and Mr. Andrew Lindegren, entitled "Andrew Lindegren, His Account of Naval Stores Imported," amounting to £. 568,239. 16. 7. and dated the 30th of May 1797, delivered to Mr. Lindegren, and when?

It was delivered to him, and I believe, on the day of the date.

How was the average rate of Exchange aſcertained at which the Albertus Rix Dollar is charged in Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Accounts with Mr. Lindegren, for the purchaſe of Naval Stores for the ſervice of the Navy?

By taking the total amount of the Rix Dollars charged in the Account of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, and the total ſum in Pounds ſterling paid by us, and thence computing the average value in ſterling of the Rix Dollar.

Did Mr. Lindegren import on his own account, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, conſiderable quantities of Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, without making any allowance to Government for the freight of ſuch articles?

I cannot ſtate the quantity; he did import Timber and Lathwood in moſt of the Ships, if not in all, for which we accounted to him, independent of the account of Naval Stores; and we were not directed to make any charge for Freight.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Mr. Lindegren had permiſſion from the Navy Board, or any Member thereof, either directly or indirectly, to bring home the ſaid Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, without paying Freight for the ſame?

I know nothing about it, except a repreſentation on the part of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to the Navy Board, by Letter, dated 12th Auguſt 1795, ſtating the waſte room there would be in the Maſt Ships for want of Timber or other articles for broken ſtowage.

Have you any, and what reaſon to believe, that any Member of the Navy Board was acquainted with the circumſtance of Mr. Lindegren's bringing home Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?——I have no knowledge on the ſubject.

As Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, in their Account with Mr. Lindegren dated the 20th of April 1797, allowed to Government £. 74. 5. received from J. Boulcott, for the Freight of 100 Logs imported by the Ship Ruſſia Company, do you know why Freight was not allowed to Government on the Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, imported by Mr. Lindegren on his own account, in the ſeveral Maſt Ships?

I conclude we had directions from Mr. Lindegren not to charge the Freight on the Timber and Lathwood, imported by him in ſuch Ships.

Did

Mr. Tooke.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company, import any articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?

I do not recollect whether they did or not, but if they did, it muſt have been ſomething very trifling.

Did any other perſons, beſides Mr. Lindegren, import any articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, the Freight of which was not allowed to the Public?——I believe not.

Have you any, and what reaſon to believe that Mr. Lindegren paid for any part of the Fir Timber, Lath, or Firewood, imported on his own account in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, or 1798?

I have no knowledge on the ſubject.

Do you know who conducted the buſineſs of Mr. Lindegren at Portſmouth while he was at Riga, in the years 1795 and 1796?

The Accounts rendered to us were, I believe, moſtly ſigned by Mr. Charles Lindegren, his Brother.

As you have ſtated, that you conclude directions were given by Mr. Lindegren to Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, not to charge Freight on the Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, imported by him on his own account in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, do you know that any directions to that effect were given by Mr. Lindegren?——(a) I cannot ſtate the preciſe terms of ſuch directions, but I have no doubt of their having been given.

Do you know how, and to whom the directions were given?——I cannot ſay.

Ch. M. Pole. *Tho' Tooke.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

EXPLANATION given by this Examinant the 22d of June 1805, of the Evidence given by him on the 11th of May laſt.

(a) I beg leave to make ſome alteration in the Anſwers which I gave on the 11th of May laſt, to the Queſtion, Why Freight was not charged on the broken ſtowage brought in the Maſt Ships for Mr. Lindegren's account?

It appears to me, on conſideration, that I ſtated more ſtrongly than my recollection warrants, that directions had been given not to charge the Freight on ſuch broken ſtowage; I meant to ſtate an opinion, that ſuch directions were moſt probably given, and not a recollection of a matter of fact; I certainly do not diſtinctly recollect that ſuch directions were given.

Ch. M. Pole. *Tho' Tooke.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.

The further Examination of THOMAS TOOKE, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 22d of June 1805.

DOES the Account preſented by you to this Board on the 20th inſtant, entitled, Extracts from the Journals of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, explanatory of ſuch Items accounted for in the tranſcript from the Ledger Account, entitled, "Diſburſements for Naval Stores imported," as were not contained in the general Account with Mr. Lindegren, entitled His Account of Naval Stores Imported, contain every ſum received or paid by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son on account of the Naval Stores provided by Mr. Andrew Lindegren for the Service of the Navy, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799, not contained in the Accounts rendered by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, of the coſt of the ſeveral Cargoes, or the Account Current between Meſſrs. Thornton and Son and Mr. Andrew Lindegren, entitled His Account of Naval Stores Imported, and dated the 29th of April 1796, the 30th of May 1797, the 1ſt of May 1798, and the 1ſt of May 1799?

I have examined the Book of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son along with Mr. de St. Lew, our Book-keeper, and am ſatisfied that the account above-mentioned does contain every Receipt and Diſburſement on account of the Naval Stores purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, and not included in the General Account with him entitled, "His Account of Naval Stores Imported,"

except

Mr. Tooke.

except one ſum of £. 14. 14. 1. being the difference between the average Exchange at which the Invoice amount of 15 Cargoes of Hemp, imported in 1797, were charged; viz.

	d.	£.	s.	d.
Alb^{s} R.D^{r} 626,919. 12. at 54 ¾ pr R. D^{r} - -		142,036	7	0
And the ſterling amount actually paid for the Drafts from Riga direct, and through Hamburgh -		142,021	12	11
Which ſum of - -		£.	14	14	1

was retained, as appears by a Journal Entry of the 1ſt of May 1798, by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for Poſtage diſburſed by them on this Account, and which was not charged in the Account of the coſt of thoſe Cargoes delivered to Mr. Lindegren.

Was Mr. Lindegren furniſhed with a copy of the Account above-mentioned preſented by you to this Board on the 20th inſtant, and when?

I rather think that he was not.

Had he a reference to that Account, or was he made acquainted with it?

I have no recollection upon the ſubject.

Was not Mr. Lindegren charged with the Balance of that Account, being £. 38. 4. 11. in "His Particular Account," under date the 1ſt of May 1799?

He was ſo charged.

Was Mr. Lindegren acquainted that any Freight had been received by Meſſrs. Thornton and Son, on his account, for articles imported in the Ships Selby, Blackitt, John, Adventure, Ruſſia Company, and Thomas and Alice?

I have no recollection of any ſuch communication.

Were the Wainſcot Logs imported in thoſe Ships, and conſigned to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, ſold by them, when, and on whoſe account?

I cannot mention the preciſe time, but they were received by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, as far as I recollect, in conſignment from, and ſold for account of Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company of Riga.

As Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, in the Account of the Coſt of fifty-one Cargoes of Maſts, deducted from the Freight of the Ship Ruſſia Company the ſum of £. 74. 5. received for the Freight of 100 Logs, why were not the ſums received for Freight of Wainſcot Logs by the following Ships, deducted from the amount of their reſpective Freights in the ſame Account; viz.

£.	s.	d.							
75	0	0	for Freight of		100	Logs by the			Selby,
71	13	4	-	-	100	-	-	-	Blackitt,
50	3	6	-	-	70	-	-	-	John,
80	3	0	-	-	130	-	-	-	Adventure,
92	15	0	-	-	134	-	-	-	Ruſſia Company,
18	0	0	-	-	36	-	-	-	Thomas and Alice?

Becauſe the Freight of the Logs by the Ruſſia Company was received of Mr. Boulcott by the Broker of whom we chartered the Ship, and therefore appeared on the Freight note; whereas the Freight on the Logs by the other Ships mentioned, was a matter of Account in our own books, and did not appear on the Freight notes, which, in the firſt inſtance, formed the only baſis for the charge to Government; but on ſettling the books, the ſums received for Freight on the Logs by the Ships alluded to, were carried to the credit of the Account of Diſburſements for Naval Stores imported.

Are the Accounts rendered by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son to Mr. Lindegren of their Diſburſements on account of the Naval Stores purchaſed by him for the ſervice of the Navy, in the uſual form of Merchants' Accounts?

I cannot ſay what is the uſual mode under ſuch circumſtances, as no other tranſaction of the ſame kind has either before or ſince come within my knowledge.

By whoſe direction or ſuggeſtion was the form adopted, in which the Account between Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son and Mr. Lindegren, were rendered?

I made up the Accounts under the direction of Mr. Thornton.

Did

Did Mr. Lindegren desire that the Accounts should be made out in the form which they were rendered?——I believe he did. *Mr. Tooke.*

Had Messrs. Thornton and Son adopted any other, and what mode of Accounts, with Mr. Lindegren, previously to his desiring them to be made out in the form in which they were rendered?

Messrs. Thornton and Sons, in the first instance, kept the Account in the regular form of an Account Current, debiting it with the Drafts as they became due, and giving it credit for the Navy Bills as they were converted into Cash; but this mode was changed on Mr. Lindegren's return from Riga, about the end of 1795 or the beginning of 1796, for the form in which they now appear.

If Mr. Lindegren's Accounts had been made out in the form adopted by Messrs. Thornton and Son, in the first instance, would not the Receipts and Disbursements Messrs. Thornton and Son have been more clearly shewn than by the form of Account adopted at the desire of Mr. Lindegren?

The view of them would probably have been more clear, but the result is equally correct.

What is meant by Cash paid for Fees at the Navy Office, in the explanatory account presented by you to this Board on the 20th instant?

The regulated Fee of ten Shillings and Sixpence per thousand Pounds on each Imprest Navy Bill received.

Have Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son the originals, or copies of the Accounts rendered to Mr. Lindegren, of the Sale or Discount of the Navy Bills issued to them on account of the Naval Stores purchased by Mr. Lindegren for the service of the Navy?

I have looked for such copies, but cannot find them; and as the Accounts were called for, and made up in great hurry, it is very possible that none were kept. The vouchers for the Sale or Discount of all the Navy Bills were delivered up with the Accounts.

Ewan Law. *Thos Tooke.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 40.

London, 26th March 1796.

Honourable Sirs,

IN answer to your Letter of the 24th instant, we have to inform your Honourable Board, that a part only, and not the whole of the Sappho's Cargo was damaged, but that the whole was so mixed, that it was impossible to ascertain exactly what part belonged to Government and what to ourselves, according to the quantities shipped at Riga. The only way to adjust this matter was, as we were empowered by your Letter of the 25th January, to dispose of all the Damaged by public Sale, giving Mr. Lindegren's Account of Naval Stores credit for a share of the Nett Proceeds exactly proportioned to the respective quantities shipped at Riga for Government and ourselves. The Sound was all housed under Mr. Armstrong's care, and out of this we have allotted to Government a share in the same proportion, making of

	Tons.
Rhine - - - - - - - -	11 17 1 3
Outshott - - - - - - - -	5 4 1 13

The whole of the Rhine shipped at Riga was for acco[t] of Government, therefore all the Sound delivered as above belongs to them, and the remainder of their proportion of the Sound we ordered to be made up out of the Outshott; this quantity remains at the disposal of your Honourable Board. We have made up an average Account for the loss incurred by the Damaged, but have not yet recovered

the amount from the Underwriters; as ſoon as we recover it we ſhall give Mr. Lindegren's Acco[t] of Naval Stores credit for the proportion belonging to Government.

We are,
Honourable Sirs,
Your Honours moſt obedient humble Servants,
Godfrey Thornton and Son,
Att[y] to *A. Lindegren.*

P. S. We have the ſatisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, that the Adventure, Pyle, is at length arrived at Plymouth.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 41.

Berlin, 10th June 1796.

Honourable Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to trouble you with theſe few lines to inform you, that I expect to be in Riga before this Letter reaches you, where you may be aſſured I ſhall devote my whole time towards forwarding the Maſts in the moſt expeditious manner poſſible to your different Yards.

By the accounts I have already received from thence, there is no doubt but I could procure for you from 1 to 3,000 tons of Hemp of very ſuperior quality, upon reaſonable terms; and ſhould any part of ſuch ſupply meet your ideas, if to be procured at a price worthy your attention, you will have the goodneſs to let me know; and from the prices you have given this year for Peterſburgh Hemp, you can eaſily calculate what you would wiſh to allow for any fixed quantity of Riga, with every charge included, till its arrival in England.

The French Agent has already ſecured many parcels of Maſts for next year's delivery at Riga, but ſeveral of the beſt parcels are yet left to purchaſe, and might be engaged for our Government by me, ſhould you have any inclination to ſecure them, and which I beg leave to mention, and recommend to your attention; truſting, that ſhould any reſolution be taken as to preventing the Enemy from receiving ſuch ſupplies, that you will be pleaſed to entruſt me with the execution of the ſame.

I remain,
Honourable Gentlemen,
And[w] Lindegren.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 42.

Riga, 29th June 1796.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to refer you to the Letter I had the honour of writing you from Berlin, and have now the pleaſure of informing you that 15 ſail of Maſt Ships are already ſailed from hence with Maſts and Timber for your different Ports, and 8 more in loading, the particulars of which will be delivered you by Meſſrs. Thorntons.

According to the preſent price of Hemp and courſe of Exchange at this place, I calculate it would ſtand you at about £. 55. 10. per ton, my commiſſion included, and poſſibly it may be procured ſome little time hence even lower, if ſhipped while the premium of Inſurance does not exceed 4 Guineas per-cent. and the Freights remain as at preſent; ſhould you therefore think proper to receive a ſupply, whenever it can be purchaſed, ſo as not to exceed that price when delivered in the River, I ſhall thank you to honour me with your commands, and if I can procure it lower you may depend upon my doing it; remaining, &c.

Andrew Lindegren.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 43.

Navy Office, 2d Auguſt 1796.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your Letter of the 29th June laſt, informing us that fifteen ſail of Maſt Ships are ſailed from Riga with Maſts and Timber for the ſeveral Yards, which we hope will arrive ſafe, and in good time; with reſpect to the latter part of your Letter relative to the price of Riga Hemp, which you ſtate you could then procure on ſuch terms as that it would ſtand us on delivery at £. 55. 10. per ton, commiſſion included, and that there was a probability of its being lower, we have taken the ſame into our conſideration; and having maturely weighed every circumſtance of your information, and calculated upon our preſent Store with the probable Expenditure, we are deſirous of having a further ſupply for His Majeſty's Service, and do therefore hereby authorize and deſire you to purchaſe on our account about 2,500 tons, on the moſt reaſonable terms you can procure, hoping that it will be lower than the ſum ſtated in your Letter; but ſhould it not be fallen in its price ſince your's of the 29th June, you are nevertheleſs to make the ſaid purchaſe if the price is not materially higher. And you ſhall hear from us next Poſt relative to the Freight, when we have conſulted with your agent Mr. Thornton, who is now out of Town.

C. H. *J. H.* *W. R.*

At Riga.

Sent under cover to Meſſrs. Thornton.

No. 44.

(Secret.) Admiralty, 17th Jan^{y} 1797.

Sir,

FROM the intelligence received by Government, it appears the Enemy has employed a Mons^{r} Chapeaurouge to make large purchaſes of Naval Stores at Riga, it will therefore be adviſable for you to employ a confidential and proper Perſon to write immediately to his Correſpondent at Riga to purchaſe two or three thouſand tons of Hemp, which may be on hand at that place, together with ſuch large Maſts as would, if purchaſed by the French Agent, be of eſſential conſequence to the Enemy, provided the ſame can be done on moderate terms.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

Spencer.

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart.
Comptroller of the Navy.

No. 45.

(*Secret and confidential.*) Navy Office, 20th Jan^{y} 1797.

Sir,

IT being judged expedient that an early purchaſe of Hemp for His Majeſty's Navy ſhould be made at Riga, as well of that which may remain on hand from laſt year, as what may be ready for ſhipping at the early part of the enſuing ſeaſon; and having great reliance on your ability and fitneſs to execute this commiſſion, I do hereby empower you, by virtue of the authority given to me, to purchaſe or cauſe to be purchaſed without delay, a quantity of the beſt Riga Hemp of the Braak of the laſt or preſent year, not exceeding 3,000 tons, upon the beſt and cheapeſt terms you are able, provided the ſame can be procured at a moderate price, and will not exceed what was given laſt year, viz. from 23 to 24 Rixdollars, at the preſent favourable rate of Exchange; but if from any unforeſeen circumſtances, from competition in the Market or otherwiſe, the price ſhould exceed 25 Rixdollars, you are then not to purchaſe more than 2,000 tons, giving the Navy Board conſtant and regular Accounts of your proceedings, and waiting their further directions for your conduct.

For

For this ſervice you will be allowed 2 ½-per-cent. commiſſion on the purchaſe at Riga, and Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Co. will be allowed 1 ½-per-cent. for negociating the buſineſs in London as heretofore; and theſe commiſſions are to include every expence, except what may attend the Duties, Shipping, Freight, and Inſurance to the ſeveral of His Majeſty's Yards where the ſame may be directed.

In the fulleſt aſſurance of your punctually and properly executing this truſt.

I remain, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Mr. *Andrew Lindegren.* *A. S. Hamond.*

No. 46.

Chatham Yard, 24th Auguſt 1797.

Honourable Sirs,

WE acquaint you that we have unloaded the Aid, William Vollum, Maſter, conſigned to this Yard, with Riga Hemp bought by commiſſion, and report the Quantity and Quality as follows; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Riga Hemp of an inferior quality, but ſtrong - -	117	10	2	21
D° - - - dry damaged - - - -	3	19	1	0
D° - - - wet - D° - - - -	2	16	1	0
	124	6	0	21

We recommend the inferior Riga Hemp to be ſpun as Peterſburgh, into ordinary Yarn; and the Damaged to be delivered to the Contract Hemp-dreſſers, to be prepared for the ſame purpoſe.

We are, &c.

J. M. *E. P. H.* *G. P.* *J. B.* *J. H.* *B. J.*

Committee of Stores.

No. 47.

Committee of Accounts, 7th Auguſt 1798.

PREVIOUS to the paſſing of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Maſts, &c. in 1797, the Committee refer to the conſideration of the Board, the following Queries, and Obſervations:

Whether the commiſſion to Mr. Lindegren is to be confined to the *bonâ fide* amount Coſt of the Maſts in Ruſſia, or to the amount thereof, with the charges thereon for Cuſtoms, Meaſurement, Town Dues, Shipping, Lighterage, &c.; for example, in the Invoice of the articles ſent by the Peggy, the amount Coſts of the Maſts is 10,452 Rix Dollars, and the charges afore-mentioned thereon is 2,685 Rix Dollars, making above one-fourth of the coſt of the Maſts.

It is to be obſerved, that in the above charges is included a commiſſion of Four-per-cent. charged by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon for tranſacting the buſineſs of ſhipping the Maſts at Riga, amounting on this particular Invoice to 504 Rix Dollars.—Query, whether this ſhould be conſidered as Mr. Lindegren's own buſineſs, for which he was to be allowed a commiſſion of 2½ per-cent. or whether he was permitted by the Board to employ an Agent at Riga for this purpoſe?—The aforementioned Invoice is herewith laid before the Board for their more particular information, by which, and by the Account together, the Board will perceive that commiſſion is charged as follows; viz.

By Thorley and Moriſon at Riga, in the firſt inſtance, on the prime Coſt, and Charges thereon, - 4 pr-cent.

By Mr. Lindegren on the prime Coſt, Charges, and Thorley's commiſſion - - - - 2½ D°

By Godfrey Thornton and Son, on the whole of the above Freight, and Engliſh Charges, &c. - 1½ D°

7th Auguſt 1798.

The

The Board are of opinion, that Mr. Lindegren has a right to charge his Commiſſion on the amount of the Invoice of the Maſts purchaſed at Riga, including the charges thereon incurred there; alſo, that the charge by Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. for Commiſſion on the purchaſe of the Maſts at Riga is proper, as Mr. Lindegren, from being detained here by order of the Board for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts, was allowed to employ an Agent at Riga for the purchaſe in queſtion.

No. 48.

Committee of Accounts,
10th Auguſt 1798.

THE Committee acquaint the Board, That on a re-examination of Mr. Lindegren's Account for Hemp purchaſed by him at Riga in 1797, previous to the final iſſue of the Bill towards clearing his Impreſt, they find they overlooked a charge of Two-per-cent. Commiſſion by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon at Riga, inſerted in their Invoices of the Article purchaſed at that place, which in the Office Statement had been comprized under the head of Coſt at Riga. This charge having been incurred by reaſon of Mr. Lindegren's detention here for ſettling his former Accounts, in the ſame manner that the 4-per-cent. Commiſſion was incurred on the Maſts purchaſed at Riga by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon, which the Board, by their Reſolution of the 7th inſtant, have thought proper to allow, it is ſubmitted to the Board whether the charge in queſtion is likewiſe to be allowed.

10th Auguſt 1798.

BOARD.—The above Commiſſion to be allowed for the ſame reaſons as ſtated in the Minute of 7th inſtant, for allowing this Commiſſion upon the purchaſe of Maſts.

The Committee further notice, That in Mr. Lindegren's Account for Maſts, and Mr. Smalley's Account for Hemp, now under examination, a charge is ſeverally made for Fees paid at this Office for Navy Bills, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per £. 1,000. to the amount in the former of £. 119. 14*s.* and in the latter of £. 107. 12*s.* 6*d.* and they ſubmit to the Board's conſideration whether theſe charges ſhould be allowed.

BOARD.—Neither of theſe charges for Fees are to be allowed.

No. 49.

Navy Office, 14th Aug. 1798.

Mr. Lindegren,

ON the examination of your Accounts for the Riga Rhine Hemp and Maſts, purchaſed by your means for the Public in 1797, we diſcovered a charge of £. 2-per-cent. in the Invoice of the former, and £4.-per-cent. in thoſe of the latter, made by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon, on the amount Coſt thereof, and charges on thoſe Articles at Riga, over and above the Commiſſion ſtipulated to be allowed you of £. 2½.-per-cent. on the amount of the Foreign coſts and charges, and 1½.-per-cent. to Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons of the total amount, including the London charges: we conclude, that your detention here for the purpoſe of paſſing your Accounts, has been the cauſe of your employing the before-mentioned Factors for effecting theſe Purchaſes; but we cannot but obſerve to you, that we think it a duty you owed the Public, to have apprized us of the additional expence that was to be incurred by ſuch detention; and you being conſequently obliged to depute others to do that part of the buſineſs at Riga, which otherwiſe would have been performed by you.—In regard to the charge of £. 4.-per-cent. on the coſts of the Maſts, we deſire you will particularly inform us, if that is the proper rate of Commiſſion for ſuch a ſervice, as it appears to us extremely high for Merchants reſiding on the ſpot.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

G. Rogers.
W. Palmer.
S. Gambier.

No. 50.

Gentlemen, Navy Office, 15th May 1805.

WE have received your two Precepts of the 26th ultimo, requiring to be furniſhed with,

A Copy of the Anſwer given by Mr. Lindegren to the Navy Board's Letter of the 14th Auguſt 1798, on the ſubject of the Commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, of Riga, on the purchaſe of Hemp and Maſts: And,

A Copy of the Letter written by Mr. Lindegren to the Navy Board, on the 29th October 1798, to which their Letter of the 1ſt November following was an Anſwer:

And acquaint you, that ſtrict ſearch has been made, but that the Letters abovementioned cannot be found in this Office.

We have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,

H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
H. Legge.

The Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry.

No. 51.

Office of Naval Enquiry, Great George-ſtreet,
29th April 1805.

Gentlemen,

THE inſtructions given to Mr. Andrew Lindegren by the Comptroller of the Navy, in the year 1795, for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, directed him to proceed to Riga, and allowed him for his trouble in the buſineſs a Commiſſion of Five-per-cent. on the amount of the Purchaſes he might make; which rate of Commiſſion was allowed on certain Purchaſes made by him, but was afterwards reduced by the Board to Two-and-a-half-per-cent. On an examination of Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, we find that a further Commiſſion on the purchaſe, at the rate of Two-per-cent. on Hemp, and Four-per-cent. on Maſts, was charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, of Riga, the Merchants employed by Mr. Lindegren, and allowed to them.

On reference to the Minutes of the Committee of Accounts of the 7th and 10th of Auguſt 1798, and the Board's Minutes thereon of the ſame dates; we find that the Commiſſions charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, at the rates above ſpecified, on the Purchaſes made in the year 1797, were allowed in conſequence, as is ſtated, of Mr. Lindegren having been detained in England by order of the Board for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts; by which detention, as appears by your Letter to Mr. Lindegren of the 14th of Auguſt 1798, he was conſequently obliged to depute others to do that part of the buſineſs at Riga, which otherwiſe would have been performed by himſelf.

As the ſame rate of Commiſſion was charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on the Purchaſes made in 1795 and 1796 (except on the Hemp purchaſed of Meſſrs. Miln and Halliday in the former year) the amount of which Commiſſion was £. 14,085. 3. 3½. excluſive of the ſum of £. 20,224. 10. 7. allowed to Mr. Lindegren; we requeſt you will inform us, upon what ground ſuch commiſſion to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, was allowed in Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, as he was not detained in England in thoſe years by order of the Board, but was actually at Riga.

It being alſo ſtated, in the Board's Minutes of the 7th and 10th of Auguſt 1798, that Mr. Lindegren was allowed to employ an Agent at Riga, for making the Purchaſes in the year 1797; we requeſt you will furniſh us with Copies of the Order given to Mr. Lindegren for his remaining in England in that year, for the purpoſe of

of paſſing his Accounts, of the authority given to him for employing an Agent at Riga, and alſo of any correſpondence which paſſed between the Board and Mr. Lindegren on the above ſubjects.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Principal Officers and
Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 52.

Navy Office, 10th May 1805.

Gentlemen,

PREVIOUS to replying to the ſpecific queſtion contained in your Letter of the 29th of laſt month, we beg leave to notice that the former part of it, in which you allude to the reduction of the Commiſſion allowed to Mr. Lindegren in the firſt inſtance, appears to us liable to miſinterpretation, from the manner in which it is ſtated. The Navy Board did not reduce the rate of Commiſſion on the tranſactions upon which it had been agreed to be given by the Comptroller in the early period of Mr. Lindegren's employ, but it was reduced upon Mr. Lindegren's ſubſequent tranſactions, when a new Agreement was entered into with that Gentleman under different circumſtances.

The queſtion which we are now to reply to, is to the following effect. As the Commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on the purchaſes of Hemp and Maſts at Riga in 1797, were allowed in Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, "upon the account of that Gentleman having been detained here for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts, in conſequence of which detention he was obliged to depute others to do that part of the buſineſs at Riga, which otherwiſe would have been performed by himſelf." Upon what ground were ſimilar Commiſſions allowed to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on the Purchaſes made in 1795 and 1796, Mr. Lindegren being actually at Riga at the time?

In replying to this queſtion, we requeſt to obſerve, that the Accounts paſſed under theſe circumſtances were,

	Amount.				Paſſed.
1ſt. An Account of Hemp purchaſed in 1795 and 1796 - - - -	£. 439,934	1	9	-	4th May 1796.
2d. An Account of Hemp purchaſed in 1796 - - - - - -	137,833	15	4	-	17th June 1797.
3d.——Dº Maſts 1795 & 1796 -	280,023	4	7	- -	Dº

At the time theſe Accounts were paſſed, the firſt of which was before the eſtabliſhment of the Committee of Accounts, the examination of accounts by us was confined to the ſtatement thereof made in the Office for Bills and Accounts upon an examination of the Vouchers and Documents relating thereto, and to ſuch points as previous to the making up of theſe ſtatements were ſubmitted for our determination. Theſe Statements were made by an efficient Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, and afterwards examined by the Chief Clerk.

Upon referring to the official ſtatement of the Accounts involved in your queſtion; we find that no notice whatever is taken therein of the Commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. it was not therefore known to us at the time, that ſuch a charge was made and comprized (in the ſtatement of the Account) along with the other items compoſing the prime coſt of the Article at Riga; the Account was conſequently paſſed without any opportunity being given to us of conſidering whether the charge was proper or otherwiſe.

Upon the examination, however, of the next Account, it appears by the Minutes of the Committee of Accounts of the 7th and 10th Auguſt 1798, that the mode of examining Accounts had undergone a conſiderable alteration; that the Vouchers were then

then inſpected by the Committee, and Statements made of the charges for Commiſſion, &c. for the determination of the Board at large. It alſo appears, that at that time, *we* were not apprized of the neceſſity for Mr. Lindegren's employing a mercantile Houſe at Riga to make the Purchaſes and ſhip the Goods, although he might be on the ſpot at the time; but as the neceſſity of his ſo doing while he was in this Country was evident, we on that ground allowed the Commiſſions charged by Meſſrs Thorley, Moriſon and Co, on the Services, without enquiring as to the propriety of this charge on other grounds.

Upon enquiry however afterwards, when other Accounts came under examination, we were ſatisfied that neither Mr. Lindegren nor any other perſon acting in the ſame ſituation could have effected the Purchaſes and made the Shipments without employing a mercantile Houſe at Riga, and paying them the regulated Commiſſion (viz. £. 2-per-cent on Hemp, and £. 4-per-cent. on Wood) and have therefore allowed theſe charges in the ſubſequent Accounts.

Although we doubt not you are aware of this neceſſity, ſtill it may be proper for us to ſtate, that upon Merchants of the firſt reſpectability going to Riga to make Purchaſes on their own account, they apply to a mercantile Houſe, and pay them the Commiſſions above ſtated, and were they not to do ſo, but to purchaſe from the Sellers themſelves, they would pay from 10 to 12-per-cent. at leaſt more than by employing an Agent, *and paying the regulated Commiſſion*, and be ſubject beſides to conſiderable riſque, it being the cuſtom in general to pay a proportion of the Purchaſe Money in advance to the Dealers.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that if the Commiſſions were not charged ſeparately, the price of the Article ſold would be proportionally higher, and that although a Merchant came provided with a letter of credit, it would ſtill be neceſſary for him to apply to an eſtabliſhed Houſe to draw Bills for him.

The bringing into one ſum (in your Letter) the amount of Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion on account of his ſeveral Purchaſes, had certainly the effect of making it appear very large. It is neceſſary therefore to ſtate, that the ſum you have brought forward; viz. £.20,224. 10. 7. as the amount paid to Mr. Lindegren for his Commiſſion, is upon £.590,588. 18. 1. diſburſed in effecting his Purchaſes; viz.

£.170,983. 15. 7. for Hemp, and
27,786. 1. 4. for Maſts, - - } at 5-per-cent.
and
391,819. 1. 2. - - - - at 2 ½-per-cent.

and with reſpect to the ſum of £.14,085. 3. 3¼ which you bring forward as a Commiſſion allowed to Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon, we do not admit it to come properly under the head of Commiſſion, allowed by us on Mr. Lindegren's Purchaſes, as it is as much a part of the prime coſt of the Article as the cuſtoms, duties, fees, brokerage, meaſurement, town dues, lighterage, &c. &c. &c., and whether we know or not of ſuch a charge in the Invoices when the firſt Accounts were paſſed, it is perfectly immaterial in reſpect of the point whether it was to be allowed or not.

In anſwer to the laſt paragraph of your Letter, we acquaint you, that there is no trace in this Office of any written order to Mr. Lindegren, either for his remaining in England for the purpoſe of paſſing his Accounts, or giving him authority to employ an Agent at Riga; the former we preſume was verbal, as he was frequently at this Office on the ſubject of his Accounts, the latter was unneceſſary.

All the correſpondence that can be found in this Office, connected with Mr. Lindegren's tranſactions, have been ſent to you, and every other Document remaining in this Office will be tranſmitted to you as ſoon as poſſible, in compliance with your Precept to that effect.

A longer time than we could have wiſhed has taken place in replying to your Letter, in conſequence of the neceſſity of our referring to the Documents in your poſſeſſion on the ſubject, which, at our requeſt, you had the goodneſs to tranſmit to us.

We herewith return them, and have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

H. Duncan.
S. Gambier.
F. J. Hartwell.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 53.

Office of Naval Enquiry, Great George-ſtreet,
14th May 1805.

Gentlemen,

YOU having ſtated to us in your Letter of the 10th inſtant, that the Navy Board did not reduce the rate of Commiſſion allowed to Mr. Lindegren, "on the "tranſactions upon which it had been agreed to be given by the Comptroller in "the early period of Mr. Lindegren's employ, but that it was reduced, upon Mr. "Lindegren's ſubſequent tranſactions, when a *new* Agreement was entered into "with that Gentlemen under different circumſtances."

We requeſt you will furniſh us, as ſoon as poſſible, with a Copy of ſuch new Agreement entered into with Mr. Lindegren, and that you will inform us what were the different circumſtances under which this new Agreement was entered into.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The principal Officers
and Commiſſioners of
His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 54.

Navy Office, 16th May 1805.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 14th inſtant, requeſting to be furniſhed with a copy of the new Agreement entered into with Mr. Lindegren (referred to in our Letter of the 10th) and to be informed what where the different circumſtances under which this new Agreement was entered into.

In anſwer to which, we have the honour to inform you, that it is not the practice of this Board (nor we ſuppoſe of any other) to draw up a technical Agreement with any Agent we may employ abroad or at home to make purchaſes on account of the Government, or for the execution of any other Service, and therefore if you ſhould expect to be furniſhed with a copy of any ſuch inſtrument, drawn up in the form of an Agreement, executed by the Navy Board on one part, and the Agent on the other, which we conceive, from the terms of your Letter, to be the caſe, we can only ſay, that we are ſorry it is not in our power to comply with your expectations.

The Agreements entered into between this Board and its Agents, are deſignated by inſtructions given on the part of the Board, and acquieſced in on the part of the Agent; the terms therefore of the firſt Agreement with Mr. Lindegren, are evinced in the Comptroller's inſtructions to him, dated 9th January 1795, and thoſe of the ſecond Agreement are comprized in the Navy Board's inſtructions to him, dated 12th June 1795, copies of both which papers are in your poſſeſſion.

On reference to theſe ſeveral inſtructions you will find, that Mr. Lindegren was ſent from this Country, where he was eſtabliſhed in a particular line of buſineſs, to fruſtrate, as much as poſſible, the endeavours of the French Agents to procure at Riga Hemp and Maſts for their Government, and in order to enable him the better to effect this eſſential ſervice, he was empowered, if the Hemp could not be prevented from being ſent to France, from the ſuperiority of the credit of this Country, or by any other means that might occur on the ſpot, to give an advance upon the price which the Enemy might have agreed for.

This was a very important Commiſſion, neither to be entruſted to any but a moſt confidential perſon, nor practicable in its execution by the means of a mere mercantile Agent, and the Service being limited to certain bounds, the Commiſſion was neceſſarily put upon a footing to make it worth the while of a perſon of reſpectability to leave his own buſineſs in this Country, and embark on the Service in queſtion.

The different circumſtances under which the ſecond Commiſſion was given, and its relative Agreement was made, will appear by what follows: the quantity of Stores to be purchaſed was greatly extended; the Agent had embarked in the tranſaction,

and was on the ſpot; it had become, from the probable extent of the Stores to be provided, a ſufficient object to him to execute the buſineſs for half the amount of the firſt Commiſſion; the tranſaction had become leſs political, and more of a mere mercantile nature. Under theſe circumſtances, which, we ſubmit, are very different from thoſe under which Mr. Lindegren was firſt employed, the orders of the 12th June 1795, for extending his Purchaſes, and reducing the Commiſſion to 2½-per-cent. were made out and ſent to him, and being acquieſced in by him, became a new Agreement.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
S. Gambier.

The Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 55.

(Secret and confident.) Navy Office, 9th December 1796.

Sir,

IT having been repreſented to ſome of the principal Officers of His Majeſty's Government, by Mr. Samuel Thornton, that, according to the Advices he had lately received from St. Peterſburgh, that the price of Hemp, at the cloſe of the ſhipping Seaſon, had fallen from 48 to 38 Roub^{s}, and that there was a ſurplus of about 3,000 Tons of the beſt clean Hemp remaining on hand, which might probably all be purchaſed at about 40 R^{s}, and provided the exchange continued at 31 D. as at preſent, would not coſt more than about £.50 per-Ton, delivered at Woolwich, including a new duty lately laid on of two Roubles; the ſame having been taken into conſideration, it is judged to be advantageous to Government at the preſent juncture, to purchaſe the ſaid Hemp for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, provided it can be procured at nearly the prices ſet forth as above.

And whereas Mr. Thornton has recommended you as a confidential and fit perſon to be entruſted to make the Purchaſe, and having ſufficient authority veſted in me, I do hereby authorize and direct you to purchaſe, or cauſe to be purchaſed, at St. Peterſburgh, with as little delay as poſſible, a quantity of the beſt clean Hemp, of the Braak of the preſent year, or 1797, not exceeding Three Thouſand Tons in the whole, and cauſe it to be ſhipped and delivered to ſuch of His Majeſty's Dock Yards in this Kingdom as the Navy Board may hereafter direct, provided the ſame can be procured nearly upon the terms above ſtated; viz. 40 or 41 Roubles, with the exchange at 31 D. or 32 D. And in order that the Purchaſe may not immediately appear to be on account of Government, and by that means enhance the price, you are to cauſe Bills of Exchange, at as long a date as is cuſtomary in the Ruſſia trade, to be drawn on your Houſe in London, or Correſpondent at Hamburgh, and you are to make the ſame known, when they arrive for acceptance, to the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy; Money will then be furniſhed for their payment, previous to the Bills becoming due.

For the diligent, careful, and punctual performance of this Service, you will be allowed 2½-per-cent. upon the Purchaſes, &c. at Peterſburgh; and a Commiſſion of 1½-per-cent. upon the whole amount of the expence, upon the delivery of the Hemp into His Majeſty's Stores.

You are to take care to provide and ſend out, as early in the next Seaſon as poſſible, a proper number of good Ships from hence, to bring home the Hemp, acquainting the Navy Board the time of their ſailing, and taking care to have their Cargoes properly inſured, both from the riſque of the ſea and the danger of the Enemy, and to expreſsly forbid any of them to ſail from Elſineur without convoy.

Having great reliance in your zeal and integrity in the performance of this truſt,
I remain,
Sir,
Your moſt humble Servant,
A. S. H.

You are from time to time to give me every information you ſhall receive from your Correſpondent abroad, relative to this tranſaction.

Mr. *Cornwall Smalley.*

No. 56.

(Secret.) Admiralty, 27th February 1799.

Sir,

IN conſideration of the preſent circumſtances, I think it will be adviſable that we ſhould take immediate ſteps for ſecuring a ſufficient ſupply of Maſts and Hemp for the uſe of His Majeſty's Navy, in ſuch mode as may appear to you beſt calculated to keep the price of the Articles at as low a rate as poſſible; for this purpoſe you will probably think it right to have recourſe to the expedient adopted in 1797, of employing a proper perſon or perſons to purchaſe (on the uſual Commiſſion) one-third or one-half of the ſupply of Hemp and Foreign Naval Stores which may be required for the enſuing year.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
Spencer.

P. S. I underſtand that Mr. Pitt agrees with me in recommending this meaſure, though I have not had an opportunity of communicating with him on the ſubject of it.

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart.

No. 57.

WHEREAS it has been judged expedient, from exiſting circumſtances, that a part of the Naval Foreign Stores for the current year ſhall be forthwith purchaſed in Ruſſia, in order to take the benefit of the preſent favourable rate of exchange, and for other purpoſes likely to be beneficial to the Public, and having a reliance on your integrity and ability to execute this Commiſſion in a manner ſatisfactory to the Navy Board; I do, by virtue of the power and authority given to me for this purpoſe, authorize and require you, without delay, to purchaſe on the beſt and cheapeſt terms you are able, Two Thouſand Tons or thereabouts of the beſt Riga Hemp of the Braak of the preſent or the laſt year, and to take up good and proper Ships to import the ſame from Riga as early in the Summer as poſſible, into His Majeſty's ſeveral Dock Yards, as you will hereafter be more particularly directed, taking care to make proper Inſurance upon each Cargo, and acquainting the Navy Board from time to time of every particular reſpecting the quantity lading on board each Ship, their times of ſailing, and every other circumſtance neceſſary for their information.

You are at all times to ſee that the Public has the benefit of the greateſt advantage that can be derived from the rate of exchange between this Country and the Continent, and for that purpoſe you will be at liberty either to remit Money to Hamburgh by taking up Bills here, or cauſing your Agent there to draw upon you for the amount of what may be neceſſary to anſwer ſuch Bills as may be drawn upon him from Riga, for the actual purchaſe of the ſaid Two Thouſand Tons of Hemp (whichever may be found to be the moſt beneficial) and for ſupplying you with the means to effect this purpoſe Impreſts will be granted you from this Office in 90-day Bills from time to time, upon your application to the Navy Board.

For the punctual performance of this Service you will be allowed for yourſelf and Agents a Commiſſion of 4-per-cent. upon the amount of your diſburſements, on producing the proper and uſual Vouchers for the whole of the tranſaction.

Given at the Navy Office, the 6th March 1799.
A. S. Hamond.

To Mr. *Andrew Lindegren.*

No. 58.

Chatham Yard, 18th September 1799.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have to acquaint you, that we this morning began to unload the Ship Nymphe, Robert Dawſon, Maſter, conſigned to this Yard on account of Mr. Lindegren, with Riga

Riga Hemp on Commiſſion, and that we have received out of the ſaid Ship about Twelve Tons, which appear to us of an inferior quality, and not equal to the Peterſburgh Hemp now in our Store.

We are, &c.

J. H. *T. B.* *G. P.* *J. B.* *W. F.*

Honourable Navy Board.

No. 59.

Chatham Yard, 19th September 1799.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have to acquaint you, that we this morning began to unload the Ship Hector, John Pringle, Maſter, conſigned to this Yard on account of Mr. Lindegren, with Riga Hemp on Commiſſion, and that we have received out of the ſaid Ship about Twelve Tons, which appears to us of an inferior quality, and not equal to the Peterſburgh Hemp now in our Store.

We are, &c.

Honourable Navy Board.

No. 60.

Chatham Yard, 25th September 1799.

Honourable Sirs,

IN obedience to your order of the 21ſt inſtant, directing us to make a fuller and more complete Report of ſuch Ships Cargoes of Hemp as may be delivered at this Yard; we beg leave to acquaint you that we have this day unloaded the Nymphe, Robert Dawſon, Maſter, conſigned to this Yard with Riga Hemp, and report the quality and quantity as follows; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Riga Hemp, inferior in quality, being coarſe and flaggy in the root end, will loſe greatly in the hatchel, and in our opinion not equal in ſtrength to the Peterſburgh Hemp in our Stores, as repreſented in our Letter of the 18th inſtant - - - -	232	2	0	7
Dry damaged - - - - - - - -	4	9	0	0
	236	11	0	7

We recommend the above-mentioned damaged Hemp to be ſorted, and the remaining damaged to be delivered to the Contract Hemp Dreſſers, to prepare it for Dreſt Yarn.

We are, &c.

J. Madgshon. *T. Burnett.*
G. Palliſer. *J. Burton*
J. Hodgskin. (for Storekeeper.)

Honourable Navy Board.

No. 61.

Chatham Yard, 30th September 1799.

Honourable Sirs,

IN obedience to your order of the 21ſt inſtant, directing us to make a fuller and more complete Report of ſuch Ships Cargoes of Hemp as may be delivered at this Yard, we beg leave to acquaint you, that we have unloaded the Hector, John Pringle, Maſter,

Maſter, conſigned to this Yard with Riga Hemp, and report the quality and quantity as follows; viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Riga Hemp, inferior in quality, being coarſe and flaggy in the root end, will loſe greatly in the hatchel, and in our opinion, not equal in ſtrength to the Peterſburgh Hemp in our Stores, as repreſented in our Letter of the 18th inſtant - - - -	246	15	0	7
D° - - dry damaged - - - - - -	9	18	2	0
D° - - wet damaged - - - - - -	4	6	2	25
	261	0	1	4

We recommend the above-mentioned damaged Hemp to be dried and ſorted, and the remaining damaged to be delivered to the Contract Hemp Dreſſers, to prepare it for ſpinning Dreſt Yarn.

We are, &c.

Thoˢ Burnett. *G. Palliſer.*
J. Burton *W. Drawbridge.*
J. Madgſhon. *W. Fenwick.*
(for Store keepers).

Honourable Navy Board.

No. 62.

Chatham Rope Yard, 3d October 1799.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have received your Letter of yeſterday, directing us to let you know whether the Riga Hemp, received at this Yard out of the Hector, is inferior to Peterſburgh Hemp in general, or to the Peterſburgh Hemp in our Store, and whether it is as good as the Riga Hemp we uſually receive; we acquaint you in anſwer, that, in our opinion, the Riga Hemp in queſtion is not better than Peterſburgh Hemp in general, and inferior to the Peterſburgh Hemp now in ſtore, and that it is not equal in quality to Riga Hemp uſually received here.

We are, &c.

Hon. Navy Board. *T. Burnett.* *W. Fenwick.*

No. 63.

By the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

WE have received your Letter of the 24th ultimo, and acquaint you Mr. Lindegren has attended, and explained the cauſe of the Fidelity, with Riga Hemp, being ſent to your Yard; and as it appears there will be no other exceſs upon the whole Commiſſion given to him, and Mr. Lindegren aſſures us it is of the beſt quality, we herewith encloſe you the Bill of Lading, and direct and require you to receive the ſaid Cargo, being 155 bundles of Rhine Hemp. You are further to ſort the damaged Hemp received from the three Ships named in the Margin, and deliver the remaining damaged to the Contract Hemp Dreſſers, to be prepared for Dreſt Yarn; viz.

Nymphe,
Hector,
Friends.

	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Nymphe - - - dry damaged - - - - -	4	9	0	0
Hector - - - d° d° - - - - -	9	18	2	0
—— - - - wet d° - - - - -	4	6	2	25
Friends - - - dry d° - - - - -	6	11	1	25

and you are to keep a very particular Account of the Cargoes of the two firſt-mentioned Ships, and when the whole is manufactured, to inform us what loſs has been ſuſtained by the Public in conſequence of the inferior quality.

For which this ſhall be your warrant: dated at the Navy Office, 5th October 1799.

J. Henſlow.
G. Rogers.
H. Harmood

Reſpective Officers of H. M. Yard, Chatham.

No. 64.

Gentlemen, Chatham Dock, 16th May 1804.

I have received your Letter of the 15th inſtant, relative to the Cargoes of Hemp of the Nymphe and Hector in 1799, and beg to acquaint you, that there does not appear to be any Account made out of the loſs ſuſtained by the Public on the Cargoes of the Nymphe and Hector, in conſequence of the Navy Board's order of the 5th October 1799, nor can I aſſign any reaſon why the ſame was not done by the Rope-yard Officers, except that it appearing from an experiment made with Ten Tons of each of the above Cargoes, with the ſame quantity of the beſt Contract Hemp, that the produce in quantity was in favour of the inferior quality, a copy of which I herewith ſend you; and conclude from the ſame, that they conſidered no loſs to ariſe, and further experiments unneceſſary.

There does not appear in the Records of this Yard, any anſwer given by the Navy Board to the repreſentation made to them by the Officers on the 11th and 16th April 1801, reſpecting the inferior qualities of the Cargoes of Hemp by the Friends, Gelucklike, and Jupiter, but the Contractor was ſent down here in conſequence of the ſaid repreſentation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servant,
Cha[s] Hope.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 65.

Navy Office, 17th July 1805.

An ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, ſhewing the Total Quantities of Hemp contracted for by the Navy Board in each year, from 1793 to 1800, both years incluſive; prepared purſuant to a Precept from the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, dated the 12th of July 1805.

DATE of CONTRACT.	RIGA HEMP.		FETERSBURGH HEMP.	
	Quantity.	Price per Ton.	Quantity.	Price per Ton.
	Tons.	£. s. d.	Tons.	£. s. d.
6 March - - 1793.	2,800	36 — —	5,200	29 — —
11 February - - 1794.	3,800	37 — —	6,500	31 — —
7 April - - - 1795.	—	—	1,200	44 — —
30 April - - - 1795.	—	—	5,250	46 — —
April - - - 1795.	* 45	48 — —	* 346	39 — —
1 May - - - 1795.	—	—	300	45 — —
29 March - - - 1796.	—	—	8,450	51 — —
13 April - - - 1797.	—	—	3,000	54 15 —
1 May - - - - 1798.	2,400	40 — —	4,300	36 15 —
24 July - - - 1798.	1,200	39 10 —	3,050	35 10 —
7 May - - - 1799.	1,000	47 10 —	6,000	42 15 —
18 April - - - 1800.	2,550	59 15 —	5,800	58 15 —
17 June - - - 1800.	1,830	61 — —	1,500	61 — —
14 July - - - 1800.	—	—	1,000	61 — —

With the addition of 30 *s.* per Ton for ſuch part of the Hemp as was delivered at Portſmouth, and 40 *s.* per Ton for what was delivered at Plymouth, being the uſual War additions.

* This Hemp was contracted for to be delivered forthwith from Warehouſes in London.

No. 66.

Hamburgh, 11th April 1795.

Sir,

I BEG leave to refer you to my laſt Letter on the ſubject of the Merchant from Riga; and have now only to adviſe you, that I would come to no Agreement with him for any Hemp, therefore proceed inſtantly for Riga. I fancy he had already received too much Money from France on account of the Purchaſes, to be able to retract from his engagements.

It was really fact, that all the Maſts of 20 inches and upwards, at *and expected this and next year at Riga, were bought up for France*; and I am convinced you will be pleaſed to hear that I have been ſo fortunate to deprive them of a large parcel on which they depended for this year's ſupplies for their Fleet, and have got out of their Agent's hands a very great part they thought they had ſecured for next year.

By the means of ſome Bills of Exchange, I have traced the three Houſes at this place that bought up the Hemp through the ſaid Riga Houſe for France; they are Merchants of great property here; *and being upon the ſpot*, I have had the opportunity of doing every thing that was poſſible to tempt them to re-ſell it, but could not ſucceed, and I fancy Daniſh veſſels are to load it for France, *viâ* Copenhagen, and at this moment am apprehenſive it is impoſſible to get it out of their hands, as at Riga I am convinced they cannot re-ſell what has been purchaſed by thoſe Houſes.

Many Drafts are already paſſed from Riga on Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on account of the Purchaſes I have made, which could not of courſe be delayed till my arrival there; they will of courſe apply to you for Impreſt in Navy Bills, to anſwer againſt the payment of ſuch Drafts, which you will have the goodneſs to attend to, when they inform you the time when wanted.

The Riga Hemp for the ſupply of His Majeſty's Navy, there is now no doubt of my ſucceeding to procure, and, I truſt, almoſt the whole quantity required. Meſſrs. Thorntons will take care and procure the ſhipping, though the Seaſon will be very late, and they will receive your directions as to its diſtribution; you will therefore have the goodneſs to inform them how the firſt 2,000 Tons ſhall be diſpoſed of.

I am, with reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt humble Servant,

Sir *A. S. Hamond*, Bart. *Andrew Lindegren.*

No. 67.

Riga, 18th July 1895. N. S.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of writing to you the 12th inſt. ſince which, the following ſhips, laden with Hemp for the Service of His Majeſty, are ſailed from hence, viz.

The Yarico	Cameron	for Plymouth
Ann	Marwood	D°
Captain Cook	Gibſon	D°
Three Brothers	Horn	the River
Freedom	Dodds	Chatham;

the Bills of Lading for which Ships will be delivered to you in courſe, by Mr. Thornton; and I hope the Ships will have quick paſſages, ſo as to deliver the Hemp in the like good order, and as fine as it was when put on board.

In my laſt Letter you will have ſeen, that I have ever continued my attack on the French Agent for a further part of his Maſts, though I could not get him to relinquiſh the whole quantity intended for France; it is with pleaſure therefore, that I now inform you, that I have brought him ſo far to liſten to my offers, as to have obtained from him the terms upon which he will ſacrifice to me a parcel of the largeſt and fineſt Sticks he has upon the ſpot, from 20 to 25 inches in diameter, and between 3 and 400 in number, together with his original Contracts for all thoſe he has bought up for France for next year, to the number of about 2,000 pieces; his demands are, however,

however, yet too high to close with, but I hope he will lower them nearer to my ideas, in which case you may depend upon it I shall not let them slip through my hands, as I conclude it will be highly approved of by you and the Honourable Board, that France should be deprived of such a supply, on as reasonable terms as I can any how accomplish. Remaining, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Andrew Lindegren.

Approved, and the Navy Board desired to give Mr. Lindegren power to conclude a bargain to this effect, on the most reasonable terms he can.

(Signed)

11th August 1795. *Spencer.*

Sir *And^w Hamond*, Bart.

No. 68.

Navy Office, 11th August 1795.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your Letter of the 18th July, informing us of the sailing of the ships in the Margin, with Hemp from Riga, for the several Dock Yards.

In reply to that part of your Letter, relative to obtaining from the French Agent the supply of Masts he has procured for France, we have to observe, that depriving the Enemy of so fine a parcel of large Sticks as you allude to, being from 20 to 25 inches in diameter, and between 3 and 400 in number, together with his original Contracts for all those he has bought up for next year, to the number of about 2,000, would be an object most desirable to obtain; and as you inform us, that though the Agents demands are yet too high to close with, you are in hopes he will lower them nearer to your ideas, in which case you say we may depend upon it you will not let them slip your hands:—

We acquaint you that we approve of your proceedings, and do hereby authorize and instruct you to conclude a bargain to this effect, on the most reasonable terms you can; trusting to your ability and integrity in the execution of a bargain of this magnitude, that you will not come into any terms for the final Purchase beyond what it may be proper for this Board to accede to, to obtain the object we have in view.

It would have been more satisfactory to us, if you had mentioned in your Letter the terms you had obtained from the French Agent; and in the further prosecution of the business you are employed upon, you will always inform us of the terms that are offered you, that we may be the better enabled to decide on the instructions we shall send you.

No. 69.

Riga, 6th September 1795, N. S.

Sir,

I HAVE received safe the honourable Board's Letter of the 11th ult. to which permit me to reply, that I have this day settled with the French Agent for all his Masts, which consist of about 4 or possibly 500 remarkable fine Sticks upon the spot, from 20 to 25 Palms (mostly 22 and 23), and all his contracted number for next year, which are about 2,300, more or less, as the season may admit of their being brought down, and the Contractors fulfil their Agreements, *upon such terms* as I feel convinced will, in the present situation of affairs, prove highly satisfactory to you and the Honourable Board.

They

They will coſt in ſterling money, as near as I can calculate, according to the preſent courſe of Exchange, as follows:

| | | |

Particulars of the different Parcels of Masts contracted for, to be delivered in the year 1796, including all those that were Sold to the French Agent, and such as he was in Treaty for.

Masts.	
150	of Soltan's parcel.
50	— Kaletzkis.
75	— Bontschewsky's.
50	— Drobuschewsky's.
100	— Kaletzkis.
200	— Jos. Hurks.
46	— Sabansky's.
23	— Ant. Lilluwe.
37	— Ant. Wakalinsky's.
34	— Jac. Simonowite.
65	— Ant. Soltans.
51	— Jos. Kulezewsky's.
113	— Felix Jac. Fazezes.
130	— Zelig Szewillowik's.
150	— M. Soltans.
60	— Kaletzky's.
120	— Soltans.
80	— V. Dernalowitzs.
50	— J. Wiffinsky's.
122	— V. Dernalowitzs.
60	— V. Dinzelowitzs.
100	— Faurtin Dernalowitzs.
603	— Jos. Wiffinsky's.
142	— Josef Sluizanowisky's.
82	— L. Okalowitz's.
50	— J. Indickis.
15	— J. Chariza's.
217	— S. Smuylowitz's.
70	— S. Smuylowitz's parcel.
66	— F. Malinowsky's.
300	— Roikschis.
100	— Ilsiersky's.
50	— Minkewitz's.
130	— Ilsiersky's.
158	— Czierierſky's.
100	— Zarrickies.
3,949	Masts contracted for, and to be delivered in 1796 if possible.

A. Lindegren.

No. 71.

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Coſts and Charges on Riga Maſts, &c. by him purchaſed for His Majeſty's Service.

ABSTRACT of the Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Cost and

SPECIES.			By what Ships Imported.	Where Delivered.	PRIME COST.		Freight of the said Masts, &c. to His Majs Dock Yards.	King's Duty and Fees of Entry.	Charges of Delivery.	Charter Parties.
Nº of Bowsps	Nº of Spars.	Nº of Pieces of Sqr Fir Timber.			Alb.R. D. gr.	Sterling. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
24	- -	- -	Henniker - - -	Plymouth - -	5,824 22	1,528 17 5	1,600 0 0	82 3 10	13 19 3	12
37	- -	- -	Burnes - - -	Portsmouth -	12,852 64	3,373 17 2	These two Vessels	150 11 11	77 15 8	- -
29	- -	- -	Withywood - - -	- Do - -	7,663 34	2,011 13 0	are Transports	91 9 6	2 10 0	- -
-	- -	65	Russia Coy - - -	Woolwich - -	2,667 28	700 3 7	744 16 5	75 8 0	1 11 6	12
-	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - -	1,578 4	414 4 9				
-	- -	- -	Ariadne - - - -	- Do - -	4,626 43	1,214 9 3	1,450 0 0	115 1 0	5 7 6	12
-	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - -	2,628 38	689 19 6				
-	- -	- -	Ann - - - - -	Chatham - -	3,984 27	1,045 17 10	1,450 0 0	66 12 9	13 4 6	12
-	- -	37								
-	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - -	1,999 22	524 16 2				
-	- -	- -	Adventure - - -	Plymouth - -	7,314 6	1,919 18 11	1,800 0 0	86 8 6	15 10 2	12
7	- -	- -	Nestor - - - -	Deptford - -	15,425 31	4,049 3 3	1,513 2 2	145 1 6	7 16 3	12
8	- -	- -	Ann - - - - -	Portsmouth -	12,175 76	3,196 3 9	1,400 0 0	97 16 4	13 3 5	12
3	- -	- -	Asphalon - - -	- Do - -	9,053 78	2,376 13 4	1,350 0 0	72 3 5	12 17 0	12
4	- -	247	Blackitt - - - -	Chatham - -	16,005 34	4,201 8 6	1,350 0 0	182 9 0	17 8 0	12
5	- -	137	Empress - - - -	- Do - -	10,449 23	2,742 18 7	925 0 0	113 6 7	16 11 0	12
4	- -	323	Peggy. E. - - -	- Do - -	11,794 57	3,096 2 3	1,300 0 0	197 1 2	27 16 0	12
11	- -	310	Peggy. P. - - -	- Do - -	15,915 7	4,177 14 2	1,350 0 0	190 16 3	15 18 6	12
9	50	275	Equestris - - -	Sheerness - -	16,036 10	4,209 9 9	1,350 0 0	184 2 11	17 11 0	12
4	34	311	Aurora - - - -	Portsmouth -	12,636 11	3,316 19 10	1,450 0 0	205 3 6	12 9 7	12
4	20	256	Young Wm - - -	- Do - -	17,593 10	4,618 3 11	1,700 0 0	234 18 7	14 15 6	12
5	36	297	Hannah - - - -	- Do - -	12,261 68	3,218 14 8	1,330 0 0	191 13 5	13 1 0	12
2	26	251	Liberty - - - -	- Do - -	17,207 76	4,517 1 8	1,500 0 0	239 17 9	19 15 6	12
11	53	218	Alexander - - -	Plymouth - -	17,901 69	4,699 4 10	1,850 0 0	231 19 4	19 15 6	12
2	36	229	Orwell - - - -	- Do - - -	13,429 37	3,525 4 8	1,400 0 0	180 18 9	18 10 0	12
1	30	280	Sarah - - - -	- Do - - -	11,879 74	3,118 9 8	1,320 0 0	201 14 4	18 3 11	12
1	24									
1	30	260	Heart of Oak - -	- Do - - -	11,940 63	3,134 9 0	1,380 0 0	181 15 2	16 9 6	12
7	9	157	John - - - -	- Do - - -	10,549 56	2,769 5 11	1,160 0 0	141 13 9	16 9 6	12
13	50	247	Thetis - - - -	- Do - - -	14,331 23	3,761 19 3	1,490 0 0	197 1 9	19 1 9	12
5	50	250	Lord Hood - - -	Portsmouth -	10,369 38	2,721 19 9	1,300 0 0	156 7 2	12 10 6	12
8	27	246	Favourite - - -	- Do - - -	19,168 49	5,031 15 2	1,700 0 0	226 1 3	10 16 0	12
4	41	260	Adventure - - -	- Do - - -	13,447 76	3,530 1 9	1,450 0 0	202 4 7	13 19 6	12
7	- -	- -	Elizabeth - - -	Deptford - -	18,068 13	4,742 17 10	1,470 0 0	171 15 0	5 6 0	12
9	10	- -	Selby - - - -	- Do - - -	12,452 24	3,268 14 7	1,200 0 0	125 18 0	4 2 3	- -
1	30	- -	Seaflower - - -	Woolwich - -	12,461 59	3,271 4 1	1,180 0 0	131 17 0	3 8 2	12
16	24	- -	Baltic Merc - -	Plymouth - -	12,174 35	3,195 15 10	1,345 0 0	125 19 2	15 1 10	12
18	- -	- -	Ann - - - - -	- Do - - -	10,915 38	2,865 6 3	1,600 0 0	109 0 5	14 3 11	12
17	- -	- -	Nestor - - - -	- Do - - -	12,605 29	3,308 18 2	1,660 0 0	124 3 6	14 14 11	12
- -	32	- -	Empress - - -	Sheerness - -	9,905 75	2,600 6 2	925 0 0	78 15 10	15 4 0	12
- -	115	160	Peggy - - - -	Portsmouth -	9,827 77	2,579 16 10	1,450 0 0	173 3 1	12 3 3	12
- -	61	248	Asphalon - - -	- Do - - -	10,153 58	2,665 7 1	1,350 0 0	182 1 5	11 19 11	12
8	78	- -	John and Richd -	- Do - - -	8,422 73	2,211 0 3	1,250 0 0	98 13 5	11 8 5	12
13	20	- -	Blackitt - - - -	Deptford - -	14,714 14	3,862 9 5	1,350 0 0	153 18 6	4 19 2	12
2	15	- -	Liberty - - - -	Portsmouth -	15,091 10	3,961 8 5	1,500 0 0	125 13 9	10 19 2	12
2	53	- -	Lord Hood - - -	- Do - - -	9,216 51	2,419 7 4	1,300 0 0	112 9 9	11 1 0	12
8	28	- -	Young Wm - - -	Plymouth - -	14,877 45	3,905 7 2	1,850 0 0	143 5 2	15 3 10	12
4	92	- -	Hannah - - - -	Portsmouth -	9,936 40	2,608 6 8	1,330 0 0	113 11 10	10 15 3	12
2	26	- -	Sophia - - - -	- Do - - -	10,907 52	2,863 5 2	970 0 0	92 8 10	10 17 2	- -
13	39	- -	Selby - - - -	- Do - - -	12,879 40	3,380 17 5	1,350 0 0	133 0 10	10 11 1	12
15	44	- -	Orwell - - - -	- Do - - -	11,597 46	3,044 7 3	1,250 0 0	100 3 1	11 6 7	12
6	13	- -	John - - - -	Woolwich - -	9,584 74	2,516 0 10	925 0 0	106 0 6	3 15 3	12
12	57	- -	Adventure - - -	Deptford - -	13,566 66	3,561 5 10	1,300 0 0	147 14 6	5 8 2	12
- -	62	- -	Russia Coy - - -	Woolwich - -	6,501 6	1,706 10 8	815 0 0	89 7 6	3 19 11	- -
15	30	- -	Alexander - - -	Plymouth - -	19,302 1	5,066 15 7	1,850 0 0	189 3 1	18 13 0	12
8	92	- -	Trio - - - - -	Portsmouth -	15,448 79	4,055 7 2	1,500 0 0	148 11 9	10 16 3	12
384	1,413	5,064	The Exchge is at 63	d. per Alb. R. D.	621,325 19	163,097 17 3	67,332 18 7	7,418 17 11	690 16 0	27 12

* Note.—Where the Numbers taken from the Invoices in the above Abstract are inaccurately Rated by the Navy Board :—

arges on Riga Masts, &c. by him purchased for His Majesty's Service.

Two-Thirds Port Charges.	SUM Insured.	Insurance against Sea Risk, and Duty on the Policies.	Demurrage.	Total Cost and Charges on each Cargo.	Messrs. G. Thornton and Son, their Commission thereon, at 1½-per-cent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17 14 4	1,900 0 0	122 1 6	60	3,425 8 4	51 7 8
- - -	4,100 0 0	220 7 6	- - -	3,822 12 3	57 6 9
- - -	2,400 0 0	129 0 0	- - -	2,234 12 6	33 10 5
10 14 0	1,350 0 0	100 19 6	- - -	2,048 9 9	30 14 7
11 0 0	2,250 0 0	144 12 6	- - -	3,631 1 9	54 9 3
17 12 7	1,900 0 0	142 0 6	- - -	3,260 16 4	48 18 3
39 6 0	2,490 0 0	369 3 1	- - -	4,230 18 8	60 9 3
14 17 6	6,590 0 0	215 16 8	- - -	5,946 9 4	89 3 11
19 7 9	5,200 0 0	224 18 0	- - -	4,952 1 3	74 5 7
20 15 2	3,990 0 0	172 11 7	- - -	4,005 12½ 6	60 1 8
15 2 0	7,050 0 0	304 19 6	- - -	6,071 19 0	91 1 7
11 4 0	3,830 0 0	125 10 5	- - -	3,935 2 7	59 0 6
20 15 2	4,110 0 0	134 14 4	- - -	4,759 16 11	71 8 0
14 18 6	5,450 0 0	178 11 0	Not settled -	5,928 10 5	88 18 7
12 19 0	5,670 0 0	185 14 7	Not settled -	5,960 9 3	89 8 1
14 14 0	4,630 0 0	200 6 8	Not settled -	5,200 5 7	78 0 1
16 2 10	6,190 0 0	267 14 7	Not settled -	6,852 7 5	102 15 8
13 7 10	4,270 0 0	184 14 4	Not settled -	4,952 3 3	74 5 8
17 0 0	6,245 0 0	270 3 4	Not settled -	6,564 10 3	98 9 4
20 10 0	6,450 0 0	312 17 9	Not settled -	7,134 19 5	107 0 6
17 13 9	4,800 0 0	232 16 0	Not settled -	5,375 15 2	80 12 9
18 2 10	4,240 0 0	205 14 4	Not settled -	4,882 17 1	73 4 10
17 18 4	4,090 0 0	198 7 6	Not settled -	4,929 11 6	73 18 10
17 18 4	3,700 0 0	179 9 0	Not settled -	4,285 8 6	64 5 7
17 15 0	4,800 0 0	232 16 0	- - -	5,719 5 9	85 15 9
13 19 0	3,470 0 0	150 2 4	Not settled -	4,355 10 9	65 6 8
18 6 8	6,475 0 0	280 1 6	Not settled -	7,267 12 7	109 0 3
15 14 4	4,675 0 0	202 4 6	- - -	5,414 16 8	81 4 5
15 17 6	6,075 0 0	198 19 9	- - -	6,605 8 1	99 1 7
10 13 0	4,394 0 0	143 18 3	- - -	4,753 6 1	71 6 0
9 14 10	4,360 0 0	142 16 10	- - -	4,739 12 11	71 1 10
17 9 3	5,180 0 0	305 12 11	- - -	5,005 11 0	75 1 7
21 19 4	4,625 0 0	248 13 9	- - -	4,859 15 8	72 17 11
29 7 7	5,350 0 0	315 14 3	- - -	5,453 10 5	81 16 1
13 16 3	4,100 0 0	155 16 0	- - -	3,789 10 3	56 16 10
25 2 3	3,670 0 0	178 0 8	- - -	4,418 18 1	66 5 8
24 2 6	4,200 0 0	203 14 0	- - -	4,437 16 11	66 11 4
16 13 2	2,415 0 0	155 5 5	- - -	3,743 12 8	56 3 1
15 2 0	4,320 0 0	209 12 5	- - -	5,596 13 6	83 19 0
15 18 2	4,450 0 0	285 19 6	- - -	5,900 11 0	88 10 2
13 15 0	2,680 0 0	172 4 4	- - -	4,029 9 5	60 8 9
19 1 8	4,320 0 0	300 6 10	- - -	6,233 16 8	93 10 2
15 3 8	2,850 0 0	198 2 9	- - -	4,276 12 2	64 3 0
13 18 6	3,130 0 0	217 12 5	- - -	4,163 2 1	62 10 5
13 18 6	3,700 0 0	257 3 0	- - -	5,146 2 10	77 3 9
18 4 7	3,310 0 0	247 10 8	- - -	4,672 4 2	70 1 8
13 7 6	2,740 0 0	161 14 8	- - -	3,726 10 9	55 18 0
22 4 8	3,865 0 0	228 1 7	- - -	5,265 6 9	78 19 7
8 5 6	1,840 0 0	168 12 8	- - -	2,731 16 3	40 19 6
20 10 0	5,540 0 0	414 3 10	- - -	7,559 17 6	113 8 0
15 18 2	4,435 0 0	308 6 3	- - -	6,019 11 7	90 11 11
828 8 6	213,864 0 0	10,846 11 3	£. 60	250,303 1 6	3,754 10 3

GENERAL TOTALS.

	£. s. d.
Prime Cost - - - -	163,097 17 3
Freight - - - - -	67,332 18 7
King's Duty - - - -	7,418 17 11
Charges of Delivery - 690 16 0	
Charter Parties - - 27 12 0	
2-3ds Port Charges 828 8 6	
	1,546 16 6
Insurance and Duty - - -	10,846 11 3
Demurrage - - - -	60 0 0
	250,303 1 6
Messrs. Thorntons Commission -	3,754 10 3
£.	254,057 11 9

ABSTRACT of Mr. LINDEGREN's Disbursements on 49 Masts, and 48 Spars shipped in the Sarah, for England, wrecked on her passage in the Baltic.

	£. s. d.
Alb. R.D. gr. 10,699. 61. Ex. a. 63 d. -	2,808 13 9
Insurance and Duty on £. 3,260. a. 12 G[s] per C[t]. - - -	414 17 8
	3,223 11 5
Messrs. Thorntons Commission -	48 7 1
£.	3,271 18 6
Costs of Masts, &c. imported -	254,057 11 9
- - - - - - - lost - -	3,271 18 6
£.	257,329 10 3
Postage of Letters and Stamps -	58 16 1
TOTAL - - £.	257,388 6 4

The Commissioners of Naval Enquiry have inserted the proper Numbers in Red Figures.

STATE of the Account of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
Prime Coſt of 2,672 Maſts, 384 Bowſpreets, 1,413 Spars, and 5,064 pieces of ſquare Fir Timber, amounting according, to the ſeveral rates they were bought at, to 621,325. 19. (A. Rd. gr.) which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, on the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton & Son in London, at the rate of 63 (d.) per Albertus Rixdaler; amounts to the ſum of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				163,097	17	3
Freight of the ſaid 2,672 Maſts, 384 Bowſpreets, 1,413 Spars, and 5,064 pieces of ſquare Fir Timber to His Majeſty's Dock Yards - - - - - - - - - - -	£.	s.	d.			
	67,332	18	7			
The King's Duty on the ſaid Maſts, &c. together with the Expence of Fees of Entry - - - - - - - - -	7,418	17	11			
Charges of Delivery, Charter Parties, 2-3ds Port Charges, &c.	1,546	16	6			
Inſurances againſt Sea-riſk made on the ſaid Maſts, &c. to the amount of £. 213,864, at the rate of 4 Guineas per-cent. to Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, and 5½ to Portſmouth and Plymouth, together with the Stamp Duty paid on the Policies - - - - - - - - -	10,846	11	3			
For 10 days Demurrage of the Ship Henniker, detained at Plymouth	60	0	0			
				87,205	4	3
				250,303	1	6
To Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton & Son, for their Commiſſion for tranſacting all buſineſs relative to the Maſts, &c. in England, at 1½ per-cent. on the above ſum of £. 250,303. 1. 6. - - - - - - - - - - -				3,754	10	3
			£.	254,057	11	9

iga Maſts, &c. by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. at Riga, in which are enumerated the particular Quantities, Rates, and Value of the Maſts, &c. laden on board each Ship, together with the ſeveral Charges attending the ſame.

The Payments for theſe Maſts, &c. and the Charges thereon, were made by Bills drawn at Riga by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury and Co. at Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son of London (whom Mr. Lindegren was authorized to appoint to act as his Agents in England) and the Accounts Current between the ſeveral Parties, ſhewing the particulars of theſe tranſactions, are produced as Vouchers by Mr. Lindegren, and in which the ſeveral Exchanges appear; and 63*d.* per Albertus Rixdaler is found upon the whole to be the medium.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Dock Yards acknowledge the Receipt of the following Quantities; viz.

	Maſts.	Bowſpts	Spars.	Ps of Timber.
Deptford	314	34	78	—
Woolwich	275	4	105	65
Chatham	282	19	—	1,219
Sheerneſs	126	9	102	297
Portſmouth	1,061	141	664	2,482
Plymouth	683	123	226	1,438
	2,735	330	1,175	5,501

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the ſeveral Ships which brought over theſe Maſts, &c. the rates of which are found to agree with the ſum here charged, together with Receipts for the ſame.

This Duty is levied according to Act of Parliament, and particular Accounts of Expences of the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship, as well as Receipts for the Port Charges.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the Sum here charged correſponds therewith.

A Receipt for this Sum is produced, which appears to have been paid according to the conditions of the Charter Party.

This Commiſſion is charged in their Account Current, and is to be allowed them purſuant to the Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795, to Mr. Lindegren.

Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Maſts, &c.

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT. £.	s.	d.
Coſt of 49 Maſts and 48 Spars ſhipped on board the Sarah, bound to England, which was wrecked in her paſſage in the Baltic, and amounting, according to the ſeveral rates it was bought at to A Rd. 10,699 gr. 61 which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London, at the rate of 63*d.* per Albertus Rixdaler, amounts to the ſum of - - - - -	2,808	13	9
Inſurance againſt Sea-riſk made on the ſaid Maſts, &c. to the amount of £. 3,260 together with the Stamp Duty on the Policies - - - - - - -	414	17	8
	3,223	11	5
To Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their Commiſſion at 1½ per-C[t] on the above ſum of £. 3,223. 11. 5. - - - - - - - - - -	48	7	1
	3,271	18	6
Poſtage of Letters and Stamps - - - - - - - - - -	58	16	1
Brought forwards - - - - - - -	254,057	11	9
Carried over - - £.	257,388	6	4

y him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoice ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. at Riga, which agrees herewith, and the Payment for theſe Maſts, &c. was made by Bills drawn in the ſame manner as before-mentioned.

The Policy of Inſurance is produced, and agrees herewith; but as yet neither this ſum or thoſe mentioned in Mr. Lindegren's two former Accounts, which were intended to have been abated from this Account, have been received from the Underwriters; as ſoon as they are received, Mr. Lindegren propoſes to abate them from his final Account.

This Commiſſion is to be allowed them, purſuant to theBoard's Letter to Mr. Lindegren of the 12th June 1795.

This Charge is tranſcribed from their Accounts.

Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Maſts, &c.

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
Brought over - - - - -				257,388	6	4
To which muſt be added the Diſcount and other Charges incurred on the Sale of the Navy Bills, iſſued to him by way of Impreſt, towards paying for theſe Maſts, &c; viz.						
Diſcount on	£.		£.	s.	d.	
	20,000	4 ¼ per cent.	850	0	0	
	25,000	7 ⅞	1,968	15	0	
	12,000	9 ⅜	1,125	0	0	
	25,000	9 ½	2,375	0	0	
	10,000	9 ⅝	962	10	0	
	23,000	10	2,300	0	0	
	20,000	13	2,600	0	0	
	20,000	13 ½	2,700	0	0	
	24,000	14 ¾	3,540	0	0	
	16,000	15	2,400	0	0	
	2,000	15 ¼	305	0	0	
	8,000	15 ¾	1,260	0	0	
	205,000		22,386	5	0	
Brokerage on £. 205,000, at ⅛ per-cent. - -			256	5	0	
205 Aſſignments at 7/6 each - - - -			76	17	6	
			22,719	7	6	
Whence abating the amount of Intereſt on the ſeveral Navy Bills which was incurred before their Sale, and for which credit is given in Meſſrs Thornton's Account - - - - -			147	3	1	
				22,572	4	5
And to which muſt alſo be added the Diſcount and Charges on the Negociation of the Navy Bills of Exchange iſſued to him as above, to the amount of £. 50,000, with Intereſt thereon at the rate of 3 d. ½ per-cent. per diem; viz.						
Diſc[t] on	£. s. d.					
	11,144 7 6	at 5 p.-C[t] p. ann. for 81 days	123	13	0	
	20,262 10 0	- - - - - - - 85 -	237	14	6	
	4,052 10 0	- - - - - - - 86 -	47	14	9	
	15,196 17 6	- - - - - - - 88 -	183	3	10	
			592	6	1	
Commiſ[n] on 50,656 5 0 at ¼ per cent. for negociating the Bills - - - - -			126	12	9	
			718	18	10	
Whence abating the amount of Intereſt added to the Bills			656	5	—	
				62	13	10
					22,634	18	3
TOTAL - - - - £.					280,023	4	7

by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

A particular Account is produced under the hands of Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son, of the ſale of theſe Navy Bills, in which Account is ſpecified the Diſcount they were reſpectively ſold at, as here expreſſed.

Committee of Accounts, 17th June 1797.

Examined and approved the aforegoing Account: Referred the ſame to the Board for their finally paſſing.

The Committee, however, obſerve that no Charge of Commiſſion has been made by Mr. Lindegren on the purchaſe of theſe Maſts, &c. and conſidering it of very great importance that the Rate of Commiſſion to be allowed him on this Account, as well as on his future Purchaſes, ſhould be aſcertained, ſubmit the ſame to the Board for their determination.

20th June 1797.

G. R. *W. B.* *S. G.*

Let the whole of the aforegoing Account be allowed of; and let a Bill be made out to Mr. Andrew Lindegren to clear his Impreſt, to the amount of Two hundred and eighty thouſand and twenty-three Pounds four Shillings and ſeven Pence.

A. S. H. *J. H.* *G. M.*

Appendix,

ABSTRACT of the Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Costs and Charges

	Where Delivered.	N° of Masts.	N° of Bow-sprees.	N° of Spars.	N° of Deals.	N° of Pieces of Fir Timber.	COST of the MASTS, &c. at RIGA. Alb. Rd. gr	£. s. d.	Freight of the Masts, &c. to His Majesty's Dock Yards. £.	King's Duty, and Fees of Entry. £. s. d.	Charges of Delivery. £. s. d.	Charter Parties. s.
- -	Chatham - -	63	5	45	168	264	14,556 12	3,730 0 4	1,000	188 16 11	9 17 0	12
- -	Sheerneſs - -	26 76	2	28	- -	195	15,576 75	3,991 11 10	1,150	190 13 4	8 11 8	12
- -	Woolwich - -	54	4	47	- -	173	11,611 63	2,975 10 10	930	228 2 0	15 12 0	12
- -	Deptford - - -	54	3	59	- -	- -	12,196 76	3,125 9 4	975	182 5 0	4 15 10	12
- -	Woolwich - -	40	4	101	1,330	153	11,699 4	2,997 17 8	875	216 13 6	14 3 5	12
- -	Deptford - -	39	7	- - 84	1,200	- -	10,871 47	2,785 16 10	830	184 14 6	4 11 10	12
- -	Portſmouth - -	49	3	52	- -	168	11,894 56	3,048 0 3	980	204 11 8	13 0 10	12
- -	- D° - - -	63 65	6	37	400	134	14,734 29	3,775 14 10	980	227 16 6	14 9 2	12
- -	- D° - - -	52	4	132	- -	156	13,182 62	3,378 1 9	955	206 15 0	13 16 8	12
- -	- D° - - -	39	6	26	800	55	11,891 23	3,047 2 11	1,070	163 18 7	9 16 5	12
- -	- D° - - -	83	11	19	- -	191	22,881 56	5,863 8 8	1,580	286 1 6	15 15 1	12
- -	Plymouth - -	67	4	33	200	- -	12,808 72	3,282 5 7	1,300	151 15 10	17 13 7	12
- -	- D° - - -	72	11	70	- -	- -	19,352 42	4,959 1 8	1,450	184 14 2	17 9 10	12
- -	- D° - - -	47	5	47	120	- -	10,670 74	2,734 8 6	1,000	145 2 10	16 4 9	12
- -	- D° - - -	67	7	44	- -	- -	16,679 9	4,274 0 5	1,300	177 1 6	17 6 11	12
- -	- D° - - -	83	- -	98	- -	- -	20,974 38	5,374 14 2	1,250	216 19 0	19 14 1	12
y -	Portſmouth - -	65	9	29	- -	179	16,241 64	4,161 19 3	1,150	228 7 6	12 17 6	12
- -	Chatham - -	54	- -	85	2,121	126	14,339 7	3,674 7 10	1,000	235 13 11	11 9 6	12
- -	Sheerneſs - -	46	9	116	1,500	56	13,510 52	3,462 2 1	850	198 10 0	11 8 0	12
- -	- D° - - -	33	2	90	877	84	10,089 3	2,585 6 3	750	162 7 0	8 1 6	12
- -	Portſmouth - -	39	6	66	520	107	11,611 61	2,975 10 4	925	191 9 0	12 15 7	12
- -	- D° - - -	61	10	42	1,920	145	18,932 2	4,851 6 8	1,130	284 8 5	13 0 7	12
a - -	- D° - - -	60	12	106	1,620	94	16,454 8	4,216 7 3	1,100	267 0 8	13 5 0	12
- -	Chatham - -	47	6	69	810	146	13,012 71	3,334 11 1	800	158 5 5	8 17 6	12
- -	Deptford - -	33	11	139	1,500	- -	11,676 32	2,992 1 7	800	222 3 0	11 6 10	12
- -	Plymouth - -	76	4	283	1,200	- -	21,720 35	5,565 17 3	1,300	262 15 3	18 5 9	12
- -	Portſmouth - -	69	1	104	1,540	41	18,816 17	4,821 13 1	1,280	249 18 11	13 8 3	12
- -	Sheerneſs - -	48	5	105	1,757	107	13,607 25	3,486 17 6	700	220 13 0	12 19 6	12
- -	Woolwich - -	62	8	32	900	178	17,942 48	4,597 15 10	1,000	301 17 6	15 9 6	12
- -	Portſmouth - -	57	4	50	800	- -	14,506 47	3,717 6 3	880	177 9 6	12 9 1	12
y -	Deptford - - -	61	8	121	400	104	16,871 70	4,323 8 3	900	263 0 0	12 15 4	12
- -	Portſmouth - -	83	9	121	600	- -	24,311 39	6,229 16 5	1,380	249 3 10	13 9 6	12
- -	Chatham - - -	57	- -	76	1,500	91	15,655 12	4,011 12 7	900	201 6 1	10 2 0	12
- -	Woolwich - -	45	6	64	400	- -	12,198 76	3,125 19 7	900	156 5 0	9 10 0	12
- -	Deptford - -	68	5	82	2,000	- -	21,939 8	5,621 17 11	1,200	295 10 6	13 14 9	12
e -	- D° - - -	This Veſſel brought the Cargo of the Sarah that was wrecked, to England, and the Coſt and Inſurance charged in laſt Year										
- -	Chatham - -	60	8	54	1,000	217	16,177 72	4,145 11 8	900	219 19 7	8 16 6	12
- -	Woolwich - -	59	4	145	300	111	17,237 65	4,417 3 10	1,000	288 11 0	12 15 6	12
d. ½ per A. Rixdaler.		2,067	209	2,817	27,483	3,275	568,436 32	145,661 18 1	38,470	7,990 16 11	469 16 9	£.22. 4

No. 72.

RIGA MASTS, &c. by him purchased for His Majesty's Service.

Two-thirds of the Port Charges.	SUM Insured.	Insurance against Sea Risk, and Stamp Duty on the Policies.	Total Charges on each Ship's Cargo.	Total Cost and Charges.	Messrs. G. Thornton and Son's Commission thereon, at 1½-per-Cent.	Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Commission on Prime Cost, at 2½-per-Cent.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 14 4	3,800	124 9 0	1,335 9 3	5,065 9 7	75 19 7	93 5 0	5,234 14 2
12 0 0	4,040	132 7 8	1,494 4 8	5,485 16 6	82 5 9	99 15 9	5,667 18 0
13 8 7	3,040	99 12 8	1,287 7 3	4,262 18 1	63 18 10	74 7 9	4,401 4 8
14 19 0	3,380	110 14 5	1,288 6 3	4,413 15 7	66 4 2	78 2 9	4,553 2 6
12 7 10	3,310	136 7 10	1,255 4 7	4,253 2 3	63 15 11	74 18 11	4,391 17 1
11 16 8	2,750	119 0 0	1,150 15 0	3,936 11 10	59 1 0	69 12 11	4,065 5 9
16 18 0	3,235	139 19 11	1,355 2 5	4,403 2 8	66 0 11	76 4 0	4,545 7 7
13 18 6	3,840	179 12 6	1,416 8 8	5,192 3 6	77 17 8	94 7 10	5,364 9 0
15 16 10	3,500	167 7 6	1,360 8 0	4,738 9 9	71 1 6	84 9 0	4,894 0 3
14 16 0	3,200	151 0 0	1,410 3 0	4,457 5 11	66 17 2	76 3 7	4,600 6 8
16 13 0	6,070	287 2 6	2,186 4 1	8,049 12 9	120 14 11	146 11 8	8,316 19 4
20 5 0	3,385	164 3 10	1,654 10 3	4,936 15 10	74 1 0	82 1 2	5,092 18 0
20 10 0	5,135	265 13 6	1,938 19 6	6,898 1 2	103 9 5	123 19 6	7,125 10 1
17 11 4	2,855	149 0 6	1,328 11 5	4,062 19 11	60 18 11	68 7 2	4,192 6 0
18 15 4	4,455	236 13 0	1,750 8 9	6,024 9 2	90 7 4	106 17 0	6,221 13 6
23 13 7	5,550	296 0 3	1,806 18 11	7,181 13 1	107 14 6	134 7 4	7,423 14 11
16 15 1	4,340	233 7 0	1,641 19 1	5,803 18 4	87 1 2	104 1 0	5,995 0 6
13 14 4	4,100	168 18 6	1,430 8 3	5,104 16 1	76 11 5	91 17 2	5,273 4 8
10 4 5	3,550	134 19 3	1,205 13 8	4,667 15 9	70 6 4	86 11 0	4,824 7 1
9 10 6	2,800	121 2 0	1,051 13 0	3,636 19 3	54 11 1	64 12 8	3,756 3 0
16 8 0	3,200	172 0 0	1,318 4 7	4,293 14 11	64 8 1	74 7 9	4,432 10 9
16 9 0	5,350	270 0 9	1,714 10 9	6,565 17 5	98 9 9	121 5 8	6,785 12 10
14 8 6	4,400	213 8 0	1,608 14 2	5,825 1 5	87 7 6	105 8 2	6,017 17 1
11 16 5	3,450	167 7 9	1,146 19 1	4,481 10 2	67 4 5	83 7 3	4,632 1 10
11 8 3	3,120	151 8 5	1,196 18 6	4,189 0 1	62 16 9	74 16 0	4,326 12 10
21 16 2	5,900	348 2 0	1,951 11 2	7,517 8 5	112 15 3	139 2 11	7,769 6 7
14 2 4	5,020	296 5 7	1,854 7 1	6,676 0 2	100 2 10	120 10 10	6,896 13 10
12 4 2	3,670	197 6 0	1,143 14 8	4,630 12 2	69 9 2	87 3 5	4,787 4 9
12 12 2	4,800	258 0 0	1,588 11 2	6,186 7 0	92 15 11	114 18 11	6,394 1 10
14 19 10	3,940	253 4 5	1,338 14 10	5,056 1 1	75 16 9	92 18 8	5,224 16 6
15 3 9	4,565	340 2 9	1,531 13 10	5,855 2 1	87 16 6	108 1 8	6,051 0 3
20 4 10	6,670	498 12 5	2,162 2 7	8,391 19 0	125 17 7	155 14 11	8,673 11 6
13 9 9	4,250	303 6 3	1,428 16 1	5,440 8 8	81 12 0	100 5 10	5,622 6 6
14 10 0	3,135	236 0 2	1,316 17 2	4,442 16 9	66 12 10	78 3 0	4,587 12 7
29 10 6	6,060	434 1 10	1,973 9 7	7,595 7 6	113 18 7	140 10 11	7,849 17 0
Account of Masts. The Freight, &c. is brought to account this Year.							
27 17 8	4,300	253 14 0	1,410 19 9	5,556 11 5	83 7 0	103 12 9	5,743 11 2
18 0 0	4,700	334 0 0	1,653 18 6	6,071 2 4	91 1 4	110 8 7	6,272 12 3
591 9 8	152,865	8,144 12 2	55,688 19 6	201,350 17 7	3,020 4 10	3,641 10 5	208,012 12 10

GENERAL TO

	£.	
Prime Cost		
Freight		38,470
King's Duty		7,990
	£. s. d.	
Charges of Delivery	469 16 9	
Charter Parties	22 4 0	
2-3ds Port Charges	591 9 8	1,083
Insurance and Duty		8,144
Messrs. Thorntons Commission, at 1½-per-cent.		
Mr. Lindegren's Commission		

To which must be added the N° 36, Charges on the Cargo of the Thomas and Alice, viz.

Freight		1,05
King's Duty		1
Charges of Delivery	7 11 0	
Charter Party	0 12 0	
2-3ds Port Charges	11 11 6	
		1,2

From whence deducting the Amount of four Masts lost from along-side in Riga Bay, recovered, and the Cost remitted to Messrs. Thorntons 160 6 1

And for Salvage Expences paid, recovered from the Owners of the Ship 25 0 0 — 18

1,0

Messrs. Thorntons Commission thereon, at 1½-per-Cent.

Mr. Lindegren's Commission on £.2,808. 13. 9. Cost of the Masts at Riga

to Navy Board, the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry have inserted the proper Numbers in Red Figures.

State of the Account of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
ne Coſt of 2,067 Maſts, 209 Bowſpreets, 2,817 Spars, 27,483 Deals, and ,275 pieces of ſquare Fir Timber, amounting, according to the ſeveral rates ey were bought at, to 568,436. AR.d 32. gr. which being drawn for by Meſſrs. Thorley, Iorifon and Co. Agents to Mr. Andrew Lindegren at Riga, upon the Houſe Meſſrs Hanbury and Co. of Hamburgh, and ſatisfied to them by Drafts upon Ieſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son in London, at the average rate of 61¼d. r Albertus Rixdaler, amounts to the ſum of - - - - - - - -				145,661	18	1
ght of the ſaid Maſts, &c. to His Majeſty's Dock Yards -	£. 38,470	s. 0	d. 0			
King's Duty on the ſaid Maſts, &c. together with the expence						
Fees of Entry - - - - - - - - -	7,990	16	11			
ges of Delivery, Charter Parties, 2-3ds. Port Charges, &c. -	1,083	10	5			
rance againſt Sea-riſk made on the Maſts, &c. to the nount of £. 152,865, at the rate of 4½ Guineas per-cent. to eptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, and 6 Guineas r-cent. to Portſmouth and Plymouth, together with the amp Duty on the Policies - - - - -	8,144	12	2			
				55,688	19	6
				201,350	17	7
Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, for their Commiſſion for tranſacting all ſineſs relative to the Maſts, &c. in England, at 1½ per-cent. on the above ſum £.201,350. 17. 7. - - - - - - - - - - - -				3,020	4	10
Mr. And[w] Lindegren, for his Commiſſion at 2½ per-cent. on £.145,661. 18. 1. oſt of the Maſts, &c. at Riga - - - - - - -				3,641	10	5
Carried forward - - - - -			£.	208,012	12	10

Riga Maſts, &c. by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. at Riga, in w are enumerated the particular Quantities, Rates, and Value of the Maſts, &c. laden on board Ship, together with the ſeveral Charges attending the ſame.

The Payments for theſe Maſts, &c. and the Charges thereon, were made by Bills d at Riga by the ſaid Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. upon the Houſe of Meſſrs. Hanbury Co. of Hamburgh, who were reimburſed by Drafts upon Meſſrs. G. Thornton and Son in Lo (whom Mr. Lindegren was authorized to appoint to act as his Agents in England) and a p cular Account of the ſame is produced as a Voucher by Mr. Lindegren, and in which per Albertus Rixdaler is found to be the average.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Dock Yards acknowledge the Receipt of the following Quantities

	Maſts.	Bowſpt's	Spars.	Deals.	Pe of Sqre Fir Timber.
Deptford	743	31	—	5,001	152
Woolwich	645	22	—	2,904	536
Chatham	283	16	329	5,599	947
Sheerneſs	207	14	339	4,067	462
Portſmouth	720	76	784	8,198	1,504
Plymouth	402	27	564	—	—
	3,000	186	2,016	27,284	3,601.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties made for the Freight of the ſeveral Ships brought over theſe Maſts, &c. the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe here ch together with receipts for the ſame.

This Duty is levied according to Acts of Parliament, and particular Accounts of the Exp of the Entries, Deliveries, Port Charges, &c. are produced, ſhewing how much was incurr each Ship.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, by which it appears that the ſum here charged corre therewith.

Theſe Commiſſions are charged in their Accounts, and are to be allowed, purſuant to the B Letter to Mr. Lindegren of the 12th June 1795, and Minute of 30th June 1797.

Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Masts, &c.

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				208,012	12	10
which must also be added the Charges on 49 Masts and 48 Spars, delivered at eptford by the Thomas and Alice, being the Cargo of the Sarah, wrecked on e Island of Bornholm in 1797; viz.						
	£.	s.	d.			
ght - - - - - - - - - - -	1,050	0	0			
g's Duty and Fees of Entry - - - - - -	131	2	0			
rges of Delivery, Charter Party, ¾ Port Charges, &c. - -	19	14	6			
	1,200	16	6			
n whence deducting the amount of four Masts loft om along-side the Sarah in Riga Bay, recovered, id the Coft remitted to Meffrs. G. Thornton and £. s. d.						
on - - - - - - - - - - 160 6 1						
for Salvage Expences paid at Riga, recovered om the Ship's Owners - - - - - 25 0 0						
	185	6	1			
	1,015	10	5			
Meffrs G. Thornton and Son, for their Commiffion at 1½ per-nt. on the above fum of £. 1,015. 10. 5. - - - -	15	4	8			
Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for his Commiffion at 2½-per-cent. n £. 2,808. 13. 9. coft of the Masts and Spars at Riga -	70	4	4			
				1,100	19	5
				209,113	12	3
to Mr. And[w] Lindegren, for his Commiffion on £. 163,097. 17. 3. being e Coft at Riga of 2,672 Masts, 384 Bowfpreets, 1,413 Spars, and 5,064 pieces f fquare Fir Timber, not included in the Bill paffed to him 17th June 1797, r his Difburfements on this fervice; viz.						
On £. 27,786. 1. 4. at 5-per-cent. the coft of 598 Masts purchafed prior to his receiving the Board's Letter, dated 12th June 1795, limiting his Commiffion on his future purchafes - - - - £. 1,389 6 0						
nd on 135,311 15 11 the Coft of the remainder, at 2½-per- C[t] 3,382 15 10						
£. 163,097 17 3				4,772	1	10
Carried forward - - £.				213,885	14	1

by him produced and delivered for His Majesty's Service—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

This Cargo was taken out of the Sarah, put on board the Thomas and Alice, and brought to E land on the same terms as agreed upon for the Sarah, and the Insurance effected upon that S transferred. Deptford Officers acknowledge the receipt of the Cargo. The Charter Part produced, and agrees herewith; and the other Charges are vouched in the same manner as b tofore.

Messrs. Thorntons acknowledge to have received these sums for the value of the four M and Salvage Expences, and their Commission, and Mr. Lindegren's is to be allowed pursuan Board's Letter of 12th June 1795, and Minute of 30th June 1797.

Messrs. G. Thornton and Son's Commission on the Cost and Insurance was included in Bill for Masts, &c. passed on the 17th June 1797, to clear Mr. Lindegren's Impress.

The Board, by their Minute of the 30th June 1797, directed that Mr. Lindegren should be allo a Commission of £. 5-per-cent. upon all such Masts as he proved, to the satisfaction of the C mittee of Accounts, were purchased previous to his receipt of the Board's Letter of the June 1795, and 2½-per-cent. upon those purchased afterwards. These 598 Masts, upon cost of which he has charged a Commission of 5-per-cent. formed the Cargo of the first tw Ships that arrived in England in 1795, and Spring of 1796.

Disbursements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Masts, &c.

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.					AMOUNT.		
					£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -					213,885	14	1
From whence is to be abated the several sums received by Messrs. Thorntons from the Underwriters, for Insurances on Ships taken and wrecked; viz.							
On the London - - taken, laden with Hemp -				£. 6,150	0	0	
St. Johns - wrecked - D° - - -				4,600	0	0	
Esther - - D° - D° - - -				16,400	0	0	
Caledonia - - D° - D° - - -				8,000	0	0	
				35,150	0	0	
	£.	s.	d.				
Deduct Commission on recovery, at 1-per-cent. -	351	10	0				
And ½-per-cent. Brokerage on London's Insur[e]	30	15	0				
				382	5	0	
					34,767	15	0
There remains - -					179,117	19	1
From which must also be abated the amount of the Interest added to 228 Impress Bills of £. 1,000 each, issued to him at 3½ d. per-cent. per-diem, for 90 days - - - - - - -				£. 2,992	s. 10	d. 0	
Whence abating for 228 Sixpences not paid by the Cashier - - - - - - - -	£. 5	s. 14	d. 0				
And for Fees paid at this Office at 10 s. 6 d. per £. 1,000 - - - - - - - -	119	14	0				
				125	8	0	
					2,867	2	0
					176,250	17	1
Prime Cost of 137 whole and 40 half bundles of Riga Rhine Hemp, containing Tons. C. qrs. lbs. 164. 16. 0. 25. amounting, according to the rate it was bought at, to Alb. R. 25,624. 22. which being drawn for, in the manner before-mentioned, at 4 s. per Albertus Rixdaler, amounts to -				£. 5,624	s. 16	d. 9	
Freight of the said Hemp to His Majesty's Yard at Woolwich, at £. 3. 3. per ton - - -	£. 519	2	8				
The King's Duty thereon, together with the expence of Fees of Entry - - - - - - -	697	14	6				
Charges of Delivery, ⅔ds Port Charges, &c. - -	25	2	2				
Insurance against Sea-risk, make on the Hemp to the amount of £. 10,000 at 5 Guin[s]-per-C[t], together with the Stamp Duty on the Policies - - -	554	15	0				
				1,796	14	4	
				7,421	11	1	
To Messrs. G. Thornton and Son, for their Commission for transacting all business relative to the Hemp in England, at 1½-per-cent. on the above sum of £. 7,421. 11. 1. - - - -				111	6	5	
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren for his Commission at 2½-per-cent. on £. 5,624. 16. 9. cost of the Hemp at Riga - - -				140	12	5	
					7,673	9	11
Total - -				£.	183,924	7	0

by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

The ſums here mentioned agree with the Policies of Inſurance; and for which credit is given the Board in Meſſrs. Thorntons and Mr. Lindegren's Accounts.

This Cargo of Hemp (forming part of the quantity purchaſed for the year 1797) did not arrive England till after the Account of the Coſt and Charges on the preceding Cargoes was delive The Board on the 5th January 1798, directed Woolwich Officers to receive this ſurplus qu tity, who acknowledge the receipt of Tons Tons. Cwt. qr. lbs. 165. 6. 1. 27.

The whole is vouched in the ſame manner as heretofore.

Theſe commiſſions are to be allowed, purſuant to Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795, Mr. Lindegren.

Committee of Accounts, 15th Auguſt 1798.

The Committee, upon inveſtigation of this Account, obſerve, that the number of Maſts, Bowſprits, Spars, pieces of ſquare Fir Timber, and Deals, which appear by the Invoices to have been purchaſed and ſhipped, differ from the reſpective numbers contained in the acknowledgements given for the articles by the Officers of the ſeveral Dock Yards, which may probably be cauſed (in reſpect to the Maſts, Bowſprits, and Spars) by their having been laden under one denomination and received under another. Upon the whole of theſe articles, there appears to have been 109 Sticks more delivered than paid for, and alſo 326 pieces more of ſquare Fir Timber; of the Deals 199 leſs were delivered than appear by the Invoices to have been purchaſed.

The Committee having at the ſame time under examination the Accounts of Mr. Cornwall Smalley for Hemp purchaſed by him on Commiſſion, and adverting to the credit therein given to the Board for profit ariſing from the Exchange on Bills drawn, thought it right to ſee and converſe with Mr. Lindegren hereon, ſuppoſing it poſſible that a ſimilar advantage might have accrued to the Public, in the courſe of *his* tranſactions.—Mr. Lindegren attending the Committee, ſtated, that the nature of his and Mr. Smalley's concerns were different, inaſmuch as payment was not made to him (Mr. L.) until after the Goods were provided, when the coſt of them was drawn for by his Correſpondent at Hamburgh, on Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, and whatever advantage there might at each time of drawing be in the Exchange, the Public derived without any particular manifeſtation of it, and *vice verſâ*; Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons having only debited the Board the exact ſums actually paid by them; whereas *previous Impreſts* were granted to Mr. Smalley, which he was enabled to remit to Hamburgh when the Exchange was particularly favourable, and whereby he gained the ſum he had ſo properly brought to the Board's credit.

Mr. Lindegren having charged in his Account a Commiſſion of 5-per-cent. on the value of 598 Maſts ſtated to have been purchaſed by him prior to his receipt of the Board's Letter of the 12th June 1795, limiting his Commiſſion to 2½, the Committee called upon him to produce proof hereof, and he in conſequence laid before them the annexed Letter from Meſſrs. Thornton, which appearing to be ſatisfactory, the Committee ſubmit to the Board, that the charge be allowed.

The Board having upon a reference from the Committee determined by their Minutes of 7th and 10th inſtant, that the charge of 4-per-cent. on the Maſts, and 2-per-cent. on the Hemp, charged by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon on the purchaſe of thoſe articles at Riga, and alſo Mr. Lindegren's charge for Commiſſion on the Riga Invoices, which include the Port Charges at that place, be allowed; and further having directed that the charge in the account of £. 119. 14*s*. 0*d*. for Fees paid at this Office be not allowed—

The Committee, ſeeing no other objection to Mr. Lindegren's Account, propoſe that a Bill be made out towards clearing his Impreſt for the ſum of One hundred and eighty-three thouſand eight hundred and four Pounds thirteen Shillings.

G. R. *W. B.* *S. G.*

17th Auguſt 1798.

The Board approve of the foregoing Account being allowed, and direct a Bill to be made out to clear Mr. Lindegren of one hundred eighty-three thouſand eight hundred and four Pounds thirteen Shillings.

A. S. Hamond. *J. Henſlow.* *Geo. Marſh.*

No. 73.

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Coſts and Charges on RIGA MASTS, &c. purchaſed for His Majeſty's Service, for the year 1798.

Appendix,

ABSTRACT of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Coſts and Charges

SHIPS NAMES.	At what Place delivered.	Maſts.	Bowſprits.	Spars.	Fir Timber.	COST and CHARGES at RIGA. Alb. RD. gr.	£. s. d.	Commiſſion charged by Thorley and Moriſon. Ab. RD. gr.	£. s. d.
								On the 36 Maſts, Bowſprits, and Fir Timber.	
Admiral Parker -	Chatham - -	36 44	1	114	93	24,608 76	5,504 19 4	406 22	90 7 7
Liberty - -	Plymouth - -	33	-	184	-	10,075 21	2,253 16 3	- -	- -
								On the Fir Timber.	
Adventure - -	Portſmouth -	68	-	178	187	22,986 4	5,141 18 7	38 73	8 14 0
Alexander - -	Deptford - -	52	-	196	-	15,675 40	3,506 11 5	- -	- -
								On the Fir Timber.	
Active - -	Woolwich - -	55	-	84	-	15,813 64	3,537 10 2	10 38	2 6 9
Catherine - -	Deptford - -	21	-	112	48	7,603 75	1,700 19 7	- -	- -
				868	-	11,415 59	2,553 13 6	456 50	102 2 10
	Brokerage of Drafts and Poſtage of Letters -					215 47	48 4 4	—	—
		309	1	868	328	108,394 66	24,247 13 2	912 13	204 1 2

STATE of the Accounts of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN for RIGA

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Prime Coſt of 309 Maſts, 1 Bowſpreet, 868 Spars, and 328 pieces of Fir Timber, amounting, according to the ſeveral rates they were bought at, to 108,394. A. Rd. 66. gr. which at the rate of 53 1/16 d. Exchange, amounts to the ſum of - - -	24,247 13 2

No. 73.

on RIGA MASTS, &c. purchaſed for His Majeſty's Service, for the year 1798.

Freight.	Cuſtoms, Convoy Duty, Fees of Entry, &c.	Charges on Delivery.	Charter-Party.	Port Charges.	Sum Inſured.	Amount of Inſurance, and Duty.
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
1,200	279 19 0	2 17 6	12	16 2 3	5,945	148 1 11
1,150	213 13 3	7 7 0	12	19 8 2	2,950	96 13 6
1,150	435 14 3	7 0 3	12	17 15 0	5,250	172 0 0
1,000	327 14 6	7 15 9	12	13 5 2	3,840	85 10 3
980	268 16 6	5 7 5	12	17 9 2	3,800	218 19 0
750	232 9 0	8 8 0	12	18 4 2	2,200	135 11 6

The Invoice mentioning the number of Spars ſhipped on board each Veſſel, without diſtinguiſhing their value, has cauſed their Coſt to be [illegible]. The Freight, and other Expences, are included in the ſums charged againſt each Ship.

			£. s.			
6,230	1,758 6 6	38 15 11	3 12	102 3 11	23,985	856 16 2

TOTALS.

	£. s.
Coſt and Charges at Riga of the Maſts, &c.	24,247 13
Commiſſion, as charged by Thorley and Moriſon, on part	204 1
£. s. d.	
Freight - - - 6,230 0 0	
Cuſtoms, Convoy Duty, &c. - - 1,758 6 6	
Charges of Delivery 38 15 11	
Charter-Parties - 3 12 0	
Port Charges - - 102 3 11	
Inſurance and Duty 856 16 2	
	8,989 14
	33,441 8
Abate, on account of 48 Maſts falling ſhort of 21 inches - -	439 16
	33,001 12
Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion at 2-per-cent.	660 0
£.	33,661 13

MASTS, &c. by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, in 1798.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Invoices ſigned by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. at Riga, which are enumerated the particular quantities, rates, and value of the Maſts, &c. laden on boa each Ship, together with the ſeveral Charges attending the 36 Maſts (remaining from laſt year) t Bowſpreet, Spars, and Fir Timber.

The Invoices for the other Maſts, make no mention of any charges in addition to the price f the Maſts.

The Officers of His Majeſty's Dock Yards acknowledge the Receipt of the following quantities :

	Maſts.	Hand Maſts.	Bowſpreets.	Fir Timber. Lds	Feet.
Deptford -	75	305	0	33	41.
Woolwich -	55	84	0	0	0.
Chatham -	81	121	1	69	44.
Portſmouth	68	178	0	127	34.
Plymouth -	33	184	0	0	0.
	312.	872.	1.	231.	19.

State of the Accounts of the Diſburſements of Mr. ANDREW LINDEGREN, for Riga Maſts, &c.

Nature of the DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	AMOUNT. £.	s.	d.
Commiſſion to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. on the purchaſe of the 36 Maſts and 1 Bowſpreet, remaining over from 1797, alſo on the Spars and Fir Timber, at 4-per-cent.				204	1	2
Freight of the Maſts, &c. to His Majeſty's Dock Yards	6,230	0	0			
The King's Duty on the ſaid Maſts, &c. with the expence of Fees of Entry, &c.	1,758	6	6			
Charges of Delivery	38	15	11			
Charter Parties, and 2-3rds Port Charges	105	15	11			
Inſurance againſt Sea-riſk, and Stamp for Policies	856	16	2			
				8,989	14	6
				33,441	8	10
Abate on account of the following number of Maſts falling ſhort of 21 Inches:						
Inches. 20½. - 20. - 19½. - 17. - 16½. / No 23. - 16. - 7. - 1. - 1.	48	0	0	439	16	0
				33,001	12	10
To Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for his commiſſion at £. 2.-per-cent.				660	0	7
£.				33,661	13	5

by him purchaſed and delivered for His Majeſty's Service, in 1798.

OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

This Commiſſion is charged in the Invoices for thoſe articles, ſigned by Thorley, Morilon and Co.

Mr. Lindegren produces the Charter Parties for Freight of the ſeveral Ships which brought over Maſts, &c. the rates of which are found to agree with thoſe charged by Mr. Lindegren.

The Duty is levied according to Act of Parliament; particular Accounts are produced of the Char of Delivery, Port Charges, &c. ſhewing how much was incurred on each Ship, and charged Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, in their Account with Mr. Lindegren.

The Policies of Inſurance are produced, and the ſums therein correſpond with this charge; it agrees with the charge in Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son's Account.

Mr. Lindegren was acquainted by Board's Letter of 31ſt October 1799, that a Reduction ſhould made in the prices of Maſts under 21 inches, by the ſcale of proportion that Maſts of ſizes in queſtion bore to the prices of Maſts of 21 inches by any former Contract.

Mr. Lindegren has charged them at ſuch prices, and the Officers of His Majeſty's Yards Deptford, Woolwich, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, admit the Receipt of the number and ſi as ſpecified. The commiſſion is charged agreeable to the Board's directions to Mr. Lindeg of 13th December 1799.

C. A. 28th Sept. 1801

The Committee, having by their Minute of the 10th Oct. 1799, ſubmitted to the Bo the whole of the Obſervations it appeared to them to be neceſſary to make on this Account, ſi when Mr. Lindegren has complied with the Board's Reſolution of the 3d December 1799, making certain Abatements from the prices of the Maſts under 21 inches; and the Board ha by their Reſolution of the ſame date, determined the amount of the commiſſion to be allo Mr. Lindegren on the admiſſion of the explanation given by him in his Letter of 30th N 1799, of the circumſtance pointed out by the Committee's Minute of 10th Oct. 1799, reſpe ing Meſſrs. Thorley and Morilon's Account not ſpecifying the commiſſion they had charged on proviſion of theſe Maſts in the manner they had done in all former tranſactions: the Commi have now only to obſerve, that the abatement having been made from the prices of the M under 21 inches, and the commiſſion charged conformably to the Board's determination, t have no objection whatever to this Account, and therefore ſubmit that the ſame may be paſſed

29th Sept. 1801.

The Board approve of the preceding Account being allowed; and direct a Bill to be m out to clear Mr. Lindegren of the ſum of Thirty-three thouſand ſix hundred ſixty- Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence.

Board.

No. 74.

Auſtin Friars, 19th June 1795.

Honourable Sirs,

IN anſwer to your letter of yeſterday's date, we requeſt that the Captain of the tranſport Ship Barnes may be directed to call upon us for a letter to the Gentlemen at Riga, who are to furniſh the cargo of Maſts, and which we will give him immediately. We beg to know, if it is requiſite for us to order any ſmall articles of broken ſtowage for this Ship, and the others which may be chartered for Maſts, and of what nature and kind it ſhould be.

We have the honour to be,
Your Honour's
moſt obedient humble Servant,
Godfrey Thornton and Son.
Att^y^ to
Andrew Lindegren.

The principal Officers
and Commiſſioners of
His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 75.

Navy Office, 19th June 1795.

Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son,

WE have received your letter of this day, and acquaint you, that we do not at preſent ſee it neceſſary that any ſmall articles of broken ſtowage ſhould be ordered for the Barnes Maſt Ship; but if it ſhould be thought requiſite for the others, we will inform you therewith.

We are
Your affectionate Friends,
J. Henſlow.
G. Marſh.
C. Hope.

Auſtin Friars.

No. 76.

Navy Office, 14th Auguſt 1795.

Mr. Lindegren,

Meſſrs. Thornton and Son having repreſented that the Maſt Ships are chartered for a certain Sum for the whole Cargo, and that as no Ship can load more than 2-3ds of a Cargo of Maſts, the loſs of Freight for the ſpace not filled up will be conſiderable, ſuggeſted, that you may be permitted to procure from Merchants Freight to fill up the broken ſtowage: We deſire you will procure Freight for the ſurplus ſtowage, but not to purchaſe any thing, our Contracts having been made ſo as to afford ample proviſion.

J. Henſlow. *W. Palmer.* *G. Marſh.*

No. 77.

Riga, 3d Sept. 1795, N.S.

Sir,

PERMIT me to acknowledge to you the receipt of the Honourable Board's letters of the 31ſt July and 14th Auguſt, and to aſſure them of my attention to their contents, but I am very apprehenſive it will not be poſſible to procure any Merchandize from individuals here to fill up the empty ſpace in the Maſt Ships expected, particularly

particularly for the Out-ports; every exertion will however be made for that purpose, and wish we may be so fortunate as to succeed therein.

Since I had last the honour of writing you, the following Ships are dispatched from hence, or on the point of sailing:

The Nelly,	Capt. Reid,	for Woolwich,	with further parcels of intended French Hemp of 1st and 2d sorts.
Two Brothers, -	Linkletter,	D°	
Barnes, - -	Ushaw,	with Masts and Bowsprits for Portsmouth Yard.	
Withywood, - -	Smith, -	D° - - - -	D°
Henniker, -	Winter, -	D°	Plymouth or Portsmouth, as the H^ble Board may order.

the particulars of which cargoes will be delivered you by Messrs. Thornton, and I hope will arrive safe, and deliver them in good order.

I remain with respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Sir *And^w S. Hamond*, Bart.

No. 78.

Riga, 12th September 1795, N. S.

Gentlemen,

IN one of my former Letters I acquainted you that I was under the necessity of putting broken stowage on board the Barnes, Withywood, and Henniker, in order to enable them to stow even the Masts they have on board. I have communicated to my House at Portsmouth what was on board the two first Ships, in order that they may take care of it upon arrival.—In the Henniker, destined for Plymouth, there is

217 Pieces of Fir Timber for Sale,
and 5 Fathoms Firewood for the Officers in the Yard,

of which enclosed is Bill of Lading; and you will be so good to hand it to your Agent, and desire him to do the needful with it. You will be so good to observe that I could not even have ventured to have sent this Timber, or the Timber and Lathwood, to Portsmouth for Sale, if I expected to have paid any Freight for it, as it never would fetch Prime Cost with that addition; therefore, if you suspect the Board have any idea of receiving Freight for it, pray tell them it cannot be afforded; and, that as I want no emolument from the Goods, they are welcome to have them at Prime Cost, the particulars of which I can send them, and shall thank you to credit my Account for the enclosed Draft of

£. 7,311. 7*s*. 4*d*. on your goodselves,

in lieu of Messrs. Thorley and Co.'s Drafts upon you, on my own Account; viz.

£. 3,170. 0. 0. under 21st July, O. S.
2,533. 0. 0. — 25th D°
and 1,607. 14. 1. — 28th D°

And am, very sincerely,
Your faithful humble Servant,
A. Lindegren.

Pray be particular in sending all public or private Letters under cover, to Messrs. Hanbury; and beg Sir A. H. always to let you have his or the Board's Letters to forward to me. *They have met with delays.*

Messrs. *Godfy Thornton* & Son.

No. 79.

The Examination of GODFREY THORNTON, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 17th May 1805.

Mr. Thornton.

WAS your Houſe employed to tranſact the buſineſs in England relative to the Purchaſes of Naval Stores made by Mr. Andrew Lindegren, for the Service of the Navy, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797?

Yes, my Son Stephen Thornton was then in Partnerſhip with me.

Did the Navy Board, in compliance with your agreement with Mr. Lindegren, witneſſed by the Comptroller of the Navy, and dated the 27th of February 1795, advance you Navy Bills from time to time, ſo as to enable you to honour the Bills drawn upon you, and to diſcharge, as they occurred, all the expences ariſing from your Houſe having been employed to tranſact the buſineſs in England relative to the purchaſes of Hemp and Maſts made by Mr. Lindegren, for the Service of the Navy, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797?

The Navy Bills were all made out to Mr. Lindegren, and we diſpoſed of them by virtue of a Power of Attorney, and they were iſſued punctually on our application to the Navy Board.

Was any part of the Navy Bills, or of the Money ariſing from the Sale thereof, advanced to Mr. Lindegren, or to any perſon on his account, beyond the probable amount of his Commiſſion on the Goods actually purchaſed at the time the advances were made?

I was unacquainted with the amount of Mr. Lindegren's Commiſſion: I acted as his Attorney, and when he called upon me for money, I paid it to him. I was high in the direction of the Bank during this period, and a part of the time Governor, which occupied much of my attention, and Mr. Tooke is more capable of ſpeaking to the particulars of the Accounts than myſelf.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, drew upon your Houſe, or upon the Houſe of Hanbury and Company, of Hamburgh, for Money before it was neceſſary, to pay for the Goods purchaſed by them for Mr. Andrew Lindegren, on account of Government?

I have no reaſon to believe it.

Were copies of the General Accounts, now ſhewn you, between your Houſe and Mr. Lindegren, entitled His Account of Naval Stores Imported, dated the 29th of April 1796, 30th of May 1797, 1ſt of May 1798, and 1ſt of May 1799, delivered to Mr. Lindegren, and when?

They were delivered to Mr. Lindegren ſoon after they were prepared.

Do you know any reaſon why Mr. Lindegren ſhould not have given the Navy Board credit for the following Sums, ſtated in your Account with him of the 29th of April 1797, namely, £. 360. 5 *s.* 3 *d.* received on account of the damage which the Cargo of the Sappho ſuſtained, and £. 193. 18 *s.* 7 *d.* overcharged on the Freight of the ſhips Lord Miltoun, Lady Annabella, Induſtry, and Agenoria?

I do not know any reaſon why he ſhould not have done ſo.

Did Mr. Lindegren import on his own account, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, conſiderable quantities of Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, without making any allowance to Government for the Freight of ſuch Articles?

Sundry Articles were imported on account of Mr. Lindegren in the Maſt Ships; were conſigned to, and ſold by us, and the produce paid to Mr. Lindegren: we did not charge any Freight on theſe Articles, having no directions ſo to do.

Have you any, and what reaſon to believe that Mr. Lindegren had permiſſion from the Navy Board, or any Member thereof, either directly or indirectly, to bring home the ſaid Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, without paying Freight for the ſame?——I have no reaſon to believe it.

Have

Mr. Thorn

Have you any, and what reaſon to believe that any Member of the Navy Board was acquainted with the circumſtance of Mr. Lindegren's bringing home Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, on his own account, in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?——I have no knowledge on the ſubject.

As you did in your account with Mr. Lindegren, dated the 20th of April 1796, allow to Government £. 74. 5 s. received from J. Boulcott, as the Freight on 100 Logs imported by the Ship Ruſſia Company, why did you not allow to Government the Freight on the Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, imported by Mr. Lindegren on his own account in the ſeveral Maſt Ships?

Becauſe I did not receive any from Mr. Lindegren.

Did Mr. Lindegren direct you not to allow the Freight to Government on the Fir Timber, Lath and Firewood, imported on his own account in the Maſt Ships freighted by the Public?

To the beſt of my recollection he did not give any orders about it.

Did Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company import any Articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government?——I do not recollect that they did.

Did any other perſon beſides Mr. Lindegren import any Articles in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, the Freight of which was not allowed to the Public?——None that I know of.

Have you any and what reaſon to believe, that Mr. Lindegren paid for any part of the Fir Timber, Lath or Firewood, imported on his own account in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, or 1798?

I have no knowledge on the ſubject.

As the ſums charged as Inſured on moſt of the Ships bringing Hemp and Maſts from Riga, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, under the Commiſſions granted to Mr. Lindegren, are greater than the ſums for which Policies of Inſurance are produced, as vouchers to Mr. Lindegren's Accounts, how was the reſidue of the intereſt of the Public in ſuch Ships inſured?

I inſured the greater part of the property in each Veſſel, at either the Royal Exchange, or London Aſſurance Offices; but I ſtood to ſome riſques myſelf, and in the inſtances where Loſſes occurred, I made good the whole amount of the property of the Public, conceiving it to be my duty under my Contract with Mr. Lindegren.

As it is noted on moſt of the Policies of Inſurance effected by your Houſe on ſuch Hemp and Maſts, that there was a return made of Ten-per-cent. of the Premium, on what Account was ſuch return made?

That is a uſual Commiſſion allowed by the Offices, on paying to them the neat balance due to them, upon ſettling the Account of Premiums.

Was ſuch return of Premium carried to the credit of the Public in your Accounts with Mr. Lindegren?

No, it not being cuſtomary among Merchants ſo to do.

Ch. M. Pole. *Godfy Thornton.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 80.

Navy Office, 24th May 1805.

Gentlemen,

IN anſwer to your Letter of the 11th inſtant, requeſting us to inform you whether it was known to the Navy Board, or any Member thereof, that Mr. Andrew Lindegren did import Fir Timber, Lath, and Firewood, in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, and if ſo, when ſuch circumſtance firſt came to their knowledge?—

We have the honour to inform you, that there is no document remaining in this Office which ſhews that it was known to the Navy Board that Mr. Lindegren ſent home, in the Maſt Ships freighted by Government, any Fir Timber, Lath, or Fire-Wood, further than about 2,000 Loads of Fir Timber ordered by us in 1796, and about 3,000 Loads ordered in 1797, part of which was imported in 1798.

But as we conceive the purport of your Queſtion (from its reference to your Letter, of the 27th of laſt month) to be (tho' it is not ſo ſpecified) whether Mr. Lindegren imported any ſuch Articles on his own account?—We inform you, that ſome of the Members of the Board have a general recollection of his having imported, on his own account, Fir Timber as Dunnage, in the Ships by which the firſt Maſts were ſent home in 1795 & 6. They do not recollect the preciſe time when this circumſtance came to their knowledge, but ſuppoſe it may have been about eight or nine years ſince; and they have no recollection of his having imported any on his own account in any of the ſubſequent years mentioned in your Letter.

Whether the Accounts and Statements before you afford any information on this ſubject we cannot determine.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servants,

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
W. Rule.

No. 81.

Navy Office, 26th April 1796.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your Letter of the 22d inſtant, and deſire you will procure the following Articles on the beſt terms you can; viz.

Riga Fir Timber	- - - -	2,000 Loads.
Norway Maſts	13 Hands - -	190 N°.
	12 — - - -	700
	11 — - - -	590
	10 — - - -	890

and cauſe the ſame to be imported agreeably to the diſtribution per encloſed Account, in the Ships which will bring the Maſts which you have purchaſed for the Navy.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

Wm Palmer.
Geo. Marſh.
Geo. Rogers.

26th April 1796.

Diſtribution of the Articles to be procured by Mr. Lindegren.

	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.	Total.
Riga Fir Timber of the ſort, and Scantlings uſually required, at His Majeſty's Yards - - - -	Loads. - -	- -	450	150	1,400	- -	2,000
	N°						
Maſts, Norway - - 13½ or 13	- -	50	- -	50	90	- -	190
12½ or 12	200	50	- -	50	400	- -	700
11½ - 11	250	10	- -	50	200	80	590
10½ - 10	200	150	- -	60	330	150	890

No. 82.

(General.) By the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

THESE are to direct and require you not to receive any Fir Timber or Norway Maſts out of the Ships which will bring the Riga Maſts purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren, beſides the number and quantity which you were authorized to receive by the Diſtribution ſent you of the ſaid Articles in April laſt.

We further direct you not to receive any other kinds of broken ſtowage out of any of the ſaid Ships without our ſpecial Order for ſo doing.

For which this ſhall be your Warrant.

Dated at the Navy Office, 13th October 1796.

C. Hope. *W^m Rule.* *H. Harmood.*

To the reſpective Officers of
His Majeſty's Dock Yard,
Portſmouth.

No. 83.

Portſmouth Yard, 9th Dec. 1796.

Honourable Sirs,

YOU having been pleaſed by your Order of the 13th October laſt, to direct us not to receive any more Fir Timber from Mr. Lindegren than the 1,400 Loads ordered by your Honour's warrant of the 27th April paſt: We pray leave to acquaint you, that there are 292 Loads delivered here out of the Peggy and Aſphalon, on Mr. Lindegren's account, and only 242 Loads of it received: to complete the 1,400 Loads, there remains a ſurplus of about 50 Loads, for the diſpoſal of which we wait your further directions; and are to requeſt the Bills of Lading for Maſts purchaſed on Commiſſion by him in the following ſhips arrived here, may be ſent us for our guidance in the Receipt thereof; viz.

Lord Hood,
John & Richard,
Hannah.

We are,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
Edw^d Tippet. *Geo^e Smith.* *W^m Gilbert.*

Committee of Stores.

No. 84.

By the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

WE have received your Letter of yeſterday, and encloſe you the Bills of Lading for Maſts purchaſed on Commiſſion by Mr. Lindegren, in the Ships named in the Margin as you requeſt, and direct and require you to return the ſurplus Fir Timber to Mr. Lindegren: For which this ſhall be your warrant.—Dated at the Navy Office, 10th December 1796.

Lord Hood,
John & Richard,
Hannah.

C. Hope. *W. Rule.* *H. Harmood.*

To the reſpective Officers
of His Majeſty's Yard,
Portſmouth.

No. 85.

Navy Office, 20th Aug. 1805.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Commiſſioners of the Navy your Letter of the 16th inſtant, deſiring an explanation with reſpect to the Commiſſion ſtated in the Account tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry on the 27th April laſt, to have been allowed Meſſrs. Wale, Pierſon and Company, on the purchaſes of Maſts made by them at Riga in the American War:—

I have their commands to acquaint you, that Meſſrs. Wale, Pierſon and Co. were allowed £. 4. per-cent. on the prime coſt of the Maſts purchaſed by them, and Mr. Wilkieſon was paid a Commiſſion of £. 1. per-cent. on the Coſt and Charges for tranſacting the buſineſs in this Country, and £. 1. per-mille on the amount of all the Bills drawn at, or Remittances ſent to Amſterdam, for payment of the prime coſt of the Maſts.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,

John Williams, Eſq. *R. A. Nelſon.*
Office of Naval Enquiry.

No. 86.

Deptford Yard, 16th September 1805.

Sir,

IN anſwer to your Letter of the 31ſt ultimo, we acquaint you, for the information of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, we are unable to ſtate in what manner the nine Norway Maſts of 9½ H^ds^ ſent on ſhore from the ſhip Adventure, as mentioned in our Report to the Navy Board of 13th April 1797, were diſpoſed of, not having any Account in either Office whereby it can be aſcertained.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

Hew^y^ Peake, *R. Roſewell.* *J^no^ W^m^ Nelſon.*

John Williams, Eſq.

No. 87.

An ACCOUNT of Maſts, &c. received into the Stores at Portſmouth Yard, from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, on account of Government, out of the Barnes Tranſport, per Honourable Navy Board's Warrant, 25th September 1795:—And alſo,

An ACCOUNT of the Articles (excepting Hemp) ſupplied to His Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth under the Commiſſion granted to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, to purchaſe Naval Stores, between the years 1795 and 1801, both incluſive.

Appendix,

PORTSMOUTH YARD, 7th May 1805. An ACCOUNT of Masts, &c. received into these Stores out of the Barnes Transport, per Honourable Navy Board's Secretary to the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry, dated

Time of Delivery.	Ship's Name.	NUMBER					
		Masts.		Bowsprits.		Spars.	
		By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.
1795, Dec^r 5.	Barnes	42	43	37	36	None	None

Commissioners of Naval Enquiry. *N^s Diddams.* *Tho^s Grant.*

PORTSMOUTH YARD, 17th April 1805. An ACCOUNT of the Articles (excepting Hemp) Mr. Andrew Lindegren, to purchase Naval Stores, Honourable Commissioner Sir Charles Saxton, Bart.'s

Time of Delivery.	Ships Names.	NUMBER					
		Masts.		Bowsprits.		Spars.	
		By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.
1796.							
Jan^y 23.	Withywood	None	30	None	27	None	None
Aug^t 4	Ann	47	47	8	8	None	None
—	Asphalon	41	41	3	3	None	None
Oct^r 29.	Liberty	98	98	None	None	None	None
—	Lord Hood	92	92	5	4	None	None
—	Hannah	88	88	4	4	None	None
—	Aurora	88	88	4	4	None	None
—	Young William	88	86	4	4	None	None
—	Adventure	101	101	4	4	None	None
—	Favorite	90	90	7	7	None	None
Dec^r 12.	Asphalon	115	115	None	None	None	None
—	Peggy	157	157	None	None	None	None
1797.							
Feb^y 23.	Selby	112	77	None	12	None	None
—	John & Richard	107	96	8	7	None	None
—	Sophia	67	58	None	2	None	None
—	Liberty	77	68	2	1	None	None
—	Lord Hood	107	95	2	None	None	None
—	Hannah	138	93	4	None	None	None
—	Orwell	74	84	15	10	None	None
Mar. 21.	Trio	149	73	8	8	None	None
Sep^t 30.	Hannah	101	102	3	3	None	None
—	Sophia	65	65	6	7	None	None
—	Selby	102	103	6	5	None	None
—	Peggy	184	184	4	4	None	None
—	Admiral Parker	102	104	11	9	None	None
—	William & Mary	94	93	9	9	None	None
Oct^r 31. & Dec^r 31.	William & Ann	166	168	12	10	None	None
	Barbic Merchant	105	105	6	5	None	None
	Active	103	102	10	11	None	None
Dec^r 31.	Fanny	173	174	1	None	None	None
—	Selby	107	107	4	4	None	None
1798.							
Mar. 20.	Admiral Parker	204	198	9	9	None	None
Sep^t 25 Oct 17 Dec^r 24 & 1799. Oct^r 17.	Adventure	246	246	None	None	None	None
	TOTAL	3,588	3,433	159	181	None	None

We beg leave to observe, that we know of no Articles being imported on private Account; but we have below the Sizes authorized to be received from him. As the number of Masts, &c. received, varied in the respective Ships, we have noted in Red Ink the numbers mentioned in each Specification. The for convenience of better stowage.

N, Diddams. *Tho^s Grant.*

No. 87.

from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, on Account of Government, Warrant, 25th September 1795.—Prepared per Letter fom Mr. Williams, 1ſt May 1805.

OF						
Pieces of Fir Timber.		Planks.		Deals.		Number of ſmall Maſts beyond the Diſtribution, taken back by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son.
By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here	By Specification.	Received here.	
None	None	None	None	107	107	None

Wm Gilbert. *Geo. Smith.*

ſupplied to this His Majeſty's Yard, under the Commiſſion granted to between the years 1795 and 1801, both incluſive.—Prepared per Warrant, 9th April 1805.

OF						
Pieces of Fir Timber.		Planks.		Deals.		Number of ſmall Maſts beyond the Diſtribution, taken back by Mr. Lindegren.
By Specification	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.	By Specification.	Received here.	
None	None	None	None	None	None	None
None	None	None	None	None	None	None
None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ends.	Ends. L^gs Ft					
251	294—175 40	None	None	None	None	None
250	240—138 0	None	None	None	None	None
297	286—161 10	None	None	None	None	None
331	349—195 4	None	None	None	None	None
256	273—174 35	None	None	None	None	None
260	28—165 5	None	None	None	None	None
246	233—147 39	None	None	None	None	None
248	236—147 34	None	None	None	None	None
234	183— 94 45	None	None	None	None	None
None	None	None	None	None	None	23
None	None	None	None	None	None	12
None	None	None	None	None	None	7
None	None	None	None	None	None	10
None	None	None	None	None	None	13
None	None	None	None	None	None	44
None	None	None	None	None	None	None
None	None	None	None	None	None	76
168	221—126 17	None	None	None	None	None
55	62— 32 7	None	None	800	800	None
134	148—100 1	None	None	500	405	None
156	181—101 0	None	None	None	None	None
191	219—126 47	None	None	None	None	None
165	208—121 26	None	None	None	None	None
94	121— 66 42	None	None	1,620	1,620	None
107	127— 81 24	None	None	520	518	None
145	176— 94 2	None	None	1,920	1,915	None
41	41— 25 5	None	None	1,540	1,540	None
None	None	None	None	800	800	None
None	None	None	None	600	600	None
239	239—127 34	None	None	None	None	None
3,868	4,118—2,403 17	None	None	8,300	8,198	185

noted, that 185 ſmall Maſts were removed from the Yard by Mr. Lindegren, on account of their being many inſtances from thoſe mentioned in the Specifications received from the Navy Board of the Cargoes of Exceſs of Ends of Fir Timber exceeding the numbers expreſſed in the Specifications aroſe from its being cut

Willm Gilbert. *Geo. Smith.*

Portſmouth Yard, 7th May 1805.

Sir,

In conſequence of your Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, deſiring we would report in the ſame form as our Account, dated the 17th April laſt, the number of Maſts, &c. received from the Ship Barnes in the latter end of the year 1795 or beginning of 1796, which Ship was omitted in our former Account:—

You will pleaſe to receive herewith an Account of the Maſts, &c. received from the Barnes Tranſport in December 1795, from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, on account of Government, and which were not inſerted in our former Account, as we had no knowledge of their having been purchaſed by Mr. Lindegren.

On a reference to the rough draft of our former Account, we are ſorry to obſerve an error not only in number of Maſts ſaid to have been inſerted in the ſpecification of the Cargo of the Adventure delivered in 1798, but alſo in the number actually received from her.

The number in the ſpecification was 246, not 274, as ſtated by miſtake in our Account; and on tracing our Office Receipt Books, we find in addition to the 230, ſtated to have been received from the Adventure up to 24th December 1798, 16 more of leſs ſize (and brought by her) than we were originally authorized to receive from Mr. Lindegren, were directed to be received from him by Navy Board's Warrant 14th October 1799, making the whole number 246, and agreeing with the number ſtated in the ſpecification.

We beg further to acquaint you, that we had no ſpecial directions or authority for permitting Mr. Lindegren to remove from the Yard, and take back the 185 ſmall Maſts ſpecified in the Account of the Receipts in 1797.

The Navy Board's Order of the 27th April 1796, directed us to receive a certain number of Norway Maſts from Mr. Lindegren, and their Order of the 13th October 1796 (Copies of both of which you will pleaſe to receive herewith) directed that the number only mentioned in the Diſtribution of April ſhould be received; and as a great number of Ships were delivering their Cargoes at the ſame time, thoſe Maſts firſt on ſhore were received towards the completion of the numbers mentioned in the Warrant of April; but when the ſmaller ſizes were complete, the Officers at that time did not conſider themſelves juſtified in receiving the remainder, as they were all inferior to the larger ſizes, and therefore, in conformity to the conſtant practice of the Yard for Merchants to remove Goods that were either a ſurplus, or inferior to the terms of their Contract, Mr. Lindegren was allowed to take away the 185 Maſts in queſtion from the Pound without the Dock Yard, where they were placed for that purpoſe.

We herewith tranſmit a corrected Copy of our Account, dated 17th April laſt.

And are, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servants,

N[s] Diddams. Tho[s] Grant. Geo[e] Smith. Will[m] Gilbert.

John Williams, Eſquire.

No. 88.

(General.)

By the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

HAVING deſired Mr. Lindegren to procure the following articles on the loweſt terms he can; viz.

Riga Fir Timber of the ſort and ſcantling uſually required at His Majeſty's Yards	- - - - - - -			1,400 Loads.
Maſts Norway	- -	13½	or 13 - - -	90 N°.
		12½	- - 12 - - -	400
		11½	- - 11 - - -	200
		10½	- - 10 - - -	330

and cauſe the ſame to be imported to your Yard in the ſhips that will bring the Maſts he has purchaſed for the Navy:—

Theſe are to direct and require you to receive the ſame accordingly.

For which this ſhall be your Warrant. Dated at the Navy Office 17th April 1796.

W. Rule.
Geo. Marſh.
W[m] Bellingham.

To the reſpective Officers of His Majeſty's Dock Yard, Portſmouth.

No. 89.

Portſmouth Yard, 19th April 1797.

Honourable Sirs,

IN obedience to your directions of the 8th inſtant, waits on you an Account of the number of Maſts, Bowſpreets, Spars, and pieces of ſquare Fir Timber, received here from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Son, on account of Mr. Andrew Lindegren; ſpecifying the ſeveral Ships names the Stores were imported in, and the quantity delivered by each; alſo, the number of days the Aurora, Young William, (1ſt voyage) Hannah, Liberty, Lord Hood, and Favourite, were reſpectively delivering their Cargoes; viz.

N° 3.

Withywood.

Ralph Smith, Maſter.

	Diamr			
Riga Maſts	23½ ins.	-	1	N°
	22½	-	7	
	22	-	1	
	21	-	2	
	20½	-	3	
	20	-	5	
	19½	-	3	
	19	-	2	
	18½	-	3	
	18	-	2	
	17½	-	1	
			— 30	
28. Bowſpreets	23½	-	3	
	23	-	2	
	22½	-	3	
	22	-	6	
	21½	-	3	
	21	-	4	
	20½	-	5	
	20	-	1	
			— 27	

29.

Ann.

Robert Lincoln, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	24 Medium to 23	-	1	
	23½	-	1	
	23	-	1	
	23 Medium to 22½	-	1	
	23 Medium to 22	-	1	
	22½	-	2	
	22	-	8	
	21½	-	8	
	21	-	7	
	20½	-	3	
	20	-	4	
	19½	-	4	
	19	-	4	
	18½	-	1	
	17½	-	1	
			— 47	
Bowſpreets	28	-	1	
	26	-	1	
	25½	-	1	
	24½	-	2	
	23½	-	2	
	23	-	1	
			— 8	

10.

Aſphalon, (1ſt voyage).

William Edgar, Maſter.

	Diamr			
Riga Maſts	23 Medium to 22	-	1	N°
	22½	-	1	
	22	-	4	
	21½	-	5	
	21	-	10	
	20½	-	8	
	20	-	5	
	19½	-	3	
	19	-	2	
	18½	-	1	
	18	-	1	
			— 41	
Riga Bowſpreets	24½	-	1	
	24	-	1	
	23½	-	1	
			— 3	

19.

Liberty (1ſt voyage).

Ingram Thompſon, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	26½	-	1	
	24	-	1	
	23½	-	2	
	24½ Medium to 22½	-	2	
	24 Medium to 22	-	1	
	23	-	5	
	23½ Medium to 21½	-	1	
	23 Medium to 22	-	2	
	22½	-	7	
	22	-	4	
	21½	-	5	
	21	-	8	
	20½	-	10	
	20	-	6	
	19½	-	7	
	19	-	3	
	18½	-	1	
A. L. Acct. M - - 70 B - - 2 S - - 26	18	-	1	
	17	-	1	
	16½	-	2	
	15	-	1	
	14½	-	1	
			— 72	
Norway Maſts or Spars	11	hands	2	
	10½	-	6	
	10	-	7	
	9½	-	9	
	9	-	2	
			— 26	

	Pieces.	Ldˢ	feet.	Len.
Riga Fir Timber - -	294.	175.	40.	8136.

Lord Hood (1ſt voyage).

Harrop Pringle, Maſter.

	Diamr			
Riga Maſts	23½	ins.	1	N°
	22½	- -	1	
	22	- -	1	
	21½	- -	2	
			—	5
26.	21	- -	6	
	20½	- -	3	
	20	- -	5	
	19½	- -	9	
	19	- -	4	
	18½	- -	4	
	18	- -	1	
	17½	- -	2	
	17	- -	2	
	14½	- -	1	
			—	42
Bowſpreets	24	- -	2	
	21½	- -	1	
	21	- -	1	
			—	4
Norway Maſts or Spars	12	hands	7	
	11½	- -	17	
	11	- -	16	
	10½	- -	7	
	10	- -	2	
	9½	- -	1	
			—	50

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lns.
Riga Fir Timber	240.	138.	—	6382.

18.

Hannah, (1ſt voyage).

John Garbutt, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	23	ins.	1	N°
	23 / Medium to 22½	- -	1	
	23 / Medium to 21½	- -	2	
	22	- -	3	
	21½	- -	4	
	21	- -	2	
	20½	- -	10	
	20	- -	6	
	19½	- -	3	
	19	- -	7	
	18½	- -	3	
	18	- -	1	
	17½	- -	2	
	17	- -	1	
	16½	- -	3	
	16	- -	2	
	15	- -	1	
			—	52
Bowſpreets	25½	- -	1	
	22	- -	1	
	21½	- -	1	
	21	- -	1	
			—	4
Norway Maſt or Spars	10½	hands	1	
	10	- -	17	
	9½	- -	13	
	9	- -	5	
			—	36

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lns.
Riga Fir Timber	286.	161.	10.	7458

16.

Aurora.

John Hall, Maſter.

	Diamr			
Riga Maſts	22	ins.	1	N°
	23 / Medium to 21	- -	1	
	21½	- -	1	
	21	- -	14	
	20½	- -	9	
	20	- -	7	
	19½	- -	4	
	19	- -	6	
	18½	- -	3	
	18	- -	1	
	17½	- -	3	
	16½	- -	3	
	15½	- -	1	
			—	54
Bowſpreets	26½	- -	1	
	25	- -	1	
	24½	- -	1	
	23	- -	1	
			—	4
Norway Maſts or Spars	11	hands	8	
	10½	- -	2	
	10	- -	4	
	9½	- -	15	
	9	- -	5	
			—	34

	Pieces.	Lds	feet	Lens.
Riga Fir Timber	349.	195.	4.	9032.

17.

Young William.

Richard Stamper, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	25½	- ins.	1	N°
	25½ / Medium to 24	- -	1	
	24	- -	1	
	24 / Medium to 23½	- -	1	
	24 / Medium to 23	- -	1	
	24 / Medium to 22	- -	2	
	23 / Medium to 22½	- -	1	
	23 / Medium to 22	- -	1	
	22½	- -	2	
	23 / Medium to 21	- -	1	
	22	- -	8	
	21½	- -	7	
	21	- -	7	
	20½	- -	6	
	20	- -	6	
	19½	- -	6	
	19	- -	8	
	18½	- -	1	
	18	- -	1	
	17½	- -	2	
	17	- -	1	
	16½	- -	1	
			—	66
Bowſpreets	25½	- -	1	
	24	- -	1	
	23	- -	2	
			—	4
Norway Maſts or Spars	10½	hands	6	
	10	- -	14	
			—	20

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lens.
Riga Fir Timber	273.	174.	35.	8006.

28.

Adventure.

Henry Pyle, Master.

	Diamr		
Riga Masts	23½	ins.	1 N°
	23½ } Medium to 22	-	1
	22½	-	1
	21½	-	4
	21	-	7
	20½	-	4
	20	-	11
	19½	-	7
	19	-	9
	18	-	5
	17½	-	1
	17	-	4
	16½	-	3
	16	-	1
	15½	-	1
			— 60
Riga Bowſprees	23½	-	1
	23	-	2
	22	-	1
			— 4
Norway Masts or Spars	12	hands	2
	11½	-	2
	11	-	5
	10½	-	2
	10	-	10
	9½	-	15
	9	-	5
			— 41

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lens.
Riga Fir Timber	281,	165.	5.	7476.

27.

Favourite.

John Harpar, Maſter.

Riga Masts	23½	ins.	1 N°
	24½ } Medium to 22	-	1
	24 } Medium to 22½	-	1
	23½ } Medium to 23	-	1
	23½ } Medium to 22½	-	3
	23	-	4
	23½ } Medium to 22	-	1
	23 } Medium to 22	-	2
	22½	-	2
	23 } Medium to 21½	-	1
	23 } Medium to 21	-	1
	22	-	4
	21½	-	8
	21	-	7
	20½	-	3
	20	-	11
	19½	-	5
	19	-	5
	18½	-	1
	18	-	1
			— 63
Bowſpreets	26½	-	1
	26	-	2
	24	-	1
	23½	-	2
	20½	-	1
			— 7

27.

Favourite—*continued.*

	Diamr		
Norway Masts or Spars	11	hands	4 N°
	10½	-	4
	10	-	6
	9½	-	12
	9	-	1
			— 27

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lens.
Riga Fir Timber	233.	147.	39.	6666.

37.

Aſphalon (2d voyage).

William Edgar, Maſter.

Riga Masts	22½	ins.	1 N°
	22	-	1
	21½	-	1
	21	-	2
	20½	-	4
	20	-	8
	19½	-	8
	19	-	6
	18½	-	9
	18	-	6
	17½	-	1
	17	-	4
	16½	-	3
			— 54
Norway Masts or Spars	12	hands	10
	11½	-	9
	11	-	10
	10½	-	7
	10	-	14
	9½	-	8
	9	-	3
			— 61

	Pieces.	Lds	feet	Lens.
Riga Fir Timber	236.	147.	24.	6608.

36.

Peggy.

William Eddington, Maſter.

Riga Masts	24 } Medium to 22	ins.	1 N°
	22	-	1
	21½	-	4
	21	-	2
	20½	-	1
	20	-	8
	19½	-	4
	19	-	7
	18½	-	3
	18	-	1
	17½	-	2
	17	-	5
	16½	-	2
	15½	-	1
			— 42
Norway Masts or Spars	12½	hands	8
	12	-	13
	11½	-	1
	11	-	8
	10½	-	14
	10	-	34
	9½	-	24
	9	-	9
	8½	-	3
	7½	-	1
			—115

	Pieces.	Lds	feet.	Lns.
Riga Fir Timber	183.	94.	45.	4253.

45.

Selby.

George Hurſt, Maſter.

	Diamr		ins.	1 N°
Riga Maſts	23	}		
Medium to	22	}		
	22½		- -	1
	22		- -	2
	21½		- -	2
	21		- -	7
	20½		- -	4
	20		- -	11
	19½		- -	10
	19		- -	7
	18½		- -	6
	18		- -	1
	17½		- -	3
	17		- -	5
	16½		- -	1
				— 61
Bowſpreets	21½		- -	3
	21		- -	1
	20½		- -	1
	20		- -	1
	19½		- -	2
	18½		- -	2
	18		- -	2
				— 12
Norway Maſts or Spars	13	hands		1
	12½		- -	3
	12		- -	3
	11		- -	5
	10½		- -	4
				— 16

38.

John and Richard.

David Suter, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	23	}	ins.	1
Medium to	21	}		
	21½		- -	4
	21		- -	2
	20½		- -	3
	20		- -	10
	19½		- -	5
	19		- -	1
	18½		- -	3
	18		- -	1
				— 30
Bowſpreets	24		- -	2
	23½		- -	1
	23		- -	1
	22		- -	1
	21		- -	2
				— 7
Norway Maſts or Spars	12	hands		25
	11½		- -	17
	11		- -	13
	10½		- -	11
				— 66

44.

Sophia.

John Banniſter, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	24	}	ins.	1
Medium to	23	}		
	24	}		
Medium to	22	}	- -	2
	23	}		
Medium to	22	}	- -	1
	23	}		
Medium to	21	}	- -	2
	22		- -	2
	21½		- -	5
	21		- -	7
	20½		- -	4
	20		- -	4
				— 28

Sophia—*continued.*

44.

	Diamr		ins.	28 N°
Riga Maſts	19½		- -	5
	19		- -	2
	18½		- -	1
	18		- -	2
	17½		- -	1
				— 39
Bowſpreets	25½		- -	1
	23		- -	1
				— 2
Norway Maſts or Spars	12½	hands		2
	12		- -	10
	11½		- -	3
	11		- -	4
				— 19

40.

Liberty (2d voyage).

Ingram Thompſon, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	25		ins.	1 N°
	24		- -	2
	25	}		
Medium to	22½	}	- -	1
	24	}		
Medium to	22½	}	- -	1
	23		- -	3
	23	}		
Medium to	22	}	- -	1
	22½		- -	1
	23	}		
Medium to	21	}	- -	3
	22		- -	5
	21½		- -	6
	21		- -	7
	20½		- -	8
	20		- -	5
	19½		- -	7
	19		- -	8
	18½		- -	3
	18		- -	1
				— 63
Bowſpreets	24		- -	1
				—
Norway Maſts or Spars	12½	hands		2
	12		- -	1
	11½		- -	1
	11		- -	1
				— 5

41.

Lord Hood (2d voyage).

Harrop Pringle, Maſter.

Riga Maſts	23	}	ins.	1 N°
Medium to	22½	}		
	23	}		
Medium to	21	}	- -	1
	22		- -	1
	21½		- -	1
	21		- -	8
	20½		- -	7
	20		- -	7
	19½		- -	6
	19		- -	5
	18½		- -	5
	18		- -	3
	17½		- -	3
	17		- -	3
	16½		- -	3
	15½		- -	1
				— 55
Norway Maſts or Spars	12½	hands		5
	12		- -	15
	11½		- -	3
	11		- -	3
	10½		- -	4
	10		- -	10
				— 40

43.

Hannah (2d voyage.)

John Garbut, Master.

	Diam^{r}			N°
Riga Masts	22½	ins.		1
Medium to	23 / 21½			1
Medium to	23 / 21			2
	22			1
	21			5
	20½			10
	20			8
	19½			5
	19			4
	18½			4
	18			5
	17½			2
	17			1
	15½			1
			—	50
Norway Masts or Spars	13	hands		3
	12½			4
	12			11
	11½			7
	11			10
	10½			5
	10			8
			—	48

46.

Orwell.

Durham Walker, Master.

Riga Masts	23	ins.		1
Medium to	23½ / 21½			1
Medium to	23 / 22			1
Medium to	23 / 21½			1
	21½			7
	21			5
	20½			5
	20			6
	19½			3
	19			8
	18½			1
	18			1
			—	40
Bowsprects	27			1
	25½			1
	25			2
	24½			1
	22½			1
	20½			1
	20			2
	19½			1
			—	10

46.

Orwell—*continued.*

	Diam^{r}			N°
Norway Masts or Spars	13	hands		4
	12½			4
	12			1
	11½			1
	11			2
	10½			1
	10			14
	9½			15
	9			2
			—	41

51.

Trio.

Richard Greig, Master.

Riga Masts	24	ins.		1
Medium to	22½			
Medium to	23 / 22			1
	22½			2
Medium to	23 / 21			1
	22			4
	21½			3
	21			8
	20½			4
	20			10
	19½			8
	19			8
	18½			5
	18			1
	17½			1
			—	57
Bowsprects	24			1
	23½			1
	22½			1
	22			1
	21½			1
	21			2
	20½			1
			—	8
Norway Masts or Spars	13	hands		1
	12½			1
	12			1
	11½			3
	11			10
			—	16

The number of days the following Ships were reſpectively delivering their Cargoes:

SHIPS NAMES.	Arrived.	Began to deliver.	Finiſhed delivering.	N° of Days delivering.
Aurora - - - - - -	25th Aug^{t} 1796	27th Aug^{t} 1796	12th Sep^{r} 1796	17
Young William, 1ſt voyage	25th Aug^{t}	26th Aug^{t}	12th Sep^{r}	18
Hannah - - - 1ſt voyage	25th Aug^{t}	26th Aug^{t}	9th Sep^{r}	15
D° - - - - 2d D° -	8th Decem^{r}	9th Decem^{r}	24th Decem^{r}	16
Liberty - - 1ſt D° -	25th Aug^{t}	27th Aug^{t}	10th Sep^{r}	15
D° - - - - 2d D° -	1ſt Decem^{r}	3d Decem^{r}	21ſt Decem^{r}	19
Lord Hood - 1ſt D° -	25th Aug^{t}	27th Aug^{t}	10th Sep^{r}	15
D° - - - - 2d D° -	1ſt Decem^{r}	3d Decem^{r}	21ſt Decem^{r}	19
Favorite - - - - - -	31ſt Aug^{t}	3d Sept^{r}	20th Sep^{r}	18

We beg leave to obſerve, that the ſurplus Quantity of Riga Fir Timber, and Norway Maſts or Spars, were returned to Mr. Lindegren, per Warrants 13th October, and 10th December, 1796.

We are, Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obed^{t} Servants,

J. Park. Edw^{d} Tippet. Will^{m} Gilbert. Geo. Smith. Jos^{h} Davies.
Committee of Stores.

The Hon^{ble} Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy. Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1800: April 10.	To coſt of ſundry cargoes of Hemp imported laſt year, as p' Acc^{t} - - - - - - -	117,461	17	8
	To Am^{t} of 91 Ld^{s}. 36 ft. Memel Timber delivered by me into Portſm° Dock Yard, at £. 3 13 6 per load - - - - - - - -	337	1	5
1802: Mar. 26.	To Am^{t} of ſundry Charges upon Hemp received from Geo. Thomſon at Hamburgh in 1800 and 1801 - - - - - - - - -	22,389	14	2
April 22.	To d° of d° from Hanbury and C°, via Hamburgh, Riga, and St. Peterſburgh, as p' Acc^{t} - - - - - £. 465,686 16 10			
	Deduct from ſaid Acc^{t} the Charges p' the Orion not then arrived - - - - - 1,590 19 2	464,095	17	8
July 31.	To d° of d° from Sweden, Denmark &c. as p' Account - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,616	16	7
	To Am^{t} of Duties on cargo p' the Orion - - - - - £. 631 0 3			
	Prem° of Inſur^{ce} paid to Shiffner and Ellis - - - - - 332 16 0			
	Caſh advanced the Capt^{n} in Norway - - - - - - 139 2 7			
	N. B. The Freight was paid by the Board - - - - - - - -	1,102	18	10
	To Caſh paid Wharfage at Gunſhot Wharf by Meſſrs. Shiffner and Ellis - - - - - -	92	6	9
	To d° for 4 Charter Parties by them - - - -	16	16	0
	To Am^{t} of ſundry ſmall charges - - - - -	48	0	6
	£.	620,161	9	7
	To Balance due from me - - - - - - - -	3,026	6	11
	£.	623,187	16	6

E. E. *Andrew*

No. 90.

London, 11th May 1805.

Honourable Gentlemen,

AS I am feeling very uneaſy that ſo large a ſum in Impreſt appears to be due from me at this time, owing to ſome of my Accounts not being paſſed, I take the liberty of incloſing you a ſketch of the Account as I conſider it to ſtand, and ſhall be very ready to give every explanation, ſhould there be any article therein that requires it.

The ſmall Balance due to you by ſuch ſtatement, and upon ſo extenſive a tranſaction, you will perceive has been occaſioned almoſt entirely by ſums I have recovered from the Underwriters, &c. ſince my Account Charges were delivered in to you, and which Balance I am very ready to pay whenever you pleaſe; or, in caſe any errors ſhould appear in my Statement, and you will be ſo good, to point them out, they ſhall be rectified. Remaining, with great reſpect,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Andrew Lindegren.

The Honourable the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

	per contra.	Cr. £.	s.	d.
1799:				
April 30.	Pr Balance due to them from me when Meſſrs. Thornton were no longer employed - - -	483	9	8
Decr 31.	Pr Amt receda for £. 118 m iſſued to me in Impreſt Bills this year - - - - - - -	118,760	12	8
	Pr Amt of ſurplus Spars ſent out of Portſmo Dock Yard - - - - - - - - - - - -	731	2	10
1801:				
Decr 31.	Pr Amt recd for £. 500 m Impreſts, iſſued to me from the 15th Decr 1800 to this day - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500,425	10	5
		620,400	15	7
1802:				
April 22.	Per fractional parts in converting the Bank Marcs in Meſſrs. Hanbury's Acct into £. ſterling -	2	2	2
May 1.	Pr Amt recovered from the Underwriters for the Charges upon the cargoes detained in Ruſſia	2,239	17	0
	Pr do recovered for damage Hemp pr the Good Intent - - - - - - - - - - - -	216	1	9
Decr 31.	Pr do of Average recovered on the Orion's cargo - - - - - - - - - - - -	329	0	0
	£.	623,187	16	6

Lindegren.

No. 91.

Honourable Gentlemen, London, 1st June 1805.

I HAVE now the honour of laying before you an Account Current rectified, having included therein the Duties which were discovered to be charged by miſtake upon L.47. 38. Fir Timber, part of the Cargo of the Peggy, which was returned from the Dock Yard to me; as alſo for £.14. 13. 2. Duty, charged by miſtake upon the Firewood put on board the Ships, to enable them to ſtow the Maſts delivered at Portſmouth.

You will obſerve that my Account commences from the time I was firſt ſolely employed by you; and when by your Account it appeared there was, on the 10th April 1799, the ſum of £.94. 6. 8. due to me, to which, when you add the ſums recovered by me through Meſſrs. Thorntons in 1796, and taken up under the head of Sundries recovered by Meſſrs. Thorntons in the Account Current delivered by me in 1797, amounting to £.577. 16. 4. it will make the Balance due to you £.483. 9. 8. as taken up in my Account: the particulars of the Articles which compoſed the ſum of £.577. 16. 4. are noted at foot hereof.

And

Hon^ble Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, Dr.

		L^s	ſ	£.	s.	d.
1800:						
Jan^y 1.	To coſt of 91. 36. of Memel Timber delivered into Portſm^e Dock Yard, a. 73/6 p^r L^d the then market price in 1799, when delivered			337	1	5
April 10.	To coſt of ſundry cargoes of Hemp imported in laſt year			117,461	17	8
1802:						
March 26.	To Am^t of ſundry cargoes of Hemp rec^d from George Thomſon in 1800 and 1801			22,389	14	0
April 22.	To d^o of d^o from Hanbury and Co. via Hamburgh, Riga, and Peterſburgh	£.465,686	16 10			
	Leſs charges p^r Orion not then arrived	1,590	19 2	464,095	17	8
July 31.	To d^o of d^o from Sweden, Denmark, &c.			14,616	16	7
	To Duty on cargo p^r Orion	£.631	0 3			
	Prem^o of Inſur^ce as p^r Shiffner and Ellis's Acco^t	332	16 0			
	Caſh paid the Captain	139	2 7	1,102	18	10
	To Caſh paid Wharfage at Gunſhot Wharf by Shiffner and Ellis			92	6	9
	To d^o by Shiffner and Ellis for 4 Charters			16	16	0
	To Am^t of ſundry charges			48	0	6
			£.	620,161	9	7
1805:						
May 31.	To Balance due to them			3,064	17	8
			£.	623,226	7	3

London, 31ſt May 1805.

And I beg leave to say, that I shall instantly pay the Balance of £. 3,064. 17. 8. into the Treasurer's hands, as ordered by you. Trusting that the Account will now be found correct,

I am, very respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

£.	s	d.	
23	12	0	Prem. returned per Ariadne.
86	8	11	Proceeds of dam[d] Hemp p[r] Sappho.
12	4	6	Return of Duty on d°.
261	11	10	Average rec[d] p[r] d°.
193	18	7	An error of 5*s*. per Ton charged on the Cargoes p[r] the Lord Miltoun, Lady Annabella, Industry, and Agenoria, being only 75*s*. per Ton, instead of £. 4, as charged.
£. 577	16	4	

The Honourable the Commissioners
of His Majesty's Navy.

per contra. Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1799:				
April 30.	P[r] Balance due to them from me when Messrs. Thorntons were no longer employed	483	9	8
Dec[r] 31.	P[r] amount rec[d] for £. 118,000 Imprest issued to me this year	118,760	12	8
1800:				
Dec[r] 31.	P[r] proceeds of surplus Spars sent out of Portsm[o] Dock Yard	731	2	10
	N.B. This ought to have been the last article, excepting the return of the Duties as below.			
1801:				
Dec[r] 31.	P[r] Am[t] rec[d] for £. 500,000 imprest issued to me from 15th Dec[r] 1800 to this day	500,425	10	5
April 22.	P[r] fractional parts over in converting the B[co] Marks in Messrs Hanbury's Acco[t] into £. St[g]	2	2	2
May 1.	P[r] Am[t] recovered from Underwriters for the charges upon the Cargoes stopped in Russia	2,239	17	0
	P[r] ditto for damage Hemp p[r] Good Intent	216	1	9
Dec[r] 31.	P[r] ditto of average recovered on the Orion	329	0	0
		623,187	16	6
1805:				
May 31.	P[r] error on Fir Timber Duty charged too much upon the cargo of the Peggy, just discovered	23	17	7
	P[r] d° in Duties on Firewood charged in several instances at Portsm[o]	14	13	2
	£.	623,226	7	3

Andrew Lindegren.

No. 92.

London, 21ſt March 1797.

Honourable Gentlemen,

AS it is now near the time for taking up ſome Ships to commence the importation of the Maſts remaining at Riga, permit me to trouble you with this Letter to requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform me which of His Majeſty's Yards you would wiſh to have the firſt Ships deliver at, and I ſhall take care that Mr. Brown provides me with the fitteſt Ships he can procure (and on the moſt reaſonable terms) for bringing the largeſt Maſts; and at the ſame time beg you will be pleaſed to let me know what Articles you would wiſh to have put on board them, in order that the Captains may be enabled to ſtow their Maſts; and I take the liberty of mentioning that Fir Timber, and Hand or Round Maſts, of any deſcription or ſize, can be procured at Riga for that purpoſe.

I am with great reſpect,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Andrew Lindegren.

The Honourable the
principal Officers and Commiſſioners of
His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 93.

Navy Office, 20th April 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE ſend you incloſed an Account of the Riga Timber and Norway Goods which we wiſh you to procure for His Majeſty's Service, and deliver into ſtore at the Yards againſt the ſame expreſſed.

We deſire you will make a point of importing, in the preſent year, the whole of the goods allotted for the year, and that you will not import in this year any part of thoſe which are allotted for the year 1798, if it can be avoided, without an additional expence to Government.

We further deſire, in anſwer to your Letter of the 21ſt ultimo, that you will ſend a Cargo of Maſts, containing as many of 22 inches and upwards as poſſible to Deptford, and another to Woolwich, in preference to any other Yard, and that you will ſend a ſimilar cargo to Chatham. After which, that you will follow the plan of Delivery laid down laſt year with regard to the diſtribution of large Maſts.

We are,

Your affectionate Friends,

G. Rogers.

W. Bellingham.

S. Gambier.

20th April 1797.

Distribution of the Norway Goods and Riga Timber to be delivered by Mr. Lindegren.

	To be delivered in	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.	Total.
		N°						
Deals, Ord^y 13½ feet	1797	500	- -	500	500	2,500	2,000	6,000
at 6 Score to 11½ - -	1797	500	2,000	3,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	10,000
the Hund^d 9½ - -	1797	1,000	500	500	1,000	2,000	- -	5,000
	Hands.							
Maſts, Norway 16½ or 16 -	1797	20	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	60
	1798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14½ - 14 -	1797	- -	20	40	- -	80	- -	140
	1798	- -	- -	10	- -	20	- -	30
12½ - 12 -	1797	85	- -	20	20	- -	- -	125
	1798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11½ - 11 -	1797	20	- -	15	40	145	70	290
	1798	30	- -	- -	20	55	- -	105
10½ - 10 -	1797	- -	- -	70	50	- -	- -	120
	1798	- -	- -	40	- -	- -	- -	40
9½ - 9 -	1797	- -	- -	100	75	145	40	360
	1798	- -	- -	50	30	150	- -	230
8½ - 8 -	1797	60	- -	- -	150	90	110	410
	1798	60	- -	- -	60	150	110	380
7½ - 7 -	1797	- -	80	30	150	190	300	750
	1798	- -	30	50	60	120	180	440
6½ - 6 -	1797	- -	80	- -	20	200	90	390
	1798	- -	30	- -	- -	280	95	405
		Loads.						
Timber, Riga - - - -	1797	- -	300	500	450	1,000	- -	2,250
	1798	- -	- -	200	150	400	- -	750

No. 94.

London, 11th Auguſt 1797.

Honourable Gentlemen,

YOU will have received from Meſſrs. Thornton and Sons information of the ſundry Cargoes of your Maſts already ſhipped this year from Riga, for His Majeſty's Dock Yards, the Bills of Lading for which they have tranſmitted according to your directions. I am happy to learn that part of the Ships are already arrived upon the Coaſt, and I truſt the remainder will be equally fortunate.

As I am particularly anxious to complete the whole of this tranſaction *in the beſt manner poſſible, and to deſerve your approbation*, I hope you will excuſe me for the liberty I take in being once more troubleſome to you on the ſubject of *broken Stowage* neceſſary for the Ships yet to be laden, my Agent at Riga having informed me that the Maſts now remaining being moſtly of the largeſt ſizes (the ſmaller ones, together with the broken Stowage ordered by the Honourable Board, having been nearly all employed to complete the proper lading of the Ships already ſent out) and that it will be neceſſary to provide a further quantity to enable him to ſtow the Maſts that remain, I therefore beg leave to repreſent to you that a further quantity of *Fir Timber*, *Hand Maſts*, *Spars*, and *Deals*, of different lengths and thickneſs, would be the proper Articles for that purpoſe, and may be expended for His Majeſty's Service in the courſe of next or the following year. You will therefore

therefore have the goodneſs to take the ſame into conſideration, and, if you approve having ſuch addition, you will be pleaſed to let me know, and what quantities you would think proper to have put on board for the purpoſe mentioned.

I remain, very reſpectfully,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

The Honourable the
principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 95.

Navy Office, 11th Auguſt 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your Letter of this day on the ſubject of the broken Stowage neceſſary for the Ships yet to be laden with Maſts from Riga, and acquaint you, that we expected the principal part of the large Maſts had been ſent home, as we have repeatedly deſired you to give them the preference; but with regard to the broken Stowage for thoſe ſtill to come over, we deſire you will procure as much Fir Timber as is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſame, but nothing more.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,
C. Hope.
J. Henſlow.
G. Marſh.

No. 96.

(General.) By the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

Mr. Andrew Lindegren, whom we have employed to purchaſe Maſts at Riga, having informed us that thoſe now remaining there are moſtly of the largeſt ſizes, and requeſted to know how he ſhall fill up the broken ſtowage: We acquaint you that we have authorized him to procure as much Fir Timber as is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſame, and no more, and direct and require you to receive the ſaid Timber; but if in any inſtance it ſhould be found to interfere with the ſtowage of the Maſts, you are to let us know it. For which this ſhall be your Warrant. Dated at the Navy Office, 15th Auguſt 1797.

W. Rule. *W. Palmer.* *H. Harmood.*

Reſpective Officers
of His Majeſty's Yard,
Plymouth.

No. 97.

Extract of a Letter from Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons to Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge, of Plymouth Dock; dated the 31ſt July 1797.

SINCE our laſt reſpects of the 24th ultimo, your eſteemed favours of the 29th ultimo and 5th inſtant have been duly received.

Incloſed are Bills of Loading of Lathwood and Firewood, by the following Ships:

Neſtor, - - Moorſom, ——— Alexander, - - Bourne.
Empreſs - - Batſon, ——— Liberty, - - - Thompſon,

from Riga, deſtined to your place; the Lathwood you will pleaſe to ſell on the moſt advantageous terms you can procure, and the Firewood you will pleaſe to diſtribute in your Yard as laſt year. The Bills of Lading of the Maſts and Timber by theſe Ships we have ſent to the Navy Board, who will have given the neceſſary directions to the Officers of the Yard for their delivery. You will pleaſe to make the Entries, and diſcharge the Duties, furniſhing us with the particulars, and reimburſing yourſelves in the ſame manner as laſt year.

No. 98.

Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge,
Plymouth Dock.

London, 9th Auguſt 1797.

Gentlemen,

YOUR favour of the 5th inſtant has been duly received. Incloſed is a Bill of Lading for 12 Fath[s] Lathwood per the Liverpool, Handyſide, which we omitted to ſend at the ſame time with thoſe by our letter to you of the 31ſt ultimo. The Bills of Lading of the Maſts and Timber by this Ship, were ſent ſome time ſince to the Navy Board. She is in the ſame Fleet with the Neſtor, &c. whoſe arrival you may expect daily, as they have been for ſome time paſt lying off the Coaſt.

We ſhall be much obliged to you if, in the delivery of the Maſts, you will obſerve whether all of them are burnt at both ends with the Initials T. M. and Co. becauſe any of them that are not ſo marked we may conclude to have been cut by the Maſters for the conveniency of ſtowage. We have particular reaſon to believe that the Maſters of the Neſtor and Liverpool have cut ſome of their Maſts. We therefore requeſt that you will give us particular information of the number and ſizes of the Maſts that appear to have been cut, as it is of conſequence to us to be able to aſcertain theſe circumſtances. We remain,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
Godfrey Thornton & Sons.

No. 99.

Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge.

London, 15th Auguſt 1797.

Gentlemen,

YOUR favour of the 12th inſtant has been received. We find that the Timber by the Maſt Ships for your Yard is not to be received by the Officers, we therefore ſend you incloſed Bills of Loading of the Parcels by the five Ships whoſe names we have already given up to you, and we requeſt that you will ſell it to the beſt advantage, accounting with us for the ſame. We ſhall thank you to inform us of the price of Timber at preſent at your place; and remain,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
Godfrey Thornton & Sons.

No. 100.

London, 22d July 1805.

Gentlemen,

AT the deſire of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons, in conſequence of your Letter to them of the 17th inſtant, I have ſearched through the correſpondence between them and the Navy Board, in the year 1797, and have not been able to find any Letter from the Navy Board to them, or the Copy of any Letter from them to the Navy Board, during that year, relative to the ſubject of broken ſtowage brought by the Maſt Ships. In all probability, the Letter written by Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons to Meſſrs. Chapell and Hodge on the 15th Auguſt 1797, referred to by you, muſt have been in conſequence of verbal directions from Mr. Lindegren.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
Tho[s] Tooke.

To the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 101.

INVOICE of Seventy-six Masts, Two Bowsprits, and Twenty-eight Spars, shipped on board the Young William, Captain Richard Stamper, for Sheerness, by Order, and for Account and Risque of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esquire.

7 Masts of 17½ Palms	Rs. 50 p	Rs. 350 —	
2 D° - 17¾	Rs. 57½ p	- 115 —	
1 D° - 18	- - -	65 —	
2 D° - 18½	Rs. 75 p	- 150 —	
3 D° - 19	Rs. 85 p	- 255 —	
5 D° - 20½	Rs. 132½ p	- 662 40	
3 D° - 20¾	Rs. 138¾ p	- 416 20	
9 D° - 21	Rs. 145 p	- 1,305 —	
13 D° - 21½	Rs. 160 p	- 2,080 —	
6 D° - 21¾	Rs. 167½ p	- 1,005 —	
6 D° - 22	Rs. 175 p	- 1,050 —	
7 D° - 22½	Rs. 195 p	- 1,365 —	
3 D° - 22¾	Rs. 205 p	- 615 —	
5 D° - 23	Rs. 215 p	- 1,075 —	
1 D° - 23½	- - -	235 —	
73 Masts.			
1 Bowsp[t] of 21½	- - -	106 53	
1 D° - 24½	- - -	183 27	
2 Bowsp.			
1 Mast - 21 Inches	- - -	90 —	
1 D° - - 20	- - -	70 —	
1 D° - - 19	- - -	50 —	
		Rs. 11,243 60	
9 Spars of 10 Palms	Rs. 6 per	Rs. 54 —	
3 - - - 10½	Rs. 7 per	- 21 —	
3 - - - 11	Rs. 8 per	- 24 —	
6 - - - 11½	Rs. 9 per	- 54 —	
1 - - - 11¾	Rs. 9½ per	- 9 40	
3 - - - 13	Rs. 12 per	- 36 —	
2 - - - 13½	Rs. 13 per	- 26 —	
1 - - - 13¾	Rs. 13½ per	- 13 40	
		238 —	
		Rs.	11,481 60
Duties here and in the Sound, with Agio, Clearing, and Stamps		Rs. 1,586 52	
Hewing, capping, canting off the Land, and bringing to Bolderaa		361 20	
Brokerage, Bridge, River, and Watch-money, Ropes, Pondage, &c.		245 63	
2/3ds Port Charges, Measuring, Inspector, Visitors, Palm-rolls, &c.		171 17	
			2,364 72
		Rs.	13,846 52
Commission a. 4-per-Ct			553 69
		Rs.	14,400 41
Brok[s] of D[fts] and Postage of L[s]			27 —
		Alberts Rs.	14,427 41

(Errors excepted.)

Riga, the 27th May, O. S. 1797.

Thorley, Morison, & Co.

No. 102.

INVOICE of Seventy-one Masts, Thirty-seven Spars, and Four hundred Fir Deals, shipped on board the Selby, Capt. John Thompson, for Portsmouth, by Order, and for Account and Risque of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esquire.

2	Masts of	17½ Palms	Rs. 50 per	Rs. 100	—
2	-	18½ -	- 75 -	150	—
4	-	19 -	- 85 -	340	—
5	-	19½ -	- 102½ -	512	40
3	-	20 -	- 120 -	360	—
11	-	20½ -	- 132½ -	1,457	40
1	-	20¾ -	- 138¾ -	138	60
6	-	21 -	- 145 -	870	—
1	-	21½ -	- 160 -	160	—
3	-	21¾ -	- 167½ -	502	40
4	-	22 -	- 175 -	700	—
11	-	22½ -	- 195 -	2,145	—
4	-	22¾ -	- 205 -	820	—
4	-	23 -	- 215 -	860	—
1	-	23½ -	- 235 -	235	—
1	-	24 -	- 255 -	255	—
63	Masts.				
3	Bowsp[ts] of	20½ -	- 88⅓ -	265	—
1	-	24¾ -	- 190 -	190	—
1	-	25 -	- 196⅔ -	196	53
1	-	25½ -	- 210 -	210	—
6	Bowsp[s]				
1	Mast of	23 Inches -	- - - - - -	160	—
1	d°	19 - for Outriger	- - - -	50	—
			Rs.	10,677	73
6	Spars of	10 Palms -	- Rs. 6 per	Rs. 36	
3	-	10½ -	- - 7 -	21	
2	-	10¾ -	- - 7½ -	15	
7	-	12 -	- - 10 -	70	
3	-	12½ -	- - 11 -	33	
2	-	12¾ -	- - 11½ -	23	
7	-	13 -	- - 12 -	84	
2	-	13½ -	- - 13 -	26	
5	-	14 -	- - 14 -	70	
37	Spars.			378	—
			Rs.		11,055 73
Duties here and in the Sound, Agio, Clearing, &c. -			Rs.	1,479	71
Hewing, capping, canting off the Land, &c. - -				347	30
Broke, Bridge, River, and Watch-money, Ropes, Pondage, &c. - - - - - - - -				232	79
2-3ds Port Charges, measuring, Inspector, Visitors, &c.				157	50
					2,217 70
150 deals of 9½ ft. } making 4,300 ft. Rs. 54 p 2,160 ft.					107 40
250 - 11½ ft. }					
Duties, and all other Charges till on board - - - - -					28 —
			Rs.		13,409 23
			Commission, at 4 per Ct		536 29
					13,945 52
			Broke and Postge		26 12
			Albs. Rs.		13,971 64

(Errors excepted.)

Riga, the 3 June, O. S. 1797.

Thorley, Morison, & Co.

No. 103.

INVOICE of Forty-six Masts, Eighty-four Spars, and Twelve hundred Fir Deals, shipped on board the Centurion, Capt. John Swales, for the River, by Order, and for Account and Risque of A. LINDEGREN, Esquire.

1	Mast of	18	Palms	-	-	-	Rs.	65	per	Rs.	65	—
2	-	20	-	-	-	-	Rs.	120	per	-	240	—
9	-	20½	-	-	-	-	-	132½	-	-	1,192	40
2	-	20¾	-	-	-	-	-	138¾	-	-	277	40
3	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	435	—
5	-	21½	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	800	—
5	-	21¾	-	-	-	-	-	167½	-	-	837	40
5	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	875	—
4	-	22½	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	780	—
1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	215	—
1	-	23½	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	235	—
1	-	24½	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	275	—
39	Masts.											
1	Bowsprit	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	53
1	-	22½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	—
1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	27
1	-	23½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	53
1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	—
1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	53
1	-	26½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	54
7	Bowsp[s]									Rs.	7,377	40
3	Spars of	7	Palms	-	Rs.	3	per	Rs.	9	—		
1	-	7½	-	-	-	3½	-		3	40		
3	-	7¾	-	-	-	3¾	-		11	20		
24	-	8	-	-	-	4	-		96	—		
4	-	8½	-	-	-	4½	-		18	—		
2	-	8¾	-	-	-	4¾	-		9	40		
2	-	9	-	-	-	5	-		10	—		
7	-	10	-	-	-	6	-		42	—		
1	-	10½	-	-	-	7	-		7	—		
4	-	11	-	-	-	8	-		32	—		
1	-	11½	-	-	-	9	-		9	—		
2	-	12	-	-	-	10	-		20	—		
2	-	13	-	-	-	12	-		24	—		
2	-	13¾	-	-	-	13½	-		27	—		
9	-	15	-	-	-	18	-		162	—		
4	-	15½	-	-	-	20	-		80	—		
5	-	15¾	-	-	-	21	-		105	—		
1	-	16¾	-	-	-	28	-		28	—		
5	-	17	-	-	-	30	-		150	—		
2	-	17½	-	-	-	35	-		70	—		
84	Spars										913	20
										Rs.	8,290	60
Duties here and in the Sound, with Agio, Clearing, &c.										Rs.	1,076	26
Hewing, capping, canting off the Land, &c. - - - - - -											311	20
Brok[e], Bridge, River, and Watch-money, &c. - - - - - -											198	20
2-3ds. Port Charges, Inspector, Visitors, Palmrolls, &c. -											145	25
											1,731	11
740	Deals of	9½	ft.	}								
60	—	11½		}	making 13,120 ft.							
400	—	13½		}				Rs. 54 p. 2,160 ft.			328	—
1,200	Deals.											
Duties and all other Charges till on board - - -											84	—
										Rs.	10,433	71
										Commission 4 p C[t]	417	28
										Rs.	10,851	19
										Brok[e] and Post[e] -	20	28
										Albs. Rs.	10,871	47

(Errors excepted.)

Riga, the 1st July, O. S. 1797.

Thorley, Morison, & Co.

No. 104.

London, 7th April 1798.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you with this Letter, to ſay, that I am preparing to lay before you the Coſts of the Maſts, &c. delivered into His Majeſty's Dock Yards, that were ſhipped from Riga in the courſe of laſt year, and which would have been completed long before this if the Ships Peggy and Alexander had not been ſo long delayed on their paſſages, and are ſo lately arrived at their Ports of deſtination, that I have not been able to receive the Accounts of the Duties and Charges upon their Cargoes, which alone are wanting to finiſh the above-mentioned Account.

I alſo beg leave to mention, that there ſtill remains unſhipped at Riga a ſufficiency of ſmall Maſts, Spars, &c. as would enable me to ſtow about 300 Maſts, and about 50 Bowſpreets of the largeſt dimenſions; that is, from 20 to 26 inches diameter, none to meaſure under 20 inches ſpine at all the meaſuring places, and *I truſt none even under 21 inches*, ſhould you wiſh to receive ſuch a ſupply, and I will engage to deliver the ſame at whichever of His Majeſty's Yards you are pleaſed to direct; and you may depend on not being diſappointed in the ſizes, having made it my buſineſs through my Agents in Ruſſia to get ſelected, with infinite pains, a great number of Sticks of ſuch dimenſions out of the various parcels laying there; and I feel ſo confident of fulfilling what I offer, that I will engage to receive back on my own account, any Maſts that ſhall be found to fall ſhort of 20 inches in ſpine; and I truſt that you will be pleaſed to honour me with your directions on this ſubject as early as poſſible, that I may be enabled to ſecure ſuch Ships as will be proper to bring the ſame to this country; and alſo that the Maſts may not ſlip through my hands.

I remain, very reſpectfully,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

The Honourable the
Principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 105.

London, 24th April 1798.

Honourable Gentlemen,

SOME little time ſince, I took the liberty of troubling you with a Letter on the ſubject of a ſupply of large Maſts for the ſervice of this year to which I beg leave to refer you; and obſerving your Advertiſement for the ſame to be ſupplied by Contract, I hope you will excuſe me for the liberty I take in writing to you again upon that ſubject, which originates from the conviction that I am enabled, from the ſteps *I have already taken in Ruſſia*, of providing *you with ſuch as you require*; and I feel ſo convinced thereof, that I will engage that every Stick you receive ſhall run 21 inches diameter or upwards in ſpine, according to the meaſurement in the King's Yards where received, and I am certain it is not in the power of any body elſe to provide them upon the terms I could; and indeed, from the accounts I have from Ruſſia, I have every reaſon to doubt their being able to provide them at all, as I do not learn that any ſteps have been taken by any body elſe towards procuring ſuch ſupply; whereas, from my knowledge in that article of trade, ſuch ſelection of large ſizes is only to be made by a long and attentive ſurvey of all the parcels that have been for ſale during the laſt autumn and winter, and *which has actually been taken by my Agent*. If you therefore are pleaſed to permit me to procure the ſupply you require, *you may depend upon it* (from the reaſons I have juſt mentioned) that you cannot be diſappointed either in your number, or in the ſizes you want; and as to the price, I do not conceive it poſſible they can any how exceed ſuch as may be quoted to you this day, ſhould any body tender to deliver them *from Riga* upon Contract, who, upon the ſpeculation of a profit in caſe he can procure any of them, may, though unprovided with a ſingle Stick, offer to deliver them.

Permit me to mention another circumſtance, in caſe I am permitted to procure and bring theſe Maſts to England; which is, that I ſhall be enabled to bring at the ſame time, advantageouſly for Government, all the Maſts, Spars, &c. remaining over at Riga, which make a part of the required ſupplies for this year, and which are already paid for, and are quite ſufficient broken ſtowage for about the 300 Maſts that you require, and will enable me to make the neceſſary delivery at each Yard.

I remain, very reſpectfully,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

To the Honourable
Principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 106.

London, 25th April 1798.

Honourable Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to inform you, that the prices which I calculate that large Maſts from Riga will coſt, when delivered in ſpine, in His Majeſty's Dock Yards, are as follows:

Of 21 inches	-	-	-	-	-	about	£. 60.
22	—	-	-	-	-	-	80.
23	—	-	-	-	-	-	100.
24	—	-	-	-	-	-	110.
25	—	-	-	-	-	-	115.
26	—	-	-	-	-	-	120.

Bowſpreets, if any, of 2-3rds the prices of Maſts; and I have every reaſon at preſent to think that they will not exceed thoſe prices.

I remain, very reſpectfully,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

The Honourable the
Principal Officers and Commiſſioners
of His Majeſty's Navy.

28th April 1798.

Board's Minute.

The Board having conſidered the prices in this Letter, authorized Mr. Lindegren to purchaſe the 281 Maſts of 21 inches and upwards, upon condition that any Maſts, which proved upon delivery under 21 ſhould be returned to Mr. Lindegren.

No. 107.

Navy Office, 26th April 1799.

Mr. Lindegren,

WE have received your Letter of 22d inſtant, with the Account of the Coſt of ſix Cargoes of Maſts delivered into His Majeſty's Dock Yards in the laſt and preſent year, amounting in the ſum of £. 33,441. 8. 10. alſo the Invoices and Policies of Inſurance; and have to obſerve to you, that the Shipping Charges, Duties, and Commiſſions to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. are not particularly ſpecified in the Invoices of the Maſts purchaſed under our agreement of April 1798, as is done on the Invoices for the Fir Timber, Hand Maſts, and the Maſts left behind in 1797, and in all the former Invoices.

We therefore deſire you will inform us of the reaſon thereof; and are
Your affectionate Friends,
Geo. Rogers.
Wm Bellingham.
Saml Gambier.

Meſſrs. Thorntons.

No. 108.

London, 27th April 1799.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE received the honour of your Letter of yeſterday, to which permit me to reply, that I particularly deſired Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. to make a point of charging the Maſts purchaſed and ſhipped laſt year, *with all the Duties and other Charges till they were ſhipped on board*, in order that their coſt might be exactly aſcertained, in order that I might be enabled to calculate, and you might ſee at one view, what the Maſts of each ſize coſt when ſhipped on board at Riga, and which, I concluded, would be agreeable to you as neceſſary to me, and which has occaſioned the Invoices on the Maſts of laſt year to be made out in different manner to the foregoing. I am, with great reſpect,

Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Navy Board.

No. 109.

Navy Office, 15th July 1799.

Mr. Lindegren,

IN addition to the reaſons ſtated in your Letter of 27th April laſt, that the whole expence on each ſize of Maſts, until they were ſhipped, is inſerted in one ſum in the Invoices tranſmitted by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. we deſire you will point out to us the particulars of which ſuch ſums are compoſed, diſtinguiſhing, as in former inſtances, the Prime Coſt of the Maſts in each Invoice, the Duties and Shipping Charges thereon, and the commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon, for the purpoſe of our determining what commiſſion (left blank in your Account) ought to be allowed to you in this tranſaction.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,
C. Hope.
W. Rule.
W. Palmer.
S. Gambier.

No. 110.

Portſmouth, 22d July 1799.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 15th inſtant, to which permit me to reply, that in *all* the former inſtances where Maſts were ſhipped by me from Riga, the whole parcels purchaſed were ſent, whether large or ſmall, and were charged by Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. at their original coſt, with every other charge that fell upon them (till ſhipped) added thereto in their Invoices; but in the laſt inſtance, a certain number of large Maſts alone were to be ſent, to provide which thoſe Gentlemen were under the neceſſity of purchaſing many conſiderable parcels of Maſts, both large and ſmall, otherwiſe they could not in any manner whatſoever have procured Maſts of ſuch ſizes as they did ſend, and which were (according to my directions) charged when ſhipped at the loweſt prices free on board they could afford to deliver them at to me, keeping on their own hands, and on their own account, all the ſmaller ones, and ſuch as did not (upon hewing in Riga) come up to the required meetings at ſuch prices as they expected they could have reſold them for again, as I would not take them on my account at any price whatever, being determined to know particularly what the Maſts of each ſize coſt when actually ſhipped; and, I can venture to ſay, that to this day all thoſe ſmaller Maſts remain on Meſſrs Thorley and Co's. hands unſold, and without even a proſpect of getting rid of them while the preſent embargo in Ruſſia remains in force; ſo that

inſtead

inſtead of their having earned a Commiſſion by the execution of my commiſſion of laſt year, I am convinced they are conſiderable ſufferers from it; which Statement of facts I beg leave to lay before you, and which I truſt will be ſufficient and ſatisfactory, and enable you to adjuſt my Accounts now before you as to the Commiſſion you may think proper to allow on the tranſaction.

Remaining, with great reſpect,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Navy Board.

No. 111.

Navy Office, 16th October 1799.

Mr. Lindegren,

AS you have omitted to reply to that part of our Letter to you, dated 15th July laſt, in which we deſired you to ſtate the particulars which compoſed the ſums inſerted in the Invoices tranſmitted by Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. and to diſtinguiſh, as in former inſtances, the prime Coſt of the Maſts in each Invoice, the Duties and Shipping Charges thereon, and the Commiſſion charged by Meſſrs. Thorley and Moriſon:—

We now deſire to refer you to our ſaid Letter, and that you will furniſh us with a reply thereto, as we cannot allow any Commiſſion upon the tranſaction until the above-mentioned particulars are aſcertained.

We are
Your affectionate Friends,
C. Hope.
G. Marſh.
S. Gambier.

No. 112.

London, 18th October 1799.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 16th inſtant, to which permit me to reply, that having deſired Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. to ſhip the Maſts ordered *free on board, with every charge included*, ſuch as Duties, Hewing, Converting, Shipping, uſual Commiſſion, &c. ſo that the Board might at one view ſee by their Invoices *the exact coſt of a Maſt of each ſize*, but as I find ſuch mode has not been attended with that ſatisfaction which I fully expected it would have given, and not being in poſſeſſion of any other particulars than contained in their Invoices, I ſhall by the next mail deſire Meſſrs. Thorley and Co. to furniſh me with Invoices for thoſe Cargoes, made out in the uſual mode, and which would have been done by them in this inſtance if I had not particularly deſired them to adopt that form which I had conceived would have been moſt acceptable to you.

I remain very reſpectfully,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Hon. Navy Board.

No. 113.

London, 30th November 1799.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 31ſt of laſt month, and obſerve by it the directions you have given for the receiving all the Maſts imported for you laſt year, and the deductions you propoſe making upon the ſmaller ones.

In

In anſwer to which I have to reply, that although I certainly engaged to take back, on my own account, all ſuch Maſts as I imported for you that turned out upon ſurvey to be under 21 inches, yet I fully truſted that as the Maſts in queſtion had only fallen off in their upper quarters, and were of ſuch good quality in every other reſpect, and there was no poſſibility of foreſeeing that circumſtance, or could the beſt of judges in Maſts here have expected ſuch falling off by their external appearance, that you would have received the whole at the Invoice Prices, particularly as Maſts of ſuch dimenſions in ſpine as you required, holding their meetings at every quarter conformable to your Tables, were ſo very difficult to procure, a difficulty which permit me to ſay, that in the fulfilling my Contract of this year, I have found increaſed beyond what could poſſibly be expected, when even with the excluſive privilege of ſhipping them.

So circumſtanced as I therefore am, by the execution of your Orders, which I did every thing in my power to fulfil to the beſt of my abilities, I hope you will not ſubject me to that loſs which would evidently attend it if the deductions are made which you propoſe, but truſt you will be pleaſed to conſider the ſituation of the tranſaction, and relieve me from ſuch loſs by permitting the Maſts to remain at the Invoice Prices.

I am ſorry that there ſhould be any difference in idea with regard to my Commiſſion, as all I expect to receive or require is the ſame Commiſſion upon the Maſts I purchaſed for you as I am to be allowed upon the Hemp; but as I am neceſſarily obliged, according to the invariable cuſtoms of the Trade of Riga, to pay at that place a Commiſſion of 4-per-cent. upon Maſts (and only 2-per-cent. upon Hemp) it would entirely ſwallow up the whole of the Commiſſion upon the coſt of the Maſts if I was only to be allowed 4-per-cent. in all upon them (as I am to be upon the Hemp); I therefore hope you will think I am entitled to the Commiſſion upon their coſt in Riga, ſo well as the Commiſſion upon their ſubſequent charges here. If the Board ſhould however be of a contrary opinion, I ſhall reſt ſatisfied with whatever they are pleaſed to determine upon.

Remaining with great reſpect,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
Andrew Lindegren.

Navy Board.

No. 114.

Navy Office, 13th December 1799.

Mr. Lindegren,

IN anſwer to your Letter of the 30th of laſt month, on the ſubject of the Prices to be allowed you for the Maſts delivered by you under 21 inches: We acquaint you the following are the ſpecific Prices at which we intend to receive them; viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
For the Maſts of 20½ inches - - -	57	4	0	each.
20 - - - -	50	8	0	
19½ - - - -	45	12	0	
19 - - - -	40	16	0	
18½ - - - -	36	0	0	
17 - - - -	24	0	0	
16½ - - - -	21	0	0	

And with reſpect to the Commiſſion upon the Maſts you purchaſed, as it appears you are to pay 4-per-cent upon them in Riga, we ſhall allow you 2-per-cent. in addition thereto.

We are
Your affectionate Friends,
W. Rule.
H. Harmood.
C. Marſh.

Appendix,

A TRANSCRIPT from the Account in the Ledgers of GODFREY THORNTON and

D^r.

			£.	s.	d.
1797:					
July 1.	To Cash Account with Down & C^o		39	7	6
Aug^t 1.	To - - - Ditto		35	14	—
Sep^r 1.	To - - - Ditto		5	5	—
15.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	242	5	8
20.	To - - - Ditto	√	394	6	8
22.	To - - - Ditto	√	241	5	—
24.	To - - - Ditto	√	519	9	1
Oct^r 26.	To Chappell & Hodge our Account	√	964	2	6
Nov^r 1.	To Cash Account with Down & C^o		5	5	—
7.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	297	9	—
11.	To - - - Ditto	√	280	5	8
16.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	204	4	7
21.	To Chappell & Hodge our Account	√	281	1	—
25.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	263	7	2
Dec^r 1.	To Cash Account with Down & C^o		65	5	—
2.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	189	18	7
1798:					
Jan^y 1.	To Cash Account with Down and C^o		5	5	—
Feb^y 5.	To Andrew Lindegren	√	262	13	4
Mar. 1.	To Cash Account with Down and C^o		100	—	—
20.	To sundries	√	1,426	4	3
26.	To Walter Prentis our Account	√	211	8	1
April 2.	To Cash Account with Down & C^o		90	—	—
May 1.	To Walter Prentis our Account	√	228	16	1
	To Disbursements on Hemp to the Navy for Acc^t A L		22	—	6
	To Account of Customs		5	16	6
	To new Account		119	7	4
		£.	6,500	2	6
1798:					
July 2.	To Cash Account with Down & C^o		60	—	—
Sept^r 29.	To A. Lindegren his Account	√	442	14	6
1799:					
April 19.	To Chappell & Hodge our Account	√	221	—	3
May 1.	To Account of Interest & Discount		218	14	9
		£.	942	9	6

Extracted 19th June 1805, from the

The Items, marked √, refer to the Agents Accounts of
and which are included in Mr. Lindegren's

No. 115.

Sons, entitled, " Disbursements for Naval Stores Imported."

- - - - - - - - - - per Contra - - - - - Cr.

			£.	s.	d.
1797:					
May 1.	By General Account of Shipmasters - - - - -		369	14	10
	By Walter Prentis our Account - - - - -		43	4	—
1798:					
March 31.	By A. Lindegren, for Naval Stores imported - -	√	5,778	—	7
April 20.	By General Account of Shipmasters - - - - -		73	—	—
30.	By A. Lindegren, for Naval Stores imported - -	√	228	16	1
May 1.	By Bryan Bentham our Acco[t] - - - - - -		7	7	—
		£.	6,500	2	6
1798:					
May 1st.	By old Account - - - - - - - - -		119	7	4
June 14th.	By A. Lindegren his particular Account - - - -		119	14	—
1799:					
April 19.	By A. Lindegren his Account of Naval Stores - -	√	663	14	9
May 1.	By A. Lindegren his particular Account - - - -		38	4	11
	By Cash Account with Down & C° - - - - -		1	8	6
		£.	942	9	6

Books of Messrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons.

Cha[s] De St. Lew, jun[r].

Duties and Charges for Deliveries at the Out-ports,
General Account of Naval Stores Imported.

T. Tooke.

EXTRACTS from the Journals of Meſſrs. GODFREY THORNTON & SONS, explanatory o
" for Naval Stores Imported," as were not contained in the General Accoun

D^r.

		£.	s.	d.
1797:				
June 5.	To Caſh paid for Fees at the Navy-Office	13	2	6
12.	To d°	15	15	—
19.	To d°	10	10	—
July 6.	To d°	13	2	6
10.	To d°	14	14	—
24.	To d°	7	17	6
Aug^t 12.	To d°	5	5	—
Oct^r 3.	To d°	5	5	—
Nov^r 9.	To d°	5	5	—
13.	To d° for Demurrage, by the Lord Hood, Clark	60	—	—
Dec^r 27.	To d° for Fees at the Navy Office	5	5	—
1798:				
Feb^y 26.	To d° for Demurrage, by the Heart of Oak	100	—	—
Mar. 24.	To d° Hope	90	—	—
28.	To d° Mr. Gardyne for over-weight, received on our quantity of Hemp by the Ruſſia Company	22	—	6
May 1.	To Cuſtoms ſhort, charged on the Cargo of the Alexander	5	16	6
June 9.	To Caſh paid for Demurrage by the Sarah, Bairnsfair	60	—	—
1799:				
May 1.	To Intereſt due to us upon our diſburſe for the payment of Thorley, Moriſon, and C°.'s Drafts;			
	from Sept^r 8, 1798 £.5,000 to 28 Oct^r 1798, the date when 15 Impreſt Navy Bills, of £.1,013. 2. 6. each, fell due — 50 days £.34 4 11			
	12, - - 5,000 — 46 d° - 31 10 1			
	23, - - 5,000 — 35 d° - 33 19 6			
	£.89 14 6			
	Nov^r 21 - - 5,000 to 1ſt May 1799, not having rec^d any Navy Bills againſt this ſum, 161 days - - 110 5 6			
	& for Diſcount on three Impreſt Navy Bills, for which we have credited A. Lindegren's Account of Naval Stores, although they will not become due till 10^th June 1799; ſay on £.3,039. 6. from 1^ſt May 1799, 41 days - - 18 14 9			
		218	14	9
	£.	652	13	3

Extracted 19th June 1805, from

ſuch Items accounted for in the Tranſcript from the Ledger Account, entitled, "Diſburſements with Mr. LINDEGREN, entitled, "His Account of Naval Stores Imported."

Cr.

		£. s. d.
1797: May 1.	By Freight received on Logs by the following Ships:	
	Selby - - - Hurſt - on 100 Logs - - -	75 — —
	Blackitt - - Gibſon — 100 d° - - -	71 13 4
	John - - - Wheatley — 70 d° - - -	50 3 6
	Adventure - - Dunning — 130 d° - - -	80 3 —
	Ruſſia Company Smith — 134 d°, & 100 p^t Vatwood	92 15 —
	By abatement allowed by W. Prentis from his charge of Commiſſion on 7 cargoes of Maſts, delivered at Chatham -	36 15 —
	& on 2 cargoes of Hemp - - - - - - -	6 9 —
1798: April 20.	By difference of Premium deducted from the Freight of the Charlotte, Newlove, for having ſailed from the Downs to Portſmouth without Convoy, on	
	£.8,000, at £.1. 1. p. C^t - - £.84 — —	
	3,600 - 1. - - - 36 — —	
	120 — —	
	Deduct Demurrage, adjuſted at - 65 — —	
		55 — —
	By Freight received of 36 Logs, by the Thomas & Alice, Dale	18 — —
May 1.	By Abatement allowed by B. Bentham on his charge of Commiſſion on a cargo of Maſts, &c. by the Empreſs, Batſon, in 1796 - - - - - - - - - -	7 7 —
June 14.	By Fees at the Navy Office on 228 Impreſt Navy Bills, which had been brought to the debit of this Account, but in the Acc^t Curr^t of Naval Stores imported, dated 1^ſt May 1798, and delivered to A. Lindegren this day, were deducted from the amount of Bills received, & made the Balance to be carried to the debit of his particular ſo much more; ſay 10/6 on each Bill - - - - - - - -	119 14 —
1799: April 30.	By Caſh received of the Owner of the Neſtor, Moorſom, for Duty paid by us on ſtores belonging to the Maſter - -	1 8 6
May 1.	By Balance due to us on this Account, transferred to the debit of A. Lindegren's particular Account - - - - -	38 4 11
	£.	652 13 3

The Books of Meſſrs. Godfrey Thornton and Sons.

Ch^r De S^t Leu, jun^r.

Appendix

An ACCOUNT extracted from the foregoing, shewing the Sums Received and
Mr. Lindegren to the

Dr. Mr. Andrew Lindegren in Accou

		£.	s.	d.
1797: May 1.	To Freight received for 100 Wainscott Logs by the Selby	75	0	0
	Do 100 Blackett	71	13	4
	Do 70 John	50	3	6
	Do 130 Adventure	80	3	0
	Do 134 Russia Comp^y & 100 Pieces of Vatwood.	92	15	0
	To abatement allowed by W. Prentis from his charge of Commission on seven Cargoes of Masts delivered at Chatham	36	15	0
	And on two Cargoes of Hemp	6	9	0
1798: April 20.	To difference of Premium deducted from the Freight of the Charlotte, Newlove, for having sailed from the Downs to Portsmouth without Convoy:			
	On £. 8,000. at £. 1. 1. 0. p.-cent. £. 84 0 0			
	On £. 3,600. - £. 1. 0. 0. 36 0 0			
	120 0 0			
	Deduct Demurrage, adjusted at 65 0 0	55	0	0
	To Freight received for 36 Wainscott Logs by the Thomas and Alice	18	0	0
May 1.	To abatement allowed by B. Bentham on his Charge of Commission on a Cargo of Masts, &c. by the Empress, in 1796	7	7	0
1799: April 30.	To Cash received of the Owner of the Nestor for Duty paid on Stores belonging to the Master	1	8	6
	£.	494	14	4

No. 116.

Paid by Mr. Godfrey Thornton and Son, which should have been carried by Account of the Public.

with the Navy Board. - - -

No. 117.

Navy Office, 7th March 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

HAVING perused the Account you sent us on the 15th February last, for the purchase of Hemp for His Majesty's Service, and finding the same as well as that of Messrs. Thorntons, enclosed therein, to have been altered in respect to their amount, both in the Details and in the Totals, after they had been first drawn out, and judging it improper that under such circumstances any Accounts, especially of such a magnitude as these are, should be suffered to pass a Public Office, we return them herewith, either to be exchanged for others more correctly made out, or at least that the alterations may be acknowledged under your respective signatures, as at present it does not appear by whom, or for what reasons, those alterations have been made; and as we think it very necessary that you furnish us, not only with Accounts of your Expenditure, but also of your Receipts,—

We desire you will transmit to us your Account Current from the commencement of your engagement to the present time, in order that we may see whether the credits therein given agree with the sums charged to you at this office, and that if any difference exists, it may be discovered, and timely corrected. Observing by your late Account, and by the present one, that large sums are due to the Public for Insurances made on the Cargoes of some of the Ships which have been lost on their voyages, and being convinced that the entire recovery thereof depends much on the diligence and promptitude used in bringing the Insurers to fulfil their engagements, and considering also, that such sums will so far lessen your calls for further Imprests, we must earnestly recommend it to you to lose no time in pursuing such recovery, giving us early and frequent notices of your progress therein.

We must likewise desire you will, as soon as possible, transmit to us all the Accounts you can now prepare of the purchase of Hemp and Masts for His Majesty's Service, keeping the two articles separate from each other; and at the same time let us know what further quantities you are under engagements for; what further sums, if any, will be required; and at what time to complete the whole business.

Being informed that no Receipts for payment of the Freights charged in this last Account are found to accompany it, we must desire you will transmit them to us.

It is to be observed, that in your Account Current, the sums advanced to you by way of Imprest are to be inserted according to the gross, or full amount of the Bills, and progressively, according to their several dates; and that the Discounts are to be charged on the other side, as expences incurred, and to be vouched by the Brokers Notes of their respective sales at Market.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,
G. Rogers.
W. Bellingham.
S. Gambier.

No. 118.

Navy Office, 1 June 1805.

Gentlemen,

IN return to your Precept of the 30th ultimo, requiring that there be forthwith laid before you the Account Current furnished by Mr. Lindegren to the Navy Board, in compliance with their Letter to him of the 7th of March 1797:

We beg leave to acquaint you, that no such Account can, after strict search, be found in this office.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,
H. Duncan.
S. Gambier.
F. J. Hartwell.

Commissioners for Naval Enquiry.

No. 119.

Navy Office, 5th June 1805.

Gentlemen,

WE have the honour to acquaint you, in return to your Letter of the 3d inſtant, that at this diſtance of time, it is out of our power to ſay from recollection, whether Mr. Lindegren did, or did not, deliver an Account Current in compliance with our Letter to him of the 9th March 1797; it is poſſible that he may have done ſo; but as, after a very ſtrict ſearch, ſuch Account cannot be found in this office, and in the Bill made out towards clearing his Impreſts on the tranſaction to which the Account Current we called for related, abatements are not made of the ſums which in his Letter of the 1ſt inſt. he ſtates to have given us credit for in that Account Current, we cannot ſay we have any reaſon to believe that ſuch Account Current was delivered.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,

H. Duncan.
S. Gambier.
H. Legge.

The Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry.

Appendix,

(123)

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN, of Portſmouth,

		Intereſt to 1 May 1796, a. 5-p.-Ct p. Ann.			
1795:		Days.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Augt 29.	To Thornton, Cayley, & Ritters, Dfts. a. 3 Mo. Ro 24,000 a. 31 d. - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	
Novr 4.	To Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. Dfts. a. 3 Mo. - - -	179	77 14 7	3,170 0 0	
—— 7.	To - - - - ditto - - - do - - - - -	176	61 1 8	2,533 13 3	
—— 11.	To - - - - ditto - - - do - - - - -	172	37 17 7	1,607 14 1	
Decer 14.	To - - - - ditto - - - do - - - -	139	5 8 10	285 16 9	
—— 16.	To Caſh paid Him - - - - - - - - -	137	0 18 9	50 0 0	
—— 23.	To his Draft from Yarmouth - - - - - -	130	1 1 6	21 0 0	
—— ——	To Caſh paid Capta Winter for Lathwood - - - -			39 6 11	
—— 24.	To - do - - from Cuxhaven - - - - - -	129	1 4 0	67 17 0	
1796:					
Jany 21.	To Caſh paid Him - - - - - - - - -	101	0 17 6	15 0 0	
—— ——	To - do for his Draft on us - - - - - - -			48 6 6	
Feby 13.	To Thorley, Moriſon, & Co Dfts. a. 3 Mo - - - -	78	21 1 10	1,974 3 9	
—— 16.	To Caſh paid Him - - - - - - - - -	75	2 1 1	200 0 0	
March 4.	To - do - do - - - - - - - - - -	58	4 1 10	500 0 0	
	To Thornton, Cayley, & Ritters, Dft. Ro 123. 74. a. 29¾ -			15 6 9	
—— 21.	To - - - ditto - - - - - - - - 78. 63. a. 30½ -	41	0 1 1	9 19 10	
		£.	213 10 3		
May 1.	To Balance of Intereſt Accot - - - - - - -	- -	48 10 2		
—— ——	To Commiſſion on £. 9,311. 7. 4. Remces recd a. ¾ pr-Ct -	- -	23 5 7		
				61 15 9	
	To Balance due to him carry to New / Accot - - -	- -	- - -	6,982 3 2	
			£.	17,582 3 9	

London, the 1ſt May 1796.

No. 120.

(123)

His Particular Account. - - -

(80)

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN, of Portſmout

		Intereſt to the 1 May 1797, at 5 p.-Ct p. Ann.					
1796:		Days.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May 19.	To his Aſſignment - - - - - - - - - -	347	9	10	2	200	0	0
24.	To paid Him - - - - - - - - - - -	342	4	13	8	100	0	0
June 14.	To paid Landwaiters at Plymo 67. 10. & for Wine 24/ - -	321	3	0	5	68	14	0
2.	To his Drt 1,000 & Frt of Hock, 16/3 - - - -	333	45	13	0	1,000	16	3
Novr 15.	To Porter to Riga - - - - - - - - - -	167	0	1	1	2	10	6
Decr 2.	To paid Him - - - - - - - - - - -	150	32	17	6	1,600	0	0
3.	To paid his Aſſignmt (N. B. He was charged for this D° in his Accot Currt £. 60 - - - -	—	—			—		
1797:								
Jany 11.	To Hanbury & Cos Drt at 2 Uss - - - - - - -	110	90	8	2	1,000	0	0
12.	To paid Depoſit of 10 p.-Ct on his Subſcriptn - - - - -	109	14	18	8	1,000	0	0
14.	To Hanbury & Cos Drts at 2 Uss - - - - - -	107	56	1	10	3,327	7	0
18.	To - - Dos - D° - - D° - - - - - -	103	2	8	8	172	13	0
25.	To Wine ſent to Riga, p. Neſtor - - - - - -	96	0	4	1	15	16	6
11.	To Hanbury, & Cos Drt at 2 Uss - - - - (W. B. 188.)	See above.				1,000	0	0
	To - - Dos - D° - - D° - - - - - (ib.) -					1,000	0	0
14.	To - - Dos - D° - - D° - - - - - (ib.) -	- -	above.			500	0	0
27.	To paid Steers & Jones, for - - - - - £. 9,000. Exchequer Bills - - - -	94	115	13	9	8,983	6	3
	To paid Freight of Hock, p. Argus - - - -					1	6	0
	21,603 5 7							
Febr 1.	To Freight of Hock - - - - - - - - -	89	0	0	5	1	14	2
4.	To Thorley, Moriſon, & Cos Drt a. 3 M° - - - -	86	55	19	2	4,750	0	0
10.	To his Draft to C. Folghan - - - - - - -	80	0	11	7	52	13	0
15.	To - Dos - to Sund - - - - - - - -	75	3	2	9	305	13	0
28.	To Thornton & Cayley's Drt R° 328. 12. a. 31 d. - -	62	8	17	0	42	7	8
	To his Aſſignmt to Wm M. Pitt - - - - -					1,000	0	0
	27,755 13 5							
Mar. 17.	To pd the 2d Depoſt of 10 p. Ct on his Subſcriptn - -	45	6	5	10	1,000	0	0
	To paid Him - - - - - - - - - -					21	0	0
22.	To paid Chas Raikes for Wine ſent to Riga - - - -	40	0	6	2	56	11	0
25.	To his Aſſignt Ord. - - Thos Harris - - - -	37	0	4	0	39	18	0
	28,873 2 5							
April 1.	To Diſburſements of N. S. for Freight recd in Autumn, 1795, on 100 Logs, p. Ruſſia Co - - - - - - -	30	0	6	1	74	5	0
5.	To his Dft. to Ford & Co at 30 d. - - - - -	26	2	1	2	78	8	0
	To - - D° - - - - - - - - - -					500	0	0
7.	To Thorley, Moriſon, & Cos Dft. at 3 M° - - - -	24	3	5	9	1,000	0	0
10.	To - - Dos - - - D° - D° - - - -	21	4	1	4	1,405	6	3
	To his Aſſignmt - - - - - - - - -					10	0	0
15.	To Thorley, & Cos - - D° - D° - - - - -	16	0	17	6	400	0	0
17.	To - - Dos - - - Dos ½ D° - - - - -	14	4	0	7	2,100	0	0
21.	To - - Dos - - - Dos - D° - - - -	10	9	1	11	5,640	0	0
	To paid his Depoſt at 10 p.-Ct. - - - - -					1,000	0	0
28.	To Thorley, and Cos - Dft - - - - - 3 M° - -	3	2	9	4	6,000	0	0
	47,081 1 8							
May 1.	To Balance of Intereſt due to Him - - - - -	- -	267	17	4			
		£.	744	18	11			
	To Commiſſion on Foreign Remittes - 10,000 0 0							
	Do on Stock Tranſactn - { 9,101 4 2 / 10,435 8 5 } ½ p.-Ct.	- -	-	-	-	147	13	7
1.	To Inſurance on Timber, p. 10 Veſſels fr Riga - - -	- -	-	-	-	187	3	1
	To Balance due to him, carry to New Accot - fo. - -	81	-	-	-	6,348	6	3
					£.	55,133	8	6

Continued fo. (81)

(80)

is Particular Account - - -

(81)

Dr - - - - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN, of Portſmouth,

			Intereſt, to the 1 May 1798, at 5 p.-Ct p. Ann.		
1797:			Days	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 25.	To paid Him		341	23 7 1	500 0 0
June 2.	To paid his Depoſit, at 10-p.-C.		333	45 12 4	1,000 0 0
13.	To his Aſſignmt to Cary		322	0 8 10	10 0 0
July 13.	To Transfer to his Acco[t]		See under.		3,527 3 4
8.	To Thorley, Moriſon, & Co[s] Dft. at 3 M[o]		297	221 18 5	3,454 13 9
	To his Dr[t] at 7 d./d. to W. Maſters				2,000 0 0
13.	To paid his Loyalty Subſcription, in full		292	378 18 4	5,945 15 1
		16,437 12 2			
Aug[t] 1.	To his Dft. to C. Grill		273	37 2 11	1,000 0 0
19.	To paid Him		255	0 14 0	20 0 0
29.	To - D[o]		245	0 7 1	10 10 0
31.	To his Aſſignmt to R. Cooper		243	70 1 5	2,095 0 0
	To - D[o] - to Rightley				10 2 0
		19,573 4 2			
Sept[r] 5.	To paid Carey		238	1 12 7	50 0 0
11.	To his Draft to J. Warren		232	1 1 8	34 4 0
30.	To paid his Son		213	0 11 8	20 0 0
Oct[r] 2.	To paid his Son		211	0 14 5	25 0 0
12.	To his Dft. to C. Grill		201	27 10 8	1,000 0 0
		20,702 8 2			
Nov[r] 6.	To paid Carey		176	0 9 8	20 0 0
1798:					
Feb[y] 14.	To paid Him		76	0 3 1	15 0 0
Mar. 20.	To Wine Bill charged by W[r] Prentis		42	0 0 10	7 9 0
22.	To paid Him		40	0 2 2	20 0 0
24.	To - D[o]		38	0 3 5	33 6 0
April 18.	To Charges of drawing Timber ex. Adelphi at Liverpool		13	0 0 4	9 4 6
5.	To his Aſſignment		26	1 17 0	500 0 0
	To paid Him				20 0 0
14.	To paid S T.		17	0 1 8	36 15 0
16.	To his Dr[t] to Warren		15	0 8 9	100 0 0
	To - D[o] - to Wakelen & C[o]				114 5 0
30.	To paid Boyd, Benfield, & C[o]		1	0 11 0	4,000 0 0
	To Inſurance on Timber by the Selby and the Admiral Parker				29 14 3
May 1.	To Charges and Cuſtoms on Lathwood, p. Silver Eel, ſold at Sheerneſs				4 4 0
May 1.	To the Balance due to us upon the Acco[t] of Naval Stores				2,548 11 8
	To Balance of Intereſt due to him			484 5 2	
			£.	1,298 4 6	
	To Comm[n] on Stock and Divid[s] rece[d] £. 1,415. 2. 6. a. 1-per-cent.			14 3 0	
	To - d[o] - on Remitt[ces] & Caſh rece[d] - 3,500. 0. 0. ¼-per-cent.			8 15 0	
					22 18 0
	To Balance due to him, carry to New Account, fo. (120)				6,207 17 9
				£.	34,301 13 4

(81)

His Particular Account - - -

(120)

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ANDREW LINDEGREN, of Portſmout

		Intereſt to the 1 May 1779, 5-p.-Ct p. Ann.		
			£. s. d.	
1798:				
May 8.	To Caſh paid Him - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - -	40 0 0
	To paid Him by Chapell & Hodge - - - - -	357 - -	4 17 10 - - -	60 0 0
June 2.	To his Drft. to C. Grill - - - - - 30 d/d	332	13 12 11	300 0 0
14.	To Transfer from his Acco[t] of Naval Stores for Fees on Bills -	320	5 4 11	119 14 0
18.	To his Drft. at Sight - - - - - - - - -	316	1 8 8	33 3 0
	552 17 0			
July 14.	To - D[o] - D[o] - - - - - - - - - - - -	290	15 17 10	400 0 0
20.	To - D[o] - D[o] - - - - - - - - - - -	284	4 14 1	121 0 0
26.	To - D[o] to Doſſe & C[o]. 3 s./S[t] - - - - - - -	278	8 8 2	220 16 3
27.	To Hanbury & C[o]. Drft. - 2 M[os] - - - -	- -	- - -	399 17 5
	To Caſh paid Him - - - - - - - - -	277 - -	18 19 4 - - -	100 0 0
	1,794 10 8			
Aug[t] 27.	To paid his Aſſignment - - - - - - - -	246	1 13 8	50 0 0
	1,844 10 8			
Sept[r] 12.	To his Drft. to C. Grill - - - - - - 2 Mos. - - -	230	124 9 0	30 0 0
	5,794 10 8			
Nov[r] 3.	To - D[o] - to Bearer - - - - - - - - -	178	0 9 9	20 0 0
17.	To - D[o] - to D[o] - - - - - - - - -	164	1 2 6	50 0 0
1799:				
Jan[y] 21.	To transfer to his Account, as p. Letter 19th - - -	99	34 17 1	2,570 0 0
Feb[y] 24.	To his 1/3 Share of Hemp & Iron imported, 1798 - - - -	68	199 9 8	21,415 12 10
	29,850 3 6			
April 26.	To his Drfts. to C. Grill - - - - - - - 2 Mos. -	4	1 8 6	2,600 0 0
	Carr[d] to fol (83.)	£.	436 13 11	32,450 3

(120)

His Particular Account - - -

(83)

D^r ANDREW LINDEGREN, of Portſmouth,

		Intereſt to the 1 May 1799, 5.-p^r.-C^t. p^r. Ann.		
				£. s. d.
1799:	Brought from Fo. 120	£.	436 13 11	32,450 3 6
May 1.	To Transfer from his Acco^t of Naval Stores			13,164 8 11
	To Balance on Diſburſ^ts on Acco^t of Naval Stores			38 4 11
	To Balance of Intereſt		556 10 7	—
		£.	993 4 6	
	To Comm^n on Divid^d rece^d £.431. 5. 0. 1.-p.-cent.	£.	4 6 3	
	To - D^o - on Drafts paid £. 8,344. 16. 8. ¼-p.-cent.		20 17 3	25 3 6
			£.	45,678 0 10

(83)

His Particular Account - - -

No. 121.

Cuxhaven, 22d Nov. 1795,
on board H. M. Ship Venus.

Dear Sirs,

WILL you be ſo good to forward the incloſed, being ſtill detained at this place. On my leaving Hamburgh, I deſired Mr. Hanbury to draw upon you £. 10 m. on my account, which you will be ſo good to accept, and place it againſt the Navy Account, in like manner as all other his Drafts; and am, ever very ſincerely,

Dear Sirs,
Your faithful humble Servant,

A. Lindegren.

I hope you ſettled every thing relative to the Peterſburgh Hemp ſhipping by my order, and inſured it.

Meſſrs. *Godfrey Thornton* and Son.

No. 122.

Portſmouth, 1ſt June 1797.

Dear Sirs,

I HAVE received your favour of the 30th, and am very glad to find that you are ſoon likely to adjuſt the loſſes upon the Hemp, &c. of laſt year with the Underwriters, as I ſhall be obliged to bring the ſame into my Accounts with Government prior to my leaving England.

I have examined the Account for Naval Stores of laſt year, and find it right, and obſerve that the Balance due to my particular Account therefrom, is £. 15,674. 19. 7. which I ſhall thank you to place to the credit of ſame; the Sum received being, p^{r} Balance, £. 146,349. 1. 4. and what you have paid, £. 130,674. 1. 9. on account of the Maſts to be brought over this year. For, whenever you are likely to incur any new advances on that Account, you will be ſo good to apply to the Navy Board, who will immediately pay you the ſame.

I do not wiſh to engage the Empreſs of Ruſſia to load Maſts, as I think we have Ships enough already engaged to bring over all we are likely to want this year.

I remain very ſincerely,
Dear Sirs,
Your faithful humble Servant,

A. Lindegren.

Meſſrs. *Godfrey Thornton* and Son.

No. 123.

Navy Office, 5th Oct^{r} 1804. } An ACCOUNT of the Impreſt granted to Mr. Andrew Lindegren, to enable him to purchaſe Hemp and other Naval Stores.

Date of Bills.	Number of Bills.	Amount of each.	TOTAL.	Deſcription.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1795: 8 June	31	1,000 — —	31,000 — —	Bills in courſe.
3 July	40	1,000 — —	40,000 — —	
5 Aug^{t}	60	1,000 — —	60,000 — —	
13 D^{o}	60	1,000 — —	60,000 — —	
3 Sept^{r}	60	1,000 — —	60,000 — —	
15 D^{o}	60	1,000 — —	60,000 — —	
5 Oct	50	1,000 — —	50,000 — —	
4 Nov^{r}	40	1,000 — —	40,000 — —	
7 Dec^{r}	50	1,000 — —	50,000 — —	
1796: 8 Jan^{y}	50	1,000 — —	50,000 — —	
5 Feb^{y}	84	1,000 — —	84,000 — —	
5 July	25	1,000 — —	25,000 — —	
2 Aug^{t}	50	1,000 — —	50,000 — —	
3 Sept^{r}	30	1,000 — —	30,000 — —	
12 D^{o}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	
6 Oct^{r}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	
12 D^{o}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	
19 D^{o}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	
26 D^{o}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	
9 Nov^{r}	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	Ready Money.
11 D^{o}	1	- - -	15,000 — —	
14 D^{o}	1	- - -	11,000 — —	
25 D^{o}	1	- - -	10,000 — —	
26 D^{o}	1	- - -	14,000 — —	
3 Dece^{r}	1	- - -	10,000 — —	
5 D^{o}	1	- - -	15,000 — —	
8 D^{o}	1	- - -	15,000 — —	
23 D^{o}	1	- - -	25,000 — —	
D^{o}	1	- - -	5,000 — —	
28 D^{o}	1	- - -	40,000 — —	
		Carried over - £.	970,000 — —	

ACCOUNT of the Impreſt, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Bills.	Number of Bills.	Amount of each. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.	Deſcription.
Amount brought over		- - -	970,000 — —	
1797 : 14 Jan^y	1	- - -	20,000 — —	Ready Money.
21 D°	20	1,000 — —	20,000 — —	90 Day Bills.
8 Feb^y	15	1,000 — —	15,000 — —	
15 D°	15	1,000 — —	15,000 — —	
3 May	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
4 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
5 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
6 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
13 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
15 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
16 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
17 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
18 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
29 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
30 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
31 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
1 June	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
2 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
3 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
5 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
6 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
7 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
8 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
9 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
10 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
12 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
13 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
14 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
23 D°	8	1,000 — —	8,000 — —	
24 D°	9	1,000 — —	9,000 — —	
26 D°	8	1,000 — —	8,000 — —	
2 July	10	1,000 — —	10,000 — —	
4 D°	6	1,000 — —	6,000 — —	
5 D°	6	1,000 — —	6,000 — —	
6 D°	6	1,000 — —	6,000 — —	
17 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
18 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
19 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
29 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
32 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
		Carried forward £.	1,238,000 — —	

ACCOUNT of the Impreſt, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Bills.	Number of Bills.	Amount of each.	TOTAL.	Deſcription.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Amount brought forward - -		- - -	1,238,000 — —	
1797. 30 Sept[r]	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	90 Day Bills.
2 Oct[r]	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
6 Nov[r]	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
7 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
21 Dec[r]	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
22 D°	5	1,000 — —	5,000 — —	
1798. 31 July	15	1,000 — —	15,000 — —	
1799. 13 March	3	1,000 — —	3,000 — —	
24 April	5	5,000 — —	25,000 — —	
13 June	5	5,000 — —	25,000 — —	
16 July	6	5,000 — —	30,000 — —	
19 Sept[r]	2	5,000 — —	10,000 — —	
10 Oct[r]	3	5,000 — —	15,000 — —	
4 Dec[r]	1	- - -	3,000 — —	
D°	2	5,000 — —	10,000 — —	
1800. 4 Dec[r]	6	5,000 — —	30,000 — —	
1801. 10 Jan[y]	5	10,000 — —	50,000 — —	
9 Feb[y]	8	5,000 — —	40,000 — —	
24 April	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
8 July	6	5,000 — —	30,000 — —	
31 D°	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
4 Aug[t]	6	5,000 — —	30,000 — —	
13 D°	8	5,000 — —	40,000 — —	
24 D°	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
5 Sept[r]	8	5,000 — —	40,000 — —	
14 D°	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
25 D°	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
8 Oct[r]	4	5,000 — —	20,000 — —	
28 D°	12	5,000 — —	60,000 — —	
25 Nov[r]	12	5,000 — —	60,000 — —	
Cr.			1,904,000 — —	
By a Certificate dated 4 May 1796 -		£. 439,934 1 9		
- - D° - - 17 June 1797 -		167,751 17 4		
- - D° - - - - D° - -		280,023 4 7		
- - D° - - 1 April 1799 -		180,918 16 7		
- - D° - - - - D° - -		183,804 13 0		
- - D° - - 18 Nov[r] 1801 -		33,661 13 5		
- - D° - - - - D° - -		117,461 17 9		
			1,403,556 4 5	
Balance uncleared - - - - - - -		£.	500,443 15 7	

No. 124.

The Examination of SAMUEL FENNING, Senior, Eſquire, conſtant Director of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company; taken upon Oath, the 20th of April 1805.

Mr. Fenning. WHEN is it uſual for Perſons inſuring Goods againſt Sea Riſk at the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office to pay the Premium on their Policies, and what allowances are made upon ſuch Premiums?

They pay either by ready money, or take credit. We call a payment within three months ready money, and an allowance of Ten-per-cent. is made upon ſuch payments. No allowance is made on payments after that time.—The practice with reſpect to Brokers is to allow them a Poundage of Five-per-cent. in the firſt inſtance, upon the amount of the Premium, whether a loſs enſue or not, and alſo the Ten-per-cent. for payment within three months, as above.—For Accounts which are not ready money Accounts with a Broker, there is an allowance of Five-per-cent. on the profit, if any, of his account, provided he pays within a ſtipulated time after the 31ſt of December in the year ſucceeding that in which the buſineſs is tranſacted. As for example, for Inſurances made in this year the Brokers will be called upon to pay the Balances of their Accounts on the 31ſt of December 1806, but there may be reaſons for the Office calling upon the Brokers ſooner, or requiring additional Security.

Is there any, and what proceſs previous to admitting Brokers to make Inſurances at the Royal Exchange Inſurance Office?

They apply to be admitted Brokers with the Company by Letter, propoſing Security; and if the Security be approved, they are admitted.

Is it the uſual practice for Brokers effecting Inſurances to advance the Premium, and take the benefit of the Diſcount, or do their Correſpondents uſually advance them Money, and take the benefit of that allowance?

It is impoſſible for me to know the arrangements between the Merchant and the Broker.

Is it uſual for Merchants to participate in the profits of the Brokers?

It is impoſſible for me to know: the office knows only the Brokers in theſe tranſactions.

How are the Inſurances effected by Brokers diſtinguiſhable by the Policies from thoſe made by Merchants?

By their names being inſerted in the Policies as paying, or being anſwerable for, the Premium.

Are the Profits of the Brokers greater upon the Inſurances not effected at the Royal Exchange and London Inſurance Offices, than they are when the Inſurances are effected at thoſe Offices?——I am not certain, but believe they are.

Ch. M. Pole. *Saml Fenning.*
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 125.

The Examination of JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 22d of April 1805.

Mr. Angerſtein. WHAT are the uſual allowances made to Brokers upon Inſurances effected by them againſt Sea Riſk at the Offices, and with Individuals?

I cannot ſpeak with preciſion as to the Offices, but with private Underwriters the allowances are as follow:—Upon ſome Articles the Premium is in

in Guineas, and upon others in Pounds; in the firſt caſe the Broker gives the Underwriter credit for Pounds, and retains the Shillings, and in the latter the Broker gives him credit for Nineteen Shillings in the Pound. *Mr. Angerſtein.*

Have Brokers any further, and what allowances from the Underwriters?

Upon their paying money to the Underwriters, the Brokers are allowed by ſome Underwriters Ten, and by others Twelve-per-cent.

At what periods do Brokers uſually ſettle their Accounts with the Underwriters, and pay over the Balances?

I believe the general practice is from the ſecond to the fourth quarter of the enſuing year.

Do Brokers uſually make up and balance their Accounts to the date of the day when the Account is ſettled with the Underwriter, or to the 31ſt of December in the preceding year?

The Brokers ſeldom ſettle their Accounts with the Underwriters in full, unleſs the amount of the loſſes exceeds the amount of the Premium that may be due to the Underwriter upon the face of the Account, in which caſe the Account is made up to the time that the loſs is announced, and afterwards confirmed; otherwiſe to the 31ſt of December in the preceding year. But the uſual practice is for the Brokers to advance Money on the laſt year's Account.

At what times do Merchants uſually pay the Premiums to the Brokers?

Generally from the ſecond to the fourth quarter of the ſucceeding year.

What allowances have Brokers from the Merchants?

There is no allowance except in caſe of an average, or a loſs, on which there is a Brokerage of a Half-per-cent. for ſettling.

Is it the practice for Brokers effecting Inſurances to advance the Premium, and take the benefit of the diſcount?——In the regular buſineſs it is ſeldom done.

Is it uſual for Merchants making large Inſurances to participate in the profits of the Broker, and in what manner?——That is juſt as they make the bargain.

If Merchants effecting Inſurances for their correſpondents have money of theirs in hand, with which they pay the Premium within the time preſcribed at the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office for a ready money payment, would the diſcount thereby obtained be the property of the Merchant, or of his Employer?

It is a queſtion for a Merchant to anſwer. It does not fall in my way.

Ewan Law. *John Julius Angerſtein.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed

No. 126.

The Examination of WILLIAM FOSTER, Eſquire, Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts in the Navy Office; taken upon Oath, the 27th of June 1805.

THE Minute of the Navy Board, directing the Account of Mr. Andrew Lindegren for the purchaſe of Hemp in 1797 to be paſſed, and a Bill to be made out to clear the Impreſt againſt him, to the amount of £. 180,918. 16. 7. being dated on the 30th of March 1798, and the clearing Bill not having been made out till the 1ſt of April 1799, to what cauſe is the delay in making out ſuch Bill to be attributed?——I cannot tell; I was not then Chief Clerk. *Mr. Foſter.*

The Minute to the Account of Mr. Lindegren, for the purchaſe of Maſts in 1797, being dated the 17th of Auguſt 1798, and the clearing Bill for £. 183,804. 13 *s.* 0 *d.* not having been made out till the 1ſt of April 1799, to what cauſe is ſuch delay to be attributed?

I cannot tell; I was not then Chief Clerk; ſince I have been in that ſituation

Mr. Foſter.

ſituation it has been the practice to make out the clearing Bills ſoon after the receipt in the Office of the Board's order directing the Account to be paſſed.

As it is the practice with the Office for comptrolling the Treaſurer's Accounts to charge individuals to whom money has been impreſted for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, with the principal ſums of the Ninety-day Bills iſſued to them, without adverting to the intereſt, is there any general regulation in the Office for Bills and Accounts, as to charging the intereſt to individuals, where the Bills are iſſued for the purpoſe of defraying Expences as they may occur, in order that the individual ſhall account for the accumulation of the intereſt previous to his diſcounting or negociating ſuch Bills?——No, there is not.

When individuals, to whom Ninety-day Bills have been advanced by way of Impreſt for the purchaſe of Naval Stores, render their Accounts, is it the uſual practice of the Office for Bills and Accounts to call upon them to know if any intereſt had accumulated previous to their negociating the Bills?——No, it is not.

When individuals render Accounts of the purchaſe of Naval Stores, without rendering an Account Current of their receipts and diſburſements, is it now the practice of the Navy Office to call upon them for Accounts Current?

I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that circumſtance.

Is there any general regulation to that effect?——I cannot ſay (a).

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Foſter.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 29th of June 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 27th inſtant.

(a). I have referred to Accounts that have been paſſed, as far back as 1757, and find that Accounts Current have been always produced.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Foſter.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Further Interrogatories put to WILLIAM FOSTER, Eſquire, the 29th of June 1805.

DO you know why Accounts Current were not called for by the Navy Board from Mr. Lindegren, and produced, previous to their paſſing his Accounts for the purchaſes of Naval Stores made by him in the years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799?——I do not.

Is there any regulation of the Office, directing Accounts Current to be called for from ſuch Perſons as may fail to deliver them with their Accounts, for the purchaſe of Naval Stores?

I do not know of any particular Minute to that effect; but I ſhould not paſs an Account, was it laid before me, till ſuch Account Current was produced.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Foſter.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 127.

The Examination of Sir FRANCIS JOHN HARTWELL, Knight, a Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Navy; taken upon Oath, the 27th of May 1805.

Mr. Hartwell.

HOW long have you been a Member of the Navy Board?

I was appointed to the Board by Patent, dated the 21ſt of January 1801.

How long have you belonged to the Committee of Accounts?

I was appointed to the Committee of Accounts by the Admiralty, at the time the Patent was made out.

What examination do the Accounts of the purchaſe of Naval Stores by Commiſſion undergo previous to their being paſſed by the Navy Board?

After having been examined by a Clerk, they are brought to the Committee of Accounts, where they undergo an examination again. The Statement made by the Clerk is read over, with the Obſervations on each Article, which are either allowed or diſallowed by the Committee, or ſuch Obſervations made thereon as may be neceſſary; and after the Committee have come to a determination, they refer the Account to the Board, in order to its being finally paſſed.—The particular inveſtigation of ſuch Accounts has in a great meaſure reſted with my colleagues, as my time in the Committee of Accounts is almoſt entirely occupied in caſes of Pilotage, Freights of Tenders, Hired Cutters, the Service of raiſing Men, Sea Fencibles, Signal Stations, caſes of Salvage Rewards for aſſiſting His Majeſty's Ships in diſtreſs, paſſing all the Logs and Journals, and, ſigning daily a very great number of Bills and Letters.

Do the Committee, or any of its Members, ever examine the Accounts of the purchaſe of Naval Stores on Commiſſion, and compare them with the Vouchers, ſo as to be able from their own knowledge to ſpeak to their correctneſs in every particular?——Whether all the Vouchers are examined by the Account I cannot ſay, but I have very often obſerved many of the Vouchers called for, and examined with the Account, by Mr. Gambier and the Secretary; and it has been done occaſionally by myſelf, and the other Member of the Committee of Accounts: I do not mean to confine this to the examination of Accounts for the purchaſe of Stores under Commiſſion, but it applies to all Accounts brought under the examination of the Committee.

What Accounts are uſually referred to the Navy Board before they are paſſed?

All but trifling Accounts, which the Committee may feel themſelves competent to paſs without ſuch reference.

Is it the practice for the Committee of Accounts to affix their initials to their obſervations on official Statements of Accounts, on referring them to the Board?

I believe it has not been the general practice with the Committee, but in many inſtances it has been done.

In what caſes do the Committee of Accounts affix their initials, and in what caſes do they not?

It is impoſſible for me to ſay from recollection what the caſes are.

Is there any general rule which governs the practice of the Committee in ſuch caſes?——I am not aware of any particular regulation on that ſubject.

Is it the practice of the Navy Board, on paſſing Accounts referred to them by the Committee of Accounts, to affix their ſignatures or initials to the Minutes of the Board, directing Bills to be made out for clearing Impreſts, to the amount of the Accounts intended to be paſſed?

It is not done at the Board Table when the Account is paſſed, but I know the Secretary makes his Minute of the Board's Reſolution; whether that Minute, before it is carried into effect, receives the ſignature or initials of the Committtee of Correſpondence, who continue ſitting in the Board-room after the other Committees are retired, I cannot ſay, as I do not remember to have obſerved particularly any Account after it had been finally paſſed by the Board (a).

Mr. Hartwell. Do you think it right that Accounts of conſiderable magnitude ſhould be paſſed without either the ſignatures of the Committee of Accounts or the Navy Board?

I think Accounts of magnitude ſhould not be paſſed without the authority of the ſignatures of ſome of the Members of the Board.

When were Mr. Lindegren's Accounts for the purchaſe of Naval Stores in 1800 and 1801, delivered into the Navy Office?——I cannot ſay.

When was he called upon to pay up the balance of his Accounts?

I believe there has been a Letter written to him to that effect, which may be produced.

When was Mr. Lindegren called upon to pay up the balance of his Account?

That Letter, if I am right in my recollection of its having been written, will ſhew the date of the time he was called upon: I cannot ſay when.

Do you apprehend Mr. Lindegren has been called upon to pay up his balance within the preſent month?

I cannot ſay whether the Letter has been written to him within the preſent month or not; I think it was lately, but I cannot ſay when exactly (b).

Do you know why Mr. Lindegren was not called upon to pay in the balance due from him at the time of delivering his Accounts?——No.

Is it the uſual practice of the Navy Board to call upon Agents employed to purchaſe Naval Stores on Commiſſion, at the time of their delivering their Accounts, to pay in the balance, if any ſhould appear to be due from them?

I believe upon all Accountants with the Navy Board delivering in their final Accounts, if a balance appears due to Government they are called upon to pay it in, and a Letter is written to the Treaſurer to receive it.

Ch. M. Pole. *F. J. Hartwell.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS made the 28th of May 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 27th inſtant.

(a) I now underſtand that the practice is for the Secretary to place at the head of the Minute, the initials of the Members who form the Board on the day the Account is paſſed, and to write "The Board" at the foot of the Minute.

(b) I find that on the 11th of this month Mr. Lindegren gave into the Office an Account Current between the 30th of April 1799 and the 31ſt of December 1802. On the 14th a Letter was written to him to pay in the balance £. 3,026. 6*s*. 11*d*. due to Government, and he was at the ſame time acquainted that he would be called upon for any further ſum that might appear upon the examination of the Accounts due from him, and with Intereſt upon the whole Balance when it could be aſcertained.

Ch. M. Pole. *F. J. Hartwell.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 128.

Gentlemen, Navy Office, 22d April 1805.

IN return to your Precept, dated the 25th ultimo, requiring that there be forthwith laid before you, copies of all Orders or directions given to Mr. Andrew Lindegren relative to the purchaſe of Maſts, and all other Naval Stores except Hemp

Hemp, between the years 1795 and 1801 inclusive, with copies of all Correspondence relative to such Purchases: We send you herewith the Papers enumerated in the accompanying Schedule, and refer you at the same time to Letters of the dates specified in that Schedule, which accompanied our Letters to you of the 14th December 1803, as being comprized in the Correspondence with Mr. Lindegren, which you have desired to be furnished with on this head.

On a perusal of these Papers it will be obvious that others are referred to which the Office has not yet been able to find, but for which a most diligent search is making; and if found, they shall be immediately transmitted to you.

We think it very probable also, that other Papers may have been omitted, it being impossible in a short period to look over every Book and Paper in this Office with such accuracy as to afford any confident hope that no Letter in original, or in the entry Books, has been overlooked in the vast number of Papers and Letter-Books which must be inspected to select a diffused correspondence upon a particular subject, during a period of seven years. We have therefore to request in the event of your discovering that any Papers of importance are still wanting to complete the Correspondence besides those specified by us, that you will be pleased to point them out, as it is most desirable to us that no part of our conduct should be subject to your scrutiny without your being in possession of every document and circumstance upon which it has been founded. By the correspondence and other official Documents and Statements, it is our earnest wish that our proceedings should be judged, and not in any instance solely upon the evidence of Individuals, who, with every intention of stating what is correct, must in speaking from recollection as to facts, which can only be properly ascertained by the official Records, be liable to fall into error.

We must also request that the intention of any particular act of the Navy Board, or the meaning of any expression used by them, may not be judged of by the representation of any Individual, as it is very probable that such Individual may have viewed the relative circumstances in a very different point of view from the majority of the Board, or his idea of the meaning or intention of the Board may have been very different from what it really was; besides, that it would be almost impossible for any individual to recollect what were either his own, or the reasons of the Board, for any particular measure which might have taken place at a distant period.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,

A. S. Hamond.
H. Duncan.
J. Henslow.
Wm Rule.
W. Palmer.
H. Harmood.
S. Gambier.
F. J. Hartwell.
H. Legge.

The Commissioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 129.

Navy Office, 30th October 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

HAVING received a Letter from the Officers of Plymouth Dock and Rope Yard, relative to the Hemp received from you on Commission out of the Ships John and Isabella, George Denham Master, and James, Richard Allen Master; we send you inclosed a copy thereof, and desire you will let us know to what circumstance it is owing that this Riga Hemp is of such an inferior quality.

For Plymouth Officers Report, See Appendix, N°1.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

C. Hope.
J. Henslow.
G. Marsh.

No. 130.

Navy Office, 27th November 1805.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Precept of the 25th inſtant, requiring that there be forthwith laid before you, Copies of the Letters written by the Navy Board to Mr. Lindegren, dated the 18th and 21ſt of November 1797, to which his Letter of the 27th of November 1797, is an anſwer; and alſo a copy of the Board's Letter to him, dated the 30th of October 1797, on the ſubject of the bad quality of the Hemp delivered at Plymouth from the Ships John and Iſabella, and James, and of his Anſwer, if any was received; and we have the honour to acquaint you, that ſearch has been made for the Letter from Mr. Lindegren, in anſwer to Board's Letter of 30th October 1797, but none can be found.

The other Papers are tranſmitted herewith.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,

H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
H. Legge.

The Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry.

No. 131.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth Officers, dated 14th November 1797.

HAVING finiſhed the drying and ſorting of the wet Hemp, delivered from the Supply Hemp Ship, John Willis Maſter, lately unloaded at this Yard on Commiſſion, by Mr. Lindegren, per warrant of the 21ſt April laſt, we beg to acquaint you, that we have received from her as follows; viz.

	Tons.	C.	qrs.	lbs.
Hemp, Riga, good	136	10	1	11
Weak and tender	26	14	1	21
Impaired by wet	10	17	1	3
Very wet and unfit for the Service	13	2	16	
	174	15	2	23

The Cargo was of an inferior quality, a great deal of it very weak and tender, and much impaired from the heat it had ſuſtained on board the Ship, and from having been packed in too moiſt a ſtate.

The drying and ſorting of the inferior and wet parts of the Cargo occaſioned much delay on the receipt; and the expence of mens time employed amounted to £21. 15*s.* 6*d.*

No. 132.

Navy Office, 18th November 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

HAVING received from the Officers of Portſmouth Yard, a Report on the condition and quality of the Hemp received out of the Supply Hemp Ship, John Willis Maſter; we herewith incloſe you a copy of the ſame.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

C. Hope.
G. Rogers.
W. Rule.

No. 133.

Nay Office, 21ſt Nov. 1797.

Mr. Lindegren,

THE Officers of Plymouth Yard having informed us that they have received the following Riga Hemp from out of the Ship Agenoria, John Rockwood Maſter, on your account on Commiſſion; viz.

Tons.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
213	16	3	11	good.
15	4	2	12	dry damaged.
& 6	9	3	21	wet damaged.

We acquaint you therewith:
and are,
Your affectionate Friends,

C. Hope.
J. Henſlow.
G. Rogers.

No. 134.

Portſmouth, 27th November 1797.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your Letters of the 18th and 21ſt inſtant, to which I beg leave to reply, that every cargo of Hemp ſhipped at Riga this year for His Majeſty's Service was accompanied with a certificate from the Town, that the ſame was of the firſt quality, called *Rhein*; and I fully believe that if the Ships had been fortunate in their paſſages, and had arrived in due time, that their cargoes would have been delivered in good condition and preſervation, and I can only account for the ſtate of it as complained of, to the circumſtance of the Hemp having been ſo long on ſhip-board.

I remain, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Andrew Lindegren.

The Hon^ble^ the principal Officers
and Commiſſioners of
His Majeſty's Navy.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS. Appendix,

Mr. Andrew Lindegren's Account with

Dr. - - - - - - Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Co. - - - - - - -

		£.	s.	d.
1800: Janry 1.	To allowance made me for giving over my Maſt Contract in 1799 - - - - - - -	3,000	0	0
	To do on contract taken by S. Sanders - -	2,000	0	0
	To Caſh paid by deſire of J. M. to S.S. to give over his contract to him - - - - - - -	3,000	0	0
1803: Febry 4.	To Caſh paid Stoddart on Acct of J. M. - -	155	18	6
1804: Decr 31.	To allowance for giving up my Maſt Contract of this year to J. M. - - - - - - - -	4,000	0	0
1805.	To Amt of the ſmall Maſts placed by miſtake to their credit on the other ſide - -	731	2	10

No. 136.

CONTRACTED and agreed upon the 3d day of May 1799, by and between Andrew Lindegren of Portſmouth, in the County of Hants, Merchant, of the one part, and Charles Hope, Eſquire, Sir John Henſlow, Knight, and Sir William Rule, Knight, being three of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, of the other part, as follows; that is to ſay, the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth hereby covenant, contract, and engage, free of all charge to His Majeſty (danger of the Seas, Fire, Enemies, and reſtraint of Princes and States excepted) to import, and deliver into Mis Majeſty's Stores, at the reſpective Yards undermentioned, the Riga Maſts following.

In conſideration whereof, the ſaid Commiſſioners do promiſe and agree, that the ſaid Andrew Lindegren ſhall be paid for ſuch Maſts at the prices againſt the ſame expreſſed; viz. - - - - - - - - - - - - Maſts,

No. 135.

Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, and Company.

- - - - - - - - - - - - per contra. - - - - - - - - - Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1800:				
Jany 1.	Pr amt of 3 Spars ſold in 1797 - - - - -	19	19	0
	Sundries - in 1798 - - -	131	5	0
	Do - in 1799 - - -	12	12	0
Decr 31.	Pr do - - - - - - - in this year - - -	426	18	8
	Pr do - - - - - - - - - do - - -	190	18	3
		781	12	11
	Leſs charges -	50	10	1
		731	2	10
1801:				
April 2.	Pr Caſh recd for Navy Bill for the extra freights upon Maſt Ships, & on acct of the £. 3 m. paid S. S. - - - - - - - - - -	2,539	2	0
1802:				
Octr 31.	Pr coſt of a cargo of Timber ſhipped for me p the Hazard - - - - - - - - - - - - -	786	9	6
1803:				
Decr 31.	Pr do of ditto - p the William	1,243	10	0
1804:				
Decr 31.	Pr do of Cargo of Hemp p the Medea - -	5,240	7	5
	Pr Caſh recd at different times for Maſts ſold that were out of Contract - - - - in 1801 - £. 70 0 0 1802 - 103 0 0	173	0	0
	Pr Amt of 4 Maſts ſhipped for me p the Queen - - - - - - - - - - - -	65	10	0

	Ins.	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.	Price each Maſt.		
		No	No	No	No	No	No	£.	s.	d.
Maſts, Riga, of - -	25	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	120	0	0
- - - - -	24	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	7	115	0	0
- - - - -	23	- -	8	- -	5	32	15	105	0	0
- - - - -	22	25	35	3	8	20	59	95	0	0
- - - - -	21	100	30	55	15	- -	- -	85	0	0

With

With half-inches in the medium, and at the intermediate prices; but it is agreed that no Maſts ſhall be received under 21 inches, and the whole quantity hereby contracted for to be delivered by or before the 31ſt December next.

With the addition of Nine Pounds per-cent. for ſuch part thereof as ſhall be delivered at Portſmouth, and Eleven Pounds per-cent. for what ſhall be delivered at Plymouth, being the War additions; provided nevertheleſs, if the Ships employed by the ſaid Contractor for the bringing the Maſts, which may not arrive before the concluſion of the War, do not appear to have been taken up at the War freight, he is then to be allowed only the advances uſually given in time of Peace for thoſe Yards, inſtead of the foregoing, ſo far as concerns the Cargoes of the ſaid Ships.

And the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth oblige himſelf, that all the ſaid Maſts ſhall be freſh, good, ſound, merchantable, well-conditioned, and in all reſpects fitting for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; but in caſe of any being delivered, which, from defects or inferior quality, are refuſed, it is hereby agreed the ſame ſhall be removed and taken away by him at his own expence; and if not timely done, the Officers of the Yards ſhall have power to return them, and the expence of unloading and re-ſhipping them be abated from his Bills.

It is alſo agreed, that the Maſts of 25 to 23 inches, are to be continued from the partners down of the bigneſs they hold at the partners, and where they do not hold in the upper quarters, agreeable to the diameter of the partners, a medium price is to be allowed, ſo far as the difference of 2 in^{s}, but not for any greater difference, provided the Maſt anſwers in all other circumſtances for a Maſt of the ſize it holds at the partners.

And as length in Riga Maſts is a great advantage on many occaſions in converſion, it is further agreed, that the Contractor may deliver ſuch of thoſe from 25 to 21 inches incluſive, as may happen to have full tops, beyond the Contract lengths, for which he is to be allowed the following prices per foot for ſuch additional lengths, and the Maſts to be meaſured ſo far as each will hold regular at the top to one half of the bigneſs in diameter, as it ſhall be received for at the partners:

Diameter at the Partners.	Top.	Additional Price per foot. s.	d.	
25	12½	5	8	Such additional lengths not to exceed 9 feet.
24	12	5	4	
23	11½	5	0	
22	11	4	8	
21	10½	4	4	

And laſtly, it is hereby agreed, that Certificates ſhall be given to the ſaid Andrew Lindegren by the Officers of the ſaid Yards, of the delivery of the Maſts hereby contracted for, and after ſuch Certificates have been lodged at the Navy Office three months, Bills ſhall be made out to him, payable in ninety days, with intereſt thereon at the rate of Three-pence-halfpenny-per-cent. per diem.

In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals, the day and year firſt before written or mentioned.

Andrew Lindegren.

Sealed and delivered, being firſt duly ſtamped, in the preſence of

R. A. Nelſon.
Cha^{s} Foſter.

C. Hope.
J. Henſlow.
W. Rule.

No. 137.

Navy Office, 29th October 1805.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 19th inſtant, requeſting we will let you know the circumſtances which induced us to include in the Contract we entered into with Meſſrs. Samuel Sanders and Company, on the 2d May 1800, the Maſts remaining undelivered on Mr. Lindegren's Contract of the former year, at the prices of that Contract, as they are higher than the prices at which Meſſrs. Sanders and Company agreed to furniſh ſimilar Articles; and we have the honour to acquaint you, that on the day after the above Contract was made, it was propoſed to Meſſrs. Sanders and Company to add to their Contract at the prices thereof, ſuch of the Articles in Mr. Lindegren's Contract of the 3d May 1799 as he had been prevented delivering by the 31ſt December of that year (in conſequence of a reſtraint laid by the Emperor of Ruſſia upon the Exportation) and which he (Mr. L.) would not then deliver but on terms which the Board did not deem admiſſable; upon the refuſal of Meſſrs. Sanders and Company to add to their Contract at the prices thereof, the *Maſts* due from Mr. Lindegren, the Board agreed to allow them the prices of Mr. Lindegren's Contract of the preceding year (1799) for the ſame; and there is reaſon to believe, that had Meſſrs. Sanders and Company been aware of the full extent of our wants at firſt, the price upon the whole of the ſupply would have been higher.

Our wiſh to afford all the information in our power, in anſwer to your queſtion, has occaſioned a greater delay in replying to it than we could have wiſhed.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,
H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
H. Legge.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 138.

CONTRACTED and Agreed upon the 2d day of May 1800, by and between Samuel Sanders and C° of Lambeth, in the County of Surry, Merchants, of the one part, and Sir John Henſlow, knight, and George Marſh, and William Palmer, eſquires, being three of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy (for and on behalf of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors) of the other part, as follows; that is to ſay, the ſaid Samuel Sanders and C° do hereby covenant, contract, and engage, free of all charge to His Majeſty (danger of the Seas, Fire, Enemies, and reſtraint of Princes and States excepted) to import and deliver into His Majeſty's Stores at the reſpective Yards undermentioned, the Riga Fir Timber, and Riga Inch Maſts following. In conſideration whereof the ſaid Commiſſioners do promiſe and agree, that the ſaid Samuel Sanders and C° ſhall be paid for ſuch Timber and Maſts at the Prices againſt the ſame expreſſed; viz.

	To be delivered in the Years.	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Portſmouth.	Plymouth.	Price.
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads	Loads.	Loads.	£. s. d.
Riga Fir Timber, of 12 to 14 ſquare meeting in length at upwards of 30 feet	1800	- -	- -	334	98	1,874	151	per Load. 5 9 0
	1801	- -	- -	334	97	724	150	
	Ins.	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	Each.
Riga Maſts of	25. 1800	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	6	115 0 0
	24. 1800	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	6	110 0 0
	23. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	103 0 0
	22. 1800	10	10	35	- -	145	- -	93 0 0
	21. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	200	140	82 0 0
	1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40	
	20. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110	60 0 0
	17. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	200	150	24 15 0
	1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	40	
	16. 1800	70	- -	- -	- -	180	100	20 10 0
	1801	30	- -	- -	- -	40	40	
	15. 1800	20	- -	- -	- -	300	50	17 0 0
	1801	10	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	
	14. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	210	- -	14 0 0
	Maſts undelivered on Mr. Lindegren's Contract of laſt Year.							
	25. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	120 0 0
	1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	
	24. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	3	115 0 0
	1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	2	
	23. 1800	- -	2	- -	2	10	5	105 0 0
	1801	- -	2	- -	2	9	4	
	22. 1800	11	12	- -	2	1	21	95 0 0
	1801	11	11	- -	2	- -	20	
	21. 1800	35	6	17	3	- -	- -	85 0 0
	1801	34	6	16	3	- -	- -	

With half inches in the medium, and at the intermediate prices.

With an addition of Nine Pounds per-cent. for ſuch part of the ſaid Goods as ſhall be delivered at Portſmouth, and Eleven Pounds per-cent. for what may be delivered at Plymouth, being the War additions; provided nevertheleſs, if the Ships employed by the ſaid Contractors for bringing the Goods, which may not arrive before the concluſion of the War, do not appear to have been taken up at the War Freight, they are then to be allowed only the advances uſually given in time of Peace for thoſe Yards, inſtead of the foregoing, ſo far as concerns the Cargoes of the ſaid Ships.

It is alſo agreed, that in caſe the Freight on Riga Fir Timber ſhould exceed Fifty-three Shillings per Load, ſquare meaſure, an advance equal to Eighteen Shillings and Four Pence per-cent. ſhall be added to the amount of the Bills made out for the ſame, for every Shilling advanced per Load. And if the Freight on Maſts to Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, ſhould exceed Fifty-five Shillings, to Portſmouth Fifty-eight Shillings, and to Plymouth Sixty Shillings per Load, of 50 feet ſquare meaſure, an advance equal to Seven Shillings and One Penny per-cent. ſhall be added to the amount of the Bills for the ſaid Maſts for every ſhilling advanced per Load; or, ſhould Freight be lower, an abatement in like manner ſhall be made from the ſaid Bills.

And it is further agreed, that in caſe the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould levy any new Impoſt or Duty on the ſaid Goods (not at preſent known) the ſame ſhall be allowed

lowed to the Contractors, upon their producing proper Vouchers of having incurred the ſame.

And the ſaid Samuel Sanders and C° do oblige themſelves, that all the ſaid Timber and Maſts ſhall be good, ſound, merchantable, well-conditioned, the beſt of their kinds, and in all reſpects fitting for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; but in caſe of any being delivered, which from defects or inferior quality are refuſed, it is hereby agreed, the ſame ſhall be removed and taken away by the ſaid Samuel Sanders and C° at their own expence; and if not timely done, the Officers of the Yards ſhall have power to return ſuch Timber or Maſts, and the expence of unloading and reſhipping the ſame be abated from their Bills.

It is likewiſe agreed, that the Maſts of 25 to 23 inches are to be continued from the partners down of the bigneſs they hold at the partners, and where they do not hold in the upper quarters agreeable to the diameter of the partners, a medium Price is to be allowed ſo far as the difference of 2 inches, but not for any greater difference, provided the Maſt anſwers in all other circumſtances for a Maſt of the ſize it holds at the partners.

And as length in Riga Maſts is a great advantage on many occaſions on converſion, it is further agreed, that the Contractors may deliver ſuch of thoſe from 25 to 20 inches incluſive as may happen to have full tops beyond the Contract lengths, for which they are to be allowed the following prices per foot for ſuch additional lengths; and the Maſts to be meaſured ſo far as each will hold regular at the top, to one-half of the bigneſs in diameter, as it ſhall be received for at the partners.

Diameter at the Partners. In°	Top.	Additional Price per foot. s.	d.	
25	12½	5	8	Such additional lengths not to exceed 9 feet, and the price of Fir Timber for all over-lengths of ſmall Maſts.
24	12	5	4	
23	11½	5	0	
22	11	4	8	
21	10½	4	4	
20	10	4	0	

And laſtly, it is hereby agreed, that Certificates ſhall be given to the ſaid Samuel Sanders and C° by the Officers of the ſaid Yards, of the delivery of the Timber and Maſts hereby contracted for; and after ſuch Certificates have been lodged at the Navy Office three months, Bills ſhall be made out to them payable in Ninety days, with intereſt thereon, at the rate of Three Pence Halfpenny-per-cent. per diem.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid Parties to theſe preſents have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals the day and year firſt before written or mentioned.

Samuel Sanders & C°.

Sealed and delivered (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of

J. Henſlow.
Geo° Marſh.
W. Palmer.

R. A. Nelſon.
Cha° Foſter.

No. 139.

The Examination of SAMUEL SANDERS, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 24th of September 1805.

DID you enter into a Contract with the Navy Board on the 2d of May 1800, for the ſupply of Riga Inch Maſts and Riga Timber?——I did. *Mr. Sa*

On whoſe account did you enter into ſuch Contract?

I tendered for the Contract in my own name, but the Contract was made out in the name of Samuel Sanders and Company, at my requeſt.

Who

Mr. Sanders.

Who were the perſons intereſted in that Contract?
Myſelf, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Rigg, and Mr. Norman.

Did you transfer that Contract, and to whom?
I transferred it to Mr. Lindegren.

Did you receive any, and what ſum, for the transfer of that Contract?
I received £. 3,000. from Mr. Lindegren, who paid me the money by inſtalments.

Who entered into treaty with you for the transfer of that Contract, and fixed the ſum that you was to be allowed?——Mr. Lindegren.

Ch. M. Pole. *Samˡ Sanders.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wᵐ Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of SAMUEL SANDERS, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 4th of November 1805.

AS by your Contract with the Navy Board, dated the 2d of May 1800, you agreed to deliver in the courſe of the years 1800 and 1801, a certain number of Maſts undelivered on Mr. Lindegren's Contract of 1799, at the prices of his Contract; did you enter into agreement with, or make any allowance to Mr. Lindegren, in conſequence of your ſupplying the Maſts undelivered on his Contract of 1799?
Certainly not.

Ch. M. Pole. *Sam. Sanders.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 140.

The Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 3d of July 1805.

Mr. Lindegren.

IT appearing in the Account between you and Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. which you have laid before this Board, that you have charged them as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
"1800:			
"Janʸ 1ſt. To allowance made me for giving over my			
"Maſt Contract in 1799 - -	3,000	0	0
"To Dº on Contract taken by S. Sanders	2,000	0	0
"To Caſh paid by deſire of J. M. to S. S. to			
"give over his Contract to him -	3,000	0	0

Do the Letters J. M. and S. S. in the laſt-mentioned entry, ſtand for John Moriſon and Samuel Sanders?——Yes.

What was the date of the Contract which Mr. Samuel Sanders gave over or aſſigned to Mr. Moriſon, for the ſum of £. 3,000, and for what Articles was it made?
I do not recollect exactly, but I think it was dated about April or May 1799. It was for Inch Riga Maſts.

Did you agree with Mr. Samuel Sanders for the giving over or aſſigning of that Contract to Mr. Moriſon?——Yes, I think I did.

Was the ſum of £. 2,000 above ſtated, charged by you for negociating that buſineſs?——It was for negociating the aſſignment of the Contract, and alſo for managing the buſineſs of the Contract.

What do you mean by managing the buſineſs of the Contract?
Attending the ſurveys and deliveries of the Articles at the Dock Yards; but I do not think I undertook to attend the deliveries at the Eaſtern Yards.

Did

Did you not make a ſeparate charge of Commiſſion for managing the buſineſs of the Contract?——I had the uſual Commiſſion beſides, at Portſmouth only. *Mr. Linds*

Did you, or any body for you, attend to the delivery of the Articles at any of the Dock Yards beſides Portſmouth?

Yes, either myſelf or my Son attended every delivery at Plymouth, to the beſt of my recollection.

Were all the Articles delivered at Portſmouth and Plymouth Yards?

No; ſome were delivered at the Eaſtern Yards.

Why did not you or your Son attend to the deliveries at the Eaſtern Yards?

I think it was ſettled that Mr. Thornton ſhould do that.

Was there any Agent employed at Plymouth to attend to the delivery of the Goods there?

Yes, I think Meſſrs. Chappell and Hodge were, with the uſual Commiſſion.

As Meſſrs. Chappell and Hodge were employed to attend the delivery of the Articles under that Contract at Plymouth, for which they were allowed a Commiſſion, why did you or your Son go to Plymouth?——I promiſed ſo to do.

Was there any charge made by you in conſequence of you or your Son going to Plymouth to attend the deliveries there?——No.

What was the total amount of the Goods delivered by Mr. Moriſon at the Dock Yards under that Contract?——I do not recollect.

What was the date of the Contract which you entered into with the Navy Board, for the ſupply of Maſts in 1799?

I do not recollect, but it was in the Spring of the year.

What was the deſcription of Maſts which you contracted to deliver?

Riga Inch Maſts.

Did you aſſign or give over that Contract to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. in conſideration of the ſum of £. 3,000. with which you charged their Account, on the 1ſt of January 1800?——Yes, I did.

What was the total amount of the Goods you engaged to deliver by the Contract of 1799?——I cannot tell.

The following Entry, under date the 31ſt of December 1804. being made in the Account between you and Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon, & Company, which you have laid before this Board, as follows:

" 1804.	£.	s.	d.
" Dece' 31ſt. To allowance for giving up my Maſt " Contract of this year to J. M. -	4,000	0	0:"

Do the Letters J. M. in that Entry ſtand for John Moriſon?——Yes.

What was the date of the Contract which you entered into with the Navy Board for the ſupply of Maſts in 1804?

I do not recollect, it was in the Spring of that year.

What was the total amount of the Goods you engaged to deliver by the Contract of 1804?——To a very large amount, but the exact amount cannot be aſcertained till the deliveries are completed.

Previous to your tendering for the ſeveral Contracts for Maſts with the Navy Board, did you enter into any agreement or underſtanding with any perſon or perſons, as to the Biddings or Tenders to be offered to the Navy Board for ſuch Contracts?——In 1799, to the beſt of my recollection, I had not; and to the beſt of my recollection, I only communicated with Meſſrs. Thorntons in 1804.

Previous to your tendering for the Contract for Maſts in 1804, did you enter into any agreement or underſtanding with any perſon or perſons, as to the Biddings or Tenders to be offered to the Navy Board for ſuch Contract?

I do not recollect having entered into any agreement or underſtanding with any body relative to the Tenders for that Contract.

Mr. Lindegren.

Were any Tenders made for that Contract, beſides the one delivered by you?
Yes, I think there was one.

By whom was it made?
I underſtood there was one made by Meſſrs. Hurry and Co. of Goſport.

Was you acquainted with the Prices of that Tender previous to its having been made to the Navy Board?——No.

Have you paid over, or do you hold yourſelf engaged to pay over, to any perſon, any part of the £.4,000, with which you have debited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. on 31ſt of December 1804, for giving up your Maſt Contract of that year?——No, certainly not.

Have you the Agreements, or copies of the Agreements, or any of them entered into relative to the giving over or the aſſignment of the Maſt Contracts, to which you have been queſtioned?
The two firſt were entirely verbal, and the laſt I am not certain whether it was not ſettled (a) with Meſſrs. Thorntons. There were no written Agreements.

Are you to receive any further, and what ſums or per-centage allowance, for, or in conſideration of the aſſignment of thoſe Contracts?
None, whatever upon the two firſt, and only upon the latter in caſe Three-per-cent. upon the total amount (b) exceeds the ſum charged.

Was the £.4,000 with which you have debited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Co. calculated at the rate of Three-per-cent. upon the probable amount of the Contract?——Yes, as near as I could calculate it (c).

Was it known to any of the Members of the Navy Board, that any of theſe Contracts had been aſſigned over?
Yes, now I believe the two firſt are, but not the latter; I believe Mr. Moriſon told Sir William Rule ſo when at Riga.

Have the Certificates of the deliveries of the Articles at the Dock Yards, and the Bills in payment, been made out in the names of the original Contractors?
Yes.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 5th of July 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 3d inſtant.

(a) for the Word "with" I wiſh to ſubſtitute "at."

(b) The Three-per-cent. is to be calculated upon the amount of all the Maſts that may be delivered by Mr. Moriſon in the years 1804 and 1805.

(c) Upon what was to be delivered upon my Contract, as alſo upon every other Maſt that they might deliver in the years 1804 and 1805, upon any other Contract.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 8th of July 1805.

Mr. Lind

AS you have ſtated in your Evidence of the 3d of this month, that the £.2,000 with which you have debited Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, was for negociating the Aſſignment, or making over of Mr. Sanders's Contract to Mr. Moriſon, and for attending the ſurveys and deliveries of the Articles at the Dock Yards; and as you alſo ſtated that Meſſrs. Chappell and Hodge were employed to attend to the delivery of the Goods at Plymouth, with the uſual Commiſſion; for what purpoſe did you or your Son go to Plymouth to attend to ſuch deliveries?

As I have ſaid before, we had promiſed ſo to do, to ſee that the Maſts were properly received.

Had you any reaſon to doubt that Meſſrs. Chappell and Hodge, who were allowed a Commiſſion for that purpoſe, would not have ſeen that the Maſts were properly received?

I had no doubt but that they would do it to the beſt of their judgment; but it was certainly more ſatisfactory to ſee the Maſts converted and received ourſelves, whenever we could attend, as, I think, we underſtand them better than they do.

In reply to the Queſtion put to you on the 3d inſtant, relative to your having entered into any Agreement or underſtanding as to the Biddings or Tenders to be offered for the Maſt Contracts, you ſtated that, "To the beſt of your recollection, "you only communicated with Meſſrs. Thorntons in 1804;" what was the object of that communication?

It was relative to the Contract of that year: I think it was to underſtand from them, whether they meant in their offer to include Portſmouth with the other Yards.

What was the reſult of your communication with Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. relative to the Maſt Contract in 1804?

The reſult of it was, that I was to tender for the Portſmouth Contract on my own Account, and that they were to tender for the other Yards (d.)

Had Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers, and Co. any, and what Contracts for Maſts in 1804?——They had the Contract in their names for Plymouth, and for the Eaſtern Yards.

Has Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers, and Co's. Contract for Maſts in 1804, been aſſigned or made over to Meſſrs. Thorley, Moriſon and Company, or to Mr. John Moriſon?——I believe they took it on Mr. John Moriſon's account.

Upon what eſtimate or calculation were the Sums paid to Mr. Samuel Sanders, and to yourſelf, for the making over or aſſigning the Contract of Mr. Sanders to Mr. Moriſon?——No calculation at all; it was done by the lump.

Upon what eſtimate or calculation was the ſum of £.3,000 aſcertained, with which you have debited Mr. Moriſon for making over to him your Maſt Contract of 1799?——No calculation, that ſum was agreed upon between us.

Upon what Contracts is Mr. Moriſon to deliver the Maſts at the Dock Yards, upon which you are to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. excluſive of the Contract aſſigned or made over by you to him?

Upon the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thorntons.

Upon what ground are you to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. upon the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co.?

Becauſe if it had not extended to the deliveries under that Contract, I ſhould not have thought that I had compenſation ſufficient.

Was you to attend the deliveries of the Maſts at any of the Yards under the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. in 1804, or to perform any ſervice relative thereto?

I do not recollect that I undertook to attend any of the deliveries, but gave, and was to give them, every aſſiſtance in my power in making their calculations, and adviſe what was to be done with the rejected Maſts alſo.

Were

Mr. Lindegren.

Were any calculations required to be made after the Contract was entered into?
No, I do not know that there were; that part was done before (e.)

What ſervices or calculations were you to make or perform, to entitle you to the allowance of Three-per-cent. upon the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company, in 1804?
I have already ſtated that I did not think it would be adequate compenſation for making over my Contract, if the allowance only extended to my Contract.

Before the Contract for Maſts in 1804 was taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. which you believe was for Mr. Moriſon, was it underſtood by you, that you were to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. on the Maſts delivered under that Contract?
I really do not recollect whether it was before or after, but I rather think it was after.

Who gave you to underſtand that you was to have ſuch allowance, and upon what ground was you to receive it?
Nobody gave me to underſtand it, but I told them I expected to have that allowed me. The grounds on which I was to receive it was, as I have ſaid before, on account of the aſſiſtance I rendered in the buſineſs.

Whom did you tell that you expected to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. on the amount of the Maſts delivered under the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company?
I think it was Mr. Tooke, a partner in the Houſe of Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company.

Did Mr Tooke conſent to your having ſuch allowance?
No, but he ſaid he did not think it too much (f.)

Upon what authority have you ſtated that you are to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. upon all the Maſts delivered in 1804 and 1805, under your own Contract, and that taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. in 1804, provided ſuch allowance ſhould exceed £. 4,000?
It was upon my mentioning thoſe to be the terms, I expected to be paid, which Mr. Tooke thought not out of the way, and which Mr. Moriſon agreed to allow me.

Did Mr. Moriſon agree to make you that allowance prior to the time of tendering for the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. in 1804?
No.

If Mr. Tooke had not ſtated that he thought the allowance of Three-per-cent. on the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. in 1804, not out of the way, ſhould you have made a Tender to the Navy Board for that Contract?
I ſhould certainly not have tendered for the Contract, whether he had thought it too much or too little.

What ſervices had you performed, or were you to perform, relative to the Maſt Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Co. in 1804, which induced Mr. John Moriſon to conſent to your having an allowance of Three-per-cent. on the amount of the goods delivered under that Contract?
I had aſſiſted them in making the calculations for it, and Mr. Moriſon, I conclude, was ſatisfied with it.

Whom had you aſſiſted, and what are the calculations you allude to in your anſwer to the previous queſtion?
I had aſſiſted Meſſrs. Thorntons, and the calculation I allude to was, the forming of an eſtimate of the coſt of each Maſt.

Was the forming of an eſtimate of the coſt of each Maſt the only ſervice you have performed, or are to perform, for the allowance of Three-per-cent. upon the amount of the Maſts delivered under the Contract taken by Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company in 1804?
I know nothing elſe, but that and the general aſſiſtance I am to give in caſe of their wanting me.

What

What general assistance are you to give in case of their wanting you? *Mr. Linde*
It is impossible for me to say until any thing should occur which may require my assistance, when I should be very ready of course to give it.

Have you been called upon to render any assistance respecting that Contract?
Not yet, that I recollect.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 9th of July 1805, by desire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 8th instant.

(d) but I do not think that they were excluded from tendering for Portsmouth Yard if they chose it.

(e) and therefore the assistance I was to give relative to the Calculations alluded to in the foregoing answer, may never be required.

(f) as I understood him.

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of ANDREW LINDEGREN, Esquire; taken upon Oath, the 16th of July 1805.

YOU having stated in your Evidence of the 3d instant, that you was not certain whether the agreement for the transfer of your Mast Contract in 1804 to Mr. Morison, was not settled with Messrs. Thorntons, and in the alteration made by you in that Evidence on the 5th, you substitute the word "at" for "with;" with whom was that agreement entered into at Messrs. Thorntons?
It was a mistake of mine in saying so at the time; it was at their Counting-house that I made the calculation (g.)

Ch. M. Pole. *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.

ADDITION made the 17th of July 1805, by desire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 16th instant.

(g) and at the time of my first Examination, I really thought that I had mentioned to Mr. Tooke that I expected Three-per-cent. upon the whole of the Mast Contract in 1804, that is, both mine and Mr. Thornton's, and that I thought at the time he understood those were the terms I expected, otherwise I should not have stated it on my Examination.

Ch. M. Pole, *Andrew Lindegren.*
Ewan Law.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 141.

CONTRACTED and agreed upon the 3d day of April 1804, by and between Andrew Lindegren, of Portſmouth in the county of Hants, Merchant, of the one part, and Henry Duncan, Eſqre, Sir John Henſlow, Knt. and the Honourable Henry Legge, being three of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy (for and on behalf of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors) of the other part, as follows; that is to ſay, the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth hereby, for himſelf, his Exors and Admors, covenant, contract, and engage to and with the ſaid Commiſſioners, parties hereto, free of all charges to His Majeſty (danger of the Seas, Fire, Enemies, and reſtraint of Princes and States excepted) to import and deliver into His Majeſty's Stores at Portſmouth the Riga Fir Timber, Riga Inch Maſts, and Round Riga Hand Maſts, following. In conſideration whereof the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, promiſe and agree, that the ſaid Andrew Lindegren, his Exors and Admors, ſhall be paid for ſuch Timber and Maſts, at the Prices againſt the ſame expreſſed.

And it is agreed, that the Timber and Maſts hereby contracted for ſhall be delivered in the following manner, or as nearly ſo as poſſible.

		To be delivered in the Years	Quantity.	Price.
			Loads.	£. s. d. per Load.
Beſt Crown Riga Fir Timber, of 12 to 14 inches ſquare meeting in length, at upwards of 30 feet		1804	500	6 14 6
		1805	150	
	In^{s}		N^{o}	Each.
Riga Maſts, of	26	1804	3	172 0 0
	25	1804	6	161 5 0
	24	1804	20	150 10 0
		1805	85	
	23	1804	40	139 15 0
		1805	20	
	22	1804	90	125 0 0
		1805	30	
	21	1804	180	118 5 0
		1805	40	
With half inches in the Medium, and at the intermediate Prices.				
	Hands.			
Round Riga Hand Maſts, of	15½ or 15	1804	50	22 0 0
	14½ or 14	1804	60	18 4 6
		1805	30	
	13½ or 13	1804	100	14 12 0
		1805	20	
	12½ or 12	1804	200	12 0 0
		1805	50	
	11½ or 11	1804	250	10 15 0
		1805	50	
	10½ or 10	1804	300	8 15 0
		1805	80	

With the addition of Nine Pounds per-cent. on account of the ſaid Goods being delivered at Portſmouth, being the War addition; provided nevertheleſs, if the Ships employed by the ſaid Andrew Lindegren for bringing the Timber and Maſts which

which may not arrive before the concluſion of the War, ſhall not appear to have been taken up previous to the ceſſation of Hoſtilities, he ſhall then be allowed only the advance uſually given in time of Peace, inſtead of the foregoing, ſo far as concerns the Cargoes of the ſaid Ships.

And the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth alſo for himſelf, his Exors and Admors, covenant, promiſe, and engage, that all the ſaid Timber and Maſts ſhall be good, ſound, merchantable, well-conditioned, the beſt of their kinds, ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the Officers of the ſaid Yard, and in every reſpect fitting for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; and in caſe of any Timber or Maſts being delivered, which, from defects or inferior quality, ſhall be refuſed by the Officers of the ſaid Yard, it is hereby agreed the ſame ſhall be removed and taken away by the ſaid Andrew Lindegren, his Exors or Admors, at his or their own expence; and if not ſo removed within a reaſonable time, the Officers of the Yard ſhall have power to return ſuch rejected Timber or Maſts, and the expence of unloading, reſhipping, and carrying it or them back, ſhall be deducted and abated by the ſaid Commiſſioners from the Bills to be made out by them to the ſaid Andrew Lindegren, his Exors and Admors.

And it is agreed by and between the ſaid Parties, that the Round Riga Hand Maſts ſhall be received at the ſaid Yard in the ſame mode, and of the proportions of diameter to lengths, as the Norway Hand Maſts.

It is likewiſe agreed, that the Maſts of 26 inches to 23 inches are to be continued from the partners down of the bigneſs they hold at the partners, and where they do not hold in the upper quarters agreeably to the diameter of the partners, a medium price is to be allowed ſo far as the difference of 2 inches, but not for any greater difference, provided the Maſt anſwers in all other circumſtances for a Maſt of the ſize it holds at the partners.

And as length in Riga Maſts is a great advantage on many occaſions on converſion, it is further agreed, that the Contractor may deliver ſuch of thoſe from 26 to 20 inches incluſive, as may happen to have full tops beyond the Contract lengths, for which he is to be allowed the following Prices per foot for ſuch additional lengths, and the Maſts to be meaſured ſo far as each will hold regular at the top to one half of the bigneſs in diameter, as they ſhall be received for at the partners.

	Diameter at the Partners. Ins	Top.	Additional Price per foot. s.	d.	
To hold their ſubſtance at the ſeveral quarters as has been uſual heretofore.	26	13	6	0	Such additional length not to exceed 9 feet, and the Price of Fir Timber for all over-lengths of ſmall Maſts.
	25	12½	5	8	
	24	12	5	4	
	23	11½	5	0	
	22	11	4	8	
	21	10½	4	4	
	20	10	4	0	

And it is further agreed, that if on the receipt of the number of Maſts at the Yard, which are required to be of 21 inches, one in ten, or in that proportion, ſhould fall off, and not be under 20 inches in all the quarters, they ſhall be received at the Yard at an abatement of Fifteen Pounds for each Maſt from the price hereinbefore mentioned to be allowed for a Maſt of 21 inches.

And it is agreed, that the ſaid Andrew Lindegren ſhall have the uſe of His Majeſty's lighters, ſlings, winding tackles, &c. at the ſaid Yard where the aforeſaid Goods are to be delivered, to help out and bear up the ends of them whilſt they are delivering out of the Ships, and for carrying the Stowage Goods on ſhore to the Dock Yard.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, further promiſe and agree, that Certificates ſhall be given to the ſaid Andrew Lindegren by the Officers of the ſaid Yard, of the delivery and receipt of the Timber and Maſts hereby contracted for, which Certificates ſhall be lodged in the Navy Office, and Bills for the amount ſhall be made out to the ſaid Andrew Lindegren immediately, payable in ninety days from their date, with Intereſt thereon, at the rate of Three Pence per-cent. per diem.

And

And the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth promiſe, that with every cargo or parcel of Goods which he ſhall deliver at the ſaid Yard, there ſhall be ſent an Invoice or Bill of Parcels of the ſame; and he doth covenant and promiſe, that he will not give, or cauſe to be given, to any perſon whatſoever employed in His Majeſty's Service in the Naval Department, or to any perſon or perſons on their or any of their behalves, any fee, gratuity, or reward, for any favour ſhewn to him in relation to this Contract, or on any pretence whatever on account thereof; and that with the firſt and laſt delivery of Goods at the ſaid Yard, he will deliver to the Storekeeper of the ſaid Yard a written Declaration, ſigned by himſelf, that he has not promiſed, given, or cauſed to be given, any thing whatſoever contrary to the covenant of this his Contract.

And laſtly, for the true performing and keeping all and ſingular the ſaid Covenants, Articles, and Agreements, on the ſaid Contractor's part to be done and performed, he the ſaid Andrew Lindegren doth bind himſelf, his Heirs, Exors, and Admors, unto the ſaid principal Officers and Commrs of His Majeſty's Navy, parties hereto, in the penalty of Four Thouſand Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

In witneſs whereof, the ſaid parties to theſe preſents, have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals the day and year firſt before written.

Andrew Lindegren.

Sealed and delivered (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of
R. A. Nelſon.
C. W. Foſter.

H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
H. Legge.

No. 142.

CONTRACTED and agreed upon the 3d day of April 1804, by and between Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke of Broad-ſtreet, London, Merchants and Co-partners of the one part, and Henry Duncan, Eſqre, Sir John Henſlow, Knt. and Oſborn Markham, Eſqre, being three of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy (for and on behalf of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors) of the other part, as follows; that is to ſay, the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, do hereby for themſelves, their Exors and Admors, covenant, contract, and engage to and with the ſaid Commiſſioners, parties hereto, free of all charges to His Majeſty (danger of the Seas, Fire, Enemies, and reſtraint of Princes and States excepted) to import, and deliver into His Majeſty's Stores at the reſpective Yards undermentioned, the Riga Fir Timber, Riga Inch Maſts, and Round Riga Hand Maſts following.

In conſideration whereof, the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, promiſe and agree that the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, their Exors and Admors, ſhall be paid for ſuch Timber and Maſts at the prices againſt the ſame expreſſed.

And it is agreed, that the Timber and Maſts hereby contracted for ſhall be delivered in the following manner, or as nearly ſo as poſſible; viz.

	To be delivered in the Years	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerneſs.	Plymouth.	Price.
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	£. s. d. per Load.
Beſt Crown Riga Fir Timber of 12 to 14 In^{s} ſquare meeting in Length, at upwards of 30 feet	1804	100	200	200	100	500	6 3 0
	1805	- -	- -	100	- -	150	
	Ins.	N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	Each.
Riga Maſts of	26 1804	2	- -	2	- -	3	166 5 0
	25 1804	4	- -	4	- -	6	156 15 0
	24 1804	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	147 5 0
	23 1804	- -	- -	10	10	20	137 15 0
	1805	- -	- -	10	- -	10	
	22 1804	40	4	60	6	50	128 5 0
	1805	10	- -	20	- -	10	
	21 1804	30	- -	70	10	100	118 15 0
	1805	- -	- -	20	- -	30	

With half inches in the Medium, and at the intermediate Prices.

	Hands.		N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	N^{o}	
Round Riga Hand Maſts of	16½ or 16	1804	40	- -	- -	10	50	24 0 8
	15½ - 15	1804	- -	- -	50	- -	- -	20 7 7
	14½ - 14	1804	60	- -	10	- -	30	16 17 3
		1805	10	- -	- -	- -	-	
	13½ - 13	1804	120	50	40	- -	30	14 0 3
		1805	10	30	- -	- -	-	
	12½ - 12	1804	160	60	30	50	50	11 3 3
		1805	60	20	- -	- -	20	
	11½ - 11	1804	200	60	50	65	70	9 19 6
		1805	35	20	- -	- -	-	
	10½ - 10	1804	170	- -	90	50	200	8 1 6
		1805	- -	- -	- -	10	-	

With the addition of Eleven Pounds per-cent. for ſuch part of the ſaid Maſts and Timber as ſhall be delivered at Plymouth, being the War addition; provided, nevertheleſs, if the Ships employed by the Contractors for bringing the Timber and Maſts, which may not arrive before the concluſion of the War, ſhall not appear to have been taken up previous to the ceſſation of Hoſtilities, they ſhall then be allowed only the advance uſually given in time of Peace, inſtead of the foregoing, ſo far as concerns the Cargoes of the ſaid Ships.

And the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, do alſo for themſelves, their Exors and Admors, covenant, promiſe, and engage, that all the ſaid Timber and Maſts ſhall be good, ſound, merchantable, well-conditioned, the beſt of their kinds, ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the Officers of the ſaid Yards, and in every reſpect fitting for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; and in caſe of any Timber or Maſts being delivered, which, from defects or inferior quality, ſhall be refuſed by the Officers of the ſaid reſpective Yards, it is hereby agreed the ſame ſhall be removed and taken away by the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, their Exors or Admors, at their own expence; and if not ſo removed within a reaſonable time, the Officers of the Yards ſhall have power to return ſuch rejected Timber or Maſts, and the expence of unloading, reſhipping, and carrying it or them back, ſhall be deducted and abated by the ſaid Commiſſioners from the Bills to be made out by them to the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, their Exors or Admors.

And it is agreed by and between the ſaid parties, that the Round Riga Hand Maſts ſhall be received at the ſeveral Yards in the ſame mode, and of the proportions of diameter to lengths as the Norway Hand Maſts.

It is likewiſe agreed, that the Maſts of 26 inches to 23 inches are to be continued from the partners down, of the bigneſs they hold at the partners, and where they do not hold in the upper quarters; agreeably to the diameter of the partners, a medium Price is to be allowed ſo far as the difference of 2 inches, but not for any greater difference, provided the Maſt anſwers in all other circumſtances for a Maſt of the ſize it holds at the partners.

And as length in Riga Maſts is a great advantage on many occaſions on converſion, it is further agreed, that the Contractors may deliver ſuch of thoſe from 26 to 20 inches inclusive as may happen to have full tops beyond the contract lengths, for which they are to be allowed the following Prices per foot for ſuch additional lengths; and the Maſts to be meaſured ſo far as each will hold regular at the top, to one half of the bigneſs in diameter as they ſhall be received for at the Partners.

Diameter at the Partners. Ins	Top.	Additional Price per foot. s.	d.	
26	13	6	0	Such additional lengths not to exceed 9 feet, and the Price of Fir Timber for all over-lengths of ſmall Maſts.
25	12½	5	8	
24	12	5	4	
23	11½	5	0	
22	11	4	8	
21	10½	4	4	
20	10	4	0	

To hold their ſubſtance at the ſeveral quarters, as has been uſual heretofore.

And it is further agreed, that if on the receipt of the number of Maſts at the Yards which are required to be of 21 inches, one in ten, or in that proportion, ſhould fall off, and not be under 20 inches in all the quarters, they ſhall be received at the Yards at an abatement of Twenty Pounds for each Maſt from the Price hereinbefore mentioned to be allowed for a Maſt of 21 inches.

And it is agreed, that the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton and Thomas Tooke, ſhall have the uſe of His Majeſty's lighters, ſlings, winding tackles, &c. at the ſeveral Yards where the aforeſaid goods are to be delivered, to help out and bear up the ends of them whilſt they are delivering out of the Ships, and for carrying the Stowage Goods on ſhore to the Dock Yards.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby, for and on behalf of His Majeſty, further promiſe and agree, that Certificates ſhall be given to the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, by the Officers of the ſaid Yards reſpectively, of the delivery and receipt of the Timber and Maſts hereby contracted for, which Certificates ſhall be lodged in the Navy Office, and Bills for the amount ſhall be made out to the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke immediately, payable in ninety days from their date, with intereſt thereon at the rate of Three Pence per-cent.-per-diem.

And the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, do promiſe that with every Cargo or parcel of Goods which they ſhall deliver at the ſaid Yards, there ſhall be ſent an Invoice or Bill of Parcels of the ſame; and they do covenant and promiſe, that they will not give, or cauſe to be given, to any perſon whatſoever employed in His Majeſty's Service in the Naval Department, or to any perſon or perſons on their or any of their behalves, any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward, for any favour ſhewn to them in relation to this Contract, or on any pretence whatever on account thereof; and that with the firſt and laſt delivery of Goods at the ſaid Yards where they are to be delivered, they will deliver to the Storekeepers of the ſaid Yard a written Declarations, ſigned by themſelves, that they have not promiſed, given, or cauſed to be given, any thing whatſoever contrary to the covenant of this their Contract.

And, laſtly, for the true performing and keeping all and ſingular the ſaid Covenants, Articles, and Agreements, on the ſaid Contractors part to be done and performed,

formed, they the ſaid Stephen Thornton, William Thornton, Claude George Thornton, and Thomas Tooke, do bind themſelves, their Heirs, Exors and Admors, unto the ſaid principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, parties hereto, in the penalty of Four Thouſand Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid parties to theſe preſents have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals the day and year firſt before written.

Sealed and delivered (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of
R. A. Nelſon.
C. W. Foſter.

Stephen Thornton.
William Thornton.
Claude Geoe Thornton.
Thomas Tooke.

H. Duncan.
J. Henſlow.
O. Markham.

No. 143.

The Examination of THOMAS TOOKE, Eſquire, a partner in the Houſe of Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company; taken upon Oath, the 11th of July 1805.

Mr. Too

DID your Houſe contract with the Navy Board in the year 1804, to ſupply His Majeſty's Yards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerneſs, and Plymouth, with Riga Inch Maſts?——Yes.

Was that Contract taken on account of your Houſe, or on whoſe account was it taken?——It was taken by order, and for account of Mr. John Moriſon of Riga.

Was your Houſe to receive any, and what conſideration for making the Contract for Mr. Moriſon?

We did not ſtipulate for any conſideration before entering into the Contract, but it was underſtood as a matter of courſe, that we were to have an adequate Commiſſion for the management of the buſineſs relative to the Contract, if our Tender ſhould be accepted by the Navy Board.

What was the rate of Commiſſion eventually agreed upon?

Three-per-cent. on the amount of the whole concern.

Was ſuch Commiſſion for any other ſervice or conſideration than that of tranſacting the buſineſs relative to the Contract as Commiſſion Merchants?

The Commiſſion was conſidered as a compenſation for our trouble and reſponſibility, and for our advance of capital in the courſe of the buſineſs.

Did you, previous to the tendering for the Maſt Contract in 1804, enter into an agreement or underſtanding with Mr. Lindegren, that he ſhould tender for the ſupply of Portſmouth Yard, and that your Houſe ſhould tender for the ſupply of Plymouth, and the Eaſtern Yards?

It was underſtood that we were to tender for all the Yards; which we did; and that Mr. Lindegren was to tender for Portſmouth Yard only.

It having been ſtated to us by Mr. Lindegren, that he is to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. from Mr. Moriſon upon the Contract for Maſts taken by your Houſe in 1804, upon what ground is Mr. Lindegren to have that allowance?

Mr. Lindegren took a general intereſt in the Maſt buſineſs on the part of Mr. Moriſon previous to the Contract of 1804, and might thence conceive himſelf entitled to ſome compenſation from Mr. Moriſon if the Contract were eventually taken by us; but the amount of the compenſation was not entered into by us.

Did you ſtate to Mr. Lindegren, that you did not think that an allowance to him of Three-per-cent. on the amount of the Maſts, delivered under the Contract taken by your Houſe, was too much?

As far as I can recollect, Mr. Lindegren did ſpeak to me on the ſubject one day on 'Change, but ſo vaguely, that I cannot take upon me to ſtate accurately what paſſed.

Did

Mr. Tooke.

Did you underſtand from any converſation or communication with Mr. Lindegren, that he was to have an allowance of Three-per-cent. upon the Maſts delivered under the Contract taken by your Houſe for Mr. John Moriſon in 1804?

I think that Mr. Lindegren did in a vague manner talk of charging Three-per-cent. but I underſtood him as referring only to the delivery at Portſmouth, on the Contract taken by him; and as I rather wiſhed to decline entering into any arrangement with Mr. Lindegren, I waived the ſubject as much as poſſible, and referred him altogether to Mr. Moriſon.

Was Mr. Lindegren's converſation with you relative to the remuneration or allowance from Mr. Moriſon, before or after the Contract had been taken by your Houſe for Mr. Moriſon?——I believe that it was ſoon after.

Was the ſum or per-centage allowance which Mr. Lindegren was to receive from Mr. Moriſon for making over or aſſigning to him his Contract for ſupplying His Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth with Maſts in 1804, ſettled with your Houſe?

It was not ſettled with us.

Was the ſum or per-centage allowance which Mr. Lindegren was to receive for the Transfer of that Contract ſettled at Meſſrs. Thornton, Brothers and Company, and by whom?

I have no knowledge of any ſuch ſettlement. I poſitively declined interfering in the buſineſs between him and Mr. Moriſon.

Was Mr. Moriſon in England in 1803 and 1804?

Mr. Moriſon was not in England in 1803; I believe it was in January laſt, that he returned from Riga.

Ch. M. Pole. *Tho' Tooke.*
Ewan Law.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

OBSERVATIONS,

By way of SUPPLEMENT to the FIRST REPORT of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry,

ON THE

MEMORIAL of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, in anſwer to THAT REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS, by way of SUPPLEMENT to the FIRST REPORT of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, on the MEMORIAL of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, IN ANSWER TO THAT REPORT.

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

IF the above-mentioned Memorial of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy had contained only Obſervations in exculpation of their conduct on points in charge againſt them, or in proof of errors committed by us in deductions from the Evidence on which our Firſt Report is grounded, we probably ſhould have ſuffered them to paſs without notice, the whole being ſubmitted to the wiſdom of Parliament. There are matters, however, in this Memorial very different from ſelf-defence, or detection of error; matters, which we find ourſelves imperiouſly called upon to expoſe and refute.

The Perſons, on whoſe conduct it was incumbent upon us to animadvert, have advanced charges, which, if true, would ſhew us unworthy of the confidence repoſed in us by the Legiſlature, and wholly unfit for the diſcharge of the duties committed to us.

We are accuſed of garbling and ſuppreſſing Evidence material to the ſubject matter of the Report, with a view to exhibit a ſtate of things which was not correct, and which would have borne a different aſpect, if the whole of the Evidence, or the reſult of it, had been fairly and impartially given.

The trivial occaſion, on which this dereliction of principle is ſtated to have occurred, does not take away from the neceſſity of throwing off the burden of ſuch an imputation. It muſt be removed; or the Reports that we have already preſented to Parliament may be diſcredited, and our labours be unavailing.

It muſt be admitted, that the wilful abuſe of power with which perſons are entruſted, is more or leſs criminal in proportion to the confidence repoſed in them, that ſuch power ſhould be exerciſed with fidelity. Commiſſioners are appointed to enquire into Irregularities, Frauds, Abuſes, and Miſconduct, in certain Offices and Departments, and to report thereon from time to time to His Majeſty, and to both Houſes of Parliament. The extent of their Enquiries, as well as the form of their Proceedings and Reports, are left to their prudence and judgment. It is not laid down, in any caſe, what the nature or ſum of the proof ſhould be; all that relates to the Enquiry muſt of neceſſity reſt upon the diſcretion of thoſe to whom ſuch a truſt is delegated; and they will, from a regard to their own characters, and as they feel anxious for a good effect from their exertions, be diligent in collecting materials, and cautious in drawing ſuch concluſions only as are fully ſupported by the Evidence fairly taken before them, eſpecially where the Enquiry

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

Enquiry leads to a cenſure or reflection on the conduct of any Individual; but whilſt they guard againſt a defect on this ſide, they are not to err on the contrary extreme, by entering, without diſcrimination, in the Appendixes to the Reports, all Letters which they write or receive, or all Papers or Accounts which they may have occaſion to inſpect, or even the Evidence of ſeveral Perſons to the ſame point in matters of official practice or general information. The very ſize of ſuch a compilement would deſtroy its practical uſe.

To apply this obſervation, we may mention, that a voluminous Correſpondence between the Commanders in Chief on the Jamaica Station, the Navy Board, and Mr. Dick, the Naval Officer at Jamaica, was not entered entire in the Appendix to our Firſt Report, the proof of Mr. Dick's irregularity, as to the tranſmiſſion of his Accounts, being, as we thought, ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the Letter of the Navy Board to the Commander in Chief, which was inſerted, together with the Evidence of Sir William Rule and Mr. Harmood, two of the Members of the Committee of Stores, and Mr. Derrick, the Secretary. A charge might with at leaſt equal propriety have been made, that any part of this correſpondence was kept back, as that the Examination of a Clerk was ſuppreſſed, whilſt the deſcription of official practice, to which it principally related, was either immaterial to the main points in the Report, or ſet forth in the Evidence of others.

Appendix to our Firſt Report, page 90.

Appendix to our Firſt Report, pages 86, 87, and 88.

The Examination of Mr. William Gregory Davis, from which the Extract was taken and entered in the Appendix, N° 49, was preſerved in the Office, and is now given at length as it was completed and ſigned by him. It would be a waſte of time to enter into an argument to ſhew that there could be no inducement, from any thing affecting the Report, to withhold from the Public any part of this Gentleman's Examination. Mr. Davis was, and Mr. Hebden had been, a Clerk in the Office for Foreign Accounts; the former, of two years ſtanding; the latter, whoſe Evidence is given at length, ſerved in it from 1781 to 1801; a period of twenty years, which comprehends the whole of the time that Mr. Smith was Naval Officer at Jamaica, and the greater part of the time that Mr. Dick held that ſituation.

Appendix, N° 1.

It may be remarked, that the Evidence of ſome of the Witneſſes, whom we examined in the beginning of our proceedings, is given in a different form from that which we afterwards adopted. Under the preſent circumſtances, it may be proper to explain the reaſon for this difference.

The Evidence before the Commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the Public Accounts, and the Commiſſioners for enquiring into the Fees and Emoluments of Office, being entered in their Reports in the form of Depoſition, we were deſirous of trying the ſame method; but a very little experience convinced us, that, from the peculiar nature of the inveſtigations we were required to make, there were inſuperable objections to purſuing the ſame courſe. To bring forth the Truth from unwilling Witneſſes, Queſtions carefully worded were to be put to them, and their Anſwers taken down. To draw this out afterwards in the form of Depoſition required conſideration in the blending of the Queſtion and Anſwer, and the exactneſs with which it was executed was open to be conteſted, when the Witneſs came to ſign the Depoſition into which his examination had been converted. To prevent this, and to give the ſtrongeſt impreſſion which written

written Evidence is capable of, the practice was adopted of ſtating both the Queſtions and Anſwers in the words in which they were delivered; and that practice has been followed in our ſubſequent Examinations. Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

Our mode of taking Evidence is as follows. The Queſtion being put to the Witneſs, his Anſwer is taken down, and both the Queſtion and Anſwer are read, for the purpoſe of immediate obſervation and correction, if neceſſary; this is done after every Anſwer to the end of the Examination, when the whole is read over to the Witneſs: he is then deſired to point out any inaccuracies, and is allowed, in this ſtage, to expunge or alter his Evidence as he ſhall think fit. If the length of the Examination, the convenience of the Witneſs, or other circumſtances, make it neceſſary to defer the making and ſigning of a fair copy, the Witneſs is deſired to attend on the next, or a ſubſequent day, when the fair copy is read over to him, and compared with the original. Any Explanations or Additions, which he may then be deſirous of making, are ſet down at the foot of the Examination, with a note of reference to the particular Anſwer to which they relate; but the Witneſs is not at this time permitted to expunge any part of the Evidence before given by him. Similar Explanations and Additions are admitted at any ſubſequent period before the delivery of the Report.

We ſhall now proceed to explain the particular circumſtances attending the Evidence of Mr. Davis, upon which the Navy Board have thought fit to ground their charge of garbling Evidence.

Mr. Davis, fourth Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, but who was employed in the Office for Foreign Accounts, had, by Precept, been called upon to attend with Mr. Dick's Accounts, without our having any previous intention of examining him; but being deſirous of availing ourſelves of that opportunity of obtaining ſome information as to the mode of conducting the buſineſs of the Navy Office, he was ſworn, and required to detail the matters on which we were deſirous of obtaining knowledge. When the whole of his Evidence had been taken, it became neceſſary, according to the practice we had adopted, to draw it up regularly in the form of a Depoſition, and Mr. Davis was deſired to attend on a future day, for the purpoſe of ſigning it. It was hardly to be expected but that, in drawing up Depoſitions of conſiderable length from information delivered in an unconnected or deſultory way, a miſconception of the Deponent's meaning might in ſome caſes ariſe. Mr. Davis repreſented to us, that it had ſo happened with reſpect to his Evidence; and the Depoſition which had been drawn up from it was given to him to alter, and, when altered, it was ſigned by him in the form in which it now ſtands; and we take this opportunity of declaring, that we have not in this inſtance, or in any other, withheld or kept back any Evidence, Paper or Writing, which appeared likely to implicate or juſtify the conduct of any Individual.

With reſpect to Mr. Gambier's Evidence, it was not taken in the ſame manner as that of Mr. Davis. Foreſeeing that we ſhould have occaſion for ſomething more than general information of the practice of Office from Mr. Gambier, we had prepared, previous to his attendance, ſuch Queſtions as we deemed neceſſary for the elucidation of the ſubject then under our Enquiry. At the time of his Examination, the Queſtions were read to him, and his Anſwers were taken down. As ſoon as the Examination was

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

finiſhed, the whole of it was diſtinctly read over to him, when Mr. Gambier was at liberty to make any alterations in his Anſwers that he thought proper, of which liberty he availed himſelf.

It is ſtated, in the 9th and 10th pages of the Memorial, that, upon the fair copy of Mr. Gambier's Evidence being read to him, "he obſerved "to the Commiſſioners, that many of the Queſtions which had "been put to him, with his Anſwers to them, had been omitted "in the fair copy. He was deſired to mention what they were, "which, he ſaid, he could not do accurately, but that he was con- "fident not *half of what he had depoſed* was inſerted in the copy. "While the depoſition was reading, he challenged one of the An- "ſwers as not being that which he had given to the Queſtion: on "which, one of the Commiſſioners took up the rough copy, and "reading the Anſwers as minuted therein, allowed that the fair "one was incorrect, and differed materially from the ſenſe of the "original."

It is impoſſible for us to recal to memory all that was ſaid by Mr. Gambier, whilſt he was in the Board-room; but we can aſſert moſt poſitively, that not a ſingle Queſtion or Anſwer contained in the original Examination was omitted in the fair copy. Two inaccuracies, which had occurred in tranſcribing, were pointed out, and corrected; as others would have been, had they exiſted. The little importance of theſe inaccuracies may be ſeen by a peruſal of the Queſtions and Anſwers wherein they occurred, as they now ſtand corrected upon Mr. Gambier's manuſcript Examination, of which the following are copies:

What was meant by the words "Appropriation of the Premiums," in the order to Mr. Dick of the 18th September 1800?

The exact meaning of the Board I do not know—I conceive it was intended to ~~give him an opportunity of~~ hear what he had to ſay in his own defence, and then to determine, whether or not he ſhould be charged with the ſame.

The alteration beginning with the word "hear," and ending with the word "own," was made in conſequence of an error in the copy by

C. M. P.
J. F.
H. N.
E. L.

Has the Navy Board aſcertained, or taken any, and what ſteps to aſcertain the amount of the Premiums which Mr. Dick has neglected to carry to account of Government?

Nothing has as yet been done, the ~~inveſtigation of theſe accounts not being concluded~~ buſineſs being now under diſcuſſion.

The alteration beginning with the word "buſineſs," and ending with the word "diſcuſſion," was made in conſequence of an error in the copying.

C. M. P.
E. L.
J. F.
H. N.

The notations of theſe alterations were made at the time, and ſubſcribed with the initials of the Commiſſioners preſent, to mark the alterations as having been made after the fair copy was written; ſo careful were we, even at that early period of our proceedings, that no variation, not accounted for, ſhould be made in the Evidence after it was completed.

Beſides the inaccuracies noted by Mr. Gambier, he complains, that not one-half of what he had depoſed was inſerted in the fair copy. Two Additions to his Evidence, by way of Explanation, were indeed made by him at the time when he attended to ſign his Evidence, which are entered in the Appendix to our Firſt Report, page 79. If the omiſſions in the fair copy of his Evidence had been really ſuch as are charged in the Memorial, it is difficult to account for Mr. Gambier's having made two Additions only, and thoſe of ſo little importance.

In

In cases where it has appeared to the Board, that the attention of the Individual might not be drawn to the object of his intended Examination, it has been usual to the Secretary to accompany the Board's Precept with a Letter, notifying the purposes, for which his attendance was required. This however has not been invariably done. It is necessary, in some cases, previously to communicate to Persons, from whom general information is looked for, the subject on which they are to be examined: in others, it is equally necessary to preserve secrecy, to guard against the effects of collusion and preconcerted Evidence. Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

It is stated in the Memorial, that Mr. Gambier complains of having come before us without the smallest intimation as to the object of our Enquiry; in answer to which, it must be observed, that the conduct of the Storekeeper at Jamaica was the first matter which we proceeded to investigate; that the Documents called for by our Precepts must necessarily have pointed the attention of the Navy Board to the subject, and particularly of the Committee of Accounts, of which Mr. Gambier was a Member; he could not therefore be entirely unacquainted with the business on which he was to be examined: and a perusal of his Examination will shew, that he did not come unprepared to answer the questions that were put to him.

In replying to the charge made against the fidelity of our proceedings, we have solely had in view the removal of imputations, which, if passed over, might be destructive of our public usefulness as well as injurious to our private characters; and we might have stopped here, had not the same spirit, the same desire of destroying the credit of our First Report, and by that means weakening the credit of all the others, pervaded the whole of the Memorial: we shall therefore extend our Observations, in order to shew that the charges made in our First Report are fully justified.

For the sake of more easy reference, we shall follow the course taken by the Navy Board in the Memorial, and comprise our remarks under the three heads they have chosen.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

"The ultimately passing and allowing of Mr. Smith's Accounts, "as Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica, without calling upon him to ac- "count for the Premiums on the Bills drawn by him."

THE manner in which the circumstance of the Premium on the Bills of Exchange drawn by Mr. Smith was brought before the Navy Board, and the proceedings had thereon, are stated in the eight first pages of our First Report, and in the Letters referred to in the Appendix thereto; some brief notices of the subject, it may however, be proper to introduce in this place.

It appears, that the subject of the Premiums on Bills drawn from Jamaica was taken up by the Board of Ordnance in 1786, and that from 1789, they have been regularly accounted for by their Officers; and that at Halifax, where Bills are drawn at par, or the fixed rate of Currency for Sterling in the same manner as at Jamaica, the Naval Officer had been in the habit of accounting to the Navy Board for the Premiums on his Bills in his Accounts transmitted to them; yet it so happened, that the Premiums were entirely overlooked with regard to the Naval Officer at Jamaica, until it was represented to the Navy Board, in a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, of the 14th of July 1795, that the Public were at that period

First Report, page 4.

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period defrauded of Fifteen-per-cent. on the Bills drawn by Mr. Smith, the Naval Officer at Jamaica, for Money taken up by him for the purchaſe of Stores, and other expences of the Yard.

The Navy Board, upon this repreſentation, required the Naval Officer to give his reaſons for having neglected to follow his Inſtructions, and to attend to them in future. The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty however, upon the matter being communicated to them, directed the Navy Board to order Mr. Smith to ſend an Account Current of all the ſums he had received, or paid, as Premium or Diſcount on his Bills, to be checqued by the monthly rate of Exchange ſent in his Returns, and to report the reſult of their Enquiry to them.

This order was accordingly conveyed to Mr. Smith, who, paying no attention to it, and continuing to draw Bills as uſual, an Impreſt was directed to be charged againſt him for Bills irregularly drawn, and he was diſmiſſed from his Office, and came to England in 1797.

It is to be obſerved, that the order for the account of Mr. Smith's Premiums was inſtantly tranſmitted to him, and that it did not then occur to the Navy Board, that it was neceſſary to enter into an examination of all Mr. Smith's Accounts, in order to aſcertain the amount of the Premiums for which he was accountable; though the neceſſity of ſuch an examination is urged by them in the Memorial, as a reaſon for delaying to call on Mr. Dick for the amount of his Premiums. Had the Navy Board proceeded to examine into Mr. Smith's conduct reſpecting the Premiums when directed ſo to do by the Admiralty, it is hardly poſſible that the ſame abuſe ſhould have been continued by his Succeſſor; and that the Public ſhould at this time have been at iſſue with Mr. Dick for the recovery of the Premium on his Bills not yet accounted for; which, on a very moderate calculation, amounts to Thirty-ſix thouſand four hundred Pounds.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 4.

£.36,400.

The Letters that paſſed between Sir William Parker, the Navy Board, and the Lords of the Admiralty, reſpecting Mr. Smith's not bringing the Premiums to account, are given in the Appendix to our Firſt Report, No. 2. to 13.

It is not eaſily to be imagined how circumſtances ſo recent, and of ſo much importance to the Public, as thoſe to which that correſpondence relates, could have been forgotten; and yet, after Mr. Smith's return to England, the Impreſt charged againſt him was taken off; his Accounts allowed and paſſed; and the Bond of his Sureties given up, without any enquiry having been made by the Navy Board as to the Premiums which he had received.

This neglect is attributed in the Memorial to the miſlaying of a Document ſent by the Board to the Clerk who examined the Account of Mr. Smith's Diſburſements. What this Document was is not ſhewn, or how it could affect an account of the Premiums received by him on his Bills, the production of which had been ordered by the Admiralty, and ſhould have been enforced by the Navy Board, before the paſſing of his general Accounts, became a Queſtion. There was ſurely no occaſion for their being reminded by a Clerk of all that ſo lately had happened with relation to Mr. Smith's miſconduct.

To

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

To palliate the neglect it is asserted in the Memorial, that from Mr. Smith coming home insolvent, and from the impossibility at that time of proving his receipt of the Board's Warrant of September 1795, on the subject of the Premium, the Public has not sustained the actual loss which the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry represent as having resulted from the passing of Mr. Smith's Accounts.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 3.

The representation of Mr. Smith's insolvency at the time of his return is not correct; for though there was a Balance against him at the Navy Office of about One thousand six hundred Pounds, yet there was a balance in his favour at the Victualling Office of about Three thousand Pounds, and the difference might have been held answerable in part of the Premium on his Bills of Exchange; and further, the Navy Board were in possession of collateral security given for him on his appointment, to the amount of Two thousand Pounds. It appears therefore, that an actual loss to the Public has happened; for he has received the Balance from the Victualling Office, and is now insolvent, and the Bond of his Sureties has been given up.

£. 1,600.

Appendix to our First Report, page 112.

£. 3,000

£. 2,000.

As to the impossibility of proving Mr. Smith's receipt of the Board's Warrant of September 1795, on the subject of the Premium, we do not perceive upon what ground the Navy Board adopt the side of the question adverse to the claims of the Public, and infer, that because they could not establish Mr. Smith's receipt of that Warrant, he was not compellable, under his Instructions, to account for the Premiums on his Bills. The Admiralty appear to have thought otherwise, for they had ordered an account of his Premiums to be laid before them; and the Law Officers have advised a suit against Mr. Dick under similar circumstances, holding him liable upon the effect of his Instructions alone, which Instructions are entered in our First Report, pages 4 and 5.

Appendix, N° 2.

If we think the opinion held by the Navy Board not justified on this occasion, still less do we think them justifiable in furnishing Mr. Dick with an excuse for his conduct, by observing in their Warrant of the 18th of September 1800, that "though it has been the practice for a great many "years back, for the Naval Officer at Jamaica to conduct this "part of his business on the plan you have pursued, by standing "himself to the risk of the fluctuation in the value of his Bills, "the Board not being aware of such fluctuation, we conceived "that a full stop had been put to it by Rear Admiral Sir William "Parker."

First Report, page 4o.

It must seem extraordinary that the Navy Board should have made this declaration, as in 1781, they remitted Five thousand Pounds in specie to the Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica, in consequence of his having represented to them the difficulties which he experienced in getting money for his Bills, a circumstance noticed by us in our First Report, as proving that the practice mentioned by the Navy Board in this Warrant, namely, that the Storekeeper should stand to the risk of the fluctuation in the value of his Bills, had not been invariable, or of long standing. Mr. Smith, a party interested, does, it is true, in the conversation related by Sir William Parker, lay a claim to the Premiums; but that claim was inconsistent with his Instructions, and had never been admitted. Mr. Dick did not

£. 5,000.

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

loſe ſight of the excuſe ſuggeſted by the Navy Board; for, in anſwer to a Queſtion put to him when examined by us, he obſerves,

Appendix to our First Report, page 49.

"It looked to me, upon the face of the Order dated the 18th of "September 1800, to be acknowledged by the Navy Board, that "the Naval Officer was to pay Diſcount out of his own pocket, "and put the Premium into it."

The duty of a Public Board is to uphold and enforce obedience to their Inſtructions, and not to palliate the conduct, or furniſh excuſes to thoſe who act in direct contradiction to them.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

"The permitting Mr. Dick, his ſucceſſor, to draw Bills upon "the Navy Board, without adverting to the circumſtance of his "not having brought the Premium upon them to account until "September 1800."

THE miſconduct of Mr. Smith having been ſuch as called for his immediate diſmiſſal, Mr. Broughton, the Chief Clerk in his Office, held the charge till the arrival of Mr. Dick. It might have been expected, from ordinary attention, that the firſt Caſh Accounts tranſmitted by Mr. Broughton would have been inſpected, to ſee that the neglect complained of was corrected, and that the Premiums were brought to account, making a difference to the Public, as it will be recollected, of no leſs than Fifteen per-cent. This precaution, however, the Navy Board omitted.

Mr. Dick, the actual ſucceſſor of Mr. Smith, was in London when he received his appointment. After what had happened, we think his duty, in the points in which his predeceſſor had failed, ſhould have been diſtinctly pointed out to him by the Navy Board; but neither was this done, nor care taken that he did not purſue the very courſe for which the late Storekeeper was diſmiſſed; nor was one of his Monthly Caſh Accounts examined for more than three years, for the purpoſe of ſeeing whether he did, or did not, bring the Premiums on his Bills to account.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 3.

It is ſtated in the Memorial, that the revival of the ſubject of the Premiums, both in Mr. Smith's and Mr. Dick's caſe, depended upon the Document miſlaid by the Clerk before alluded to; and in the next paragraph it is aſſerted, that "the circumſtance which at laſt led to the diſcovery of this "omiſſion was a reference, in September 1800, to Mr. Dick's "Accounts for ſome other purpoſe; on which occaſion the ſubject "of the Premium occurring, the previous correſpondence was "immediately adverted to, and the Caſh Accounts inſpected; "when it appeared, to the aſtoniſhment of your Memorialiſts, "that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Dick had given Government "credit for the Premium, notwithſtanding what had paſſed be-"tween Sir William Parker the Commander in Chief, and the "former, on the ſubject, and the ſtrong injunctions contained in "the Navy Board's Warrant to him of the 4th of Sep-"tember 1795."

Appendix to our First Report, N°s 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 *and* 13.

How the Navy Board could be aſtoniſhed at finding that Mr. Smith had not given credit for his Premiums, after the ſeveral Letters, ſubſequent to September 1795, which had paſſed between them, the Lords of

the

the Admiralty, Sir William Parker, and Mr. Smith, and the other matters before ſtated, we are at a loſs to conceive. The attention of the Navy Board had been drawn in a particular manner to the ſubject of Mr. Smith's having omitted to give the Public credit for the Premiums on his Bills: The Admiralty had required the Navy Board to call upon him for an Account of the Premiums; and, after Mr. Smith's arrival, and not long before the time of the Navy Board's diſcovering the omiſſion, as mentioned in the Memorial, Mr. Smith's Accounts had been brought before them, and theſe Accounts, not giving credit for the Premiums, had been paſſed by them. With reſpect to Mr. Dick, the frequent occaſion which the Board had to reprimand him for miſbehaviour in one branch of his office, might, after all that had ſo lately happened, have led them to enquire, whether he was more attentive to the other parts of his duty; when they found him negligent in ſending his Accounts, and blameable in making improper purchaſes of Stores, it might have occurred to them to inſpect his Caſh Accounts, to ſee whether he gave credit for the Premiums which had ſo lately, and as a new caſe, engaged their attention; that it did not, appears to be a juſt cauſe of ſurpriſe.

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The Navy Board blame the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry for not commenting favourably on their diſapprobation of, and extreme anxiety to put a ſtop to, the practice of withholding the Premiums, as evinced by their Letter to Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour of the 18th of September 1800, and their Warrant to Mr. Dick of the ſame date.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 3.

Appendix to our Firſt Report, pages 39, 40, and 41.

Wherever there exiſts an extreme anxiety on any ſubject, it is not probable that ſuch ſubject ſhould be effaced from the memory, or totally neglected; and yet, after ſo many circumſtances to fix the attention of the Navy Board to all that related to the Premiums, we find that the ſubject is not only paſſed over wholly unnoticed from July 1796 to September 1800, but even when it is again revived, Mr. Dick, who had failed to account for the Premiums on his Bills, is ſuffered to remain two years more with the Premiums in his poſſeſſion uncalled for, as we ſhall proceed to ſhew.

The Navy Board, in their Warrant of the 18th of September 1800, to Mr. Dick, above-mentioned, after noticing the Premium, ſay, "We "ſhall forbear to come to any Reſolution reſpecting the appropria- "tion of the Premium you have received on Bills drawn by you "on this Board, ſince your appointment to the ſituation of Naval "Officer at Jamaica, until we hear from you on the ſubject."

Appendix to our Firſt Report, pages 40 and 41.

On the 18th of December 1800, Mr. Dick replies to this Warrant, and promiſes obedience in future; but aſſigns no other reaſons for his paſt conduct, than ignorance of the receipt of the Warrant of the 4th of September 1795, or of any directions forbidding the former practice. The Navy Board, by the terms of their Warrant, were bound to come to ſome reſolution upon the receipt of this Anſwer; and Mr. Gambier, in his examination, obſerves,

Appendix to our Firſt Report, page 42.

"I conceive it was intended to hear what he (Mr. Dick) had "to ſay in his own defence, and then to determine whether or "not he ſhould be charged with the ſame," meaning the Premium; yet, from that time to the period of our Enquiry, January 1803,

Appendix to our Firſt Report, page 78.

no

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no further ſteps were taken in the buſineſs. Mr. Dick was not even called upon, as ordered by the Admiralty in the caſe of Mr. Smith, to render an account of the Premiums on his Bills. He might in the mean time have removed to another country, have died, or become inſolvent, and a total loſs have been the conſequence.

The reaſons offered by the Navy Board in exculpation on this head in the Memorial are, that the queſtion of the Premium on Mr. Dick's Bills was neceſſarily poſtponed till Auguſt 1802, and afterwards unavoidably delayed; but they do not explain the grounds on which they make this aſſertion, or bring forward any proofs in ſupport of it; on the other hand, we think it perfectly clear that the delay was neither neceſſary nor unavoidable; and our opinion is founded on the following grounds:

When the Navy Board wrote to Mr. Dick on the 18th of September 1800, they knew, from an inſpection of his Caſh Accounts, that he had not given credit to the Public for the Premiums on his Bills; for that was the very occaſion and ſubject of their Letter; and when they received his Anſwer of the 18th of December 1800, they knew what he had to urge in defence of his conduct. Nothing further was wanting to enable the Navy Board to proceed againſt Mr. Dick. They might immediately have required of him an Account of the Premiums he had received (as had been done in the inſtance of Mr. Smith); and in caſe of his refuſal, might have repreſented his conduct to the Admiralty, with a view to his being recalled, and the neceſſary ſteps taken for obliging him to account.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 4.

The Navy Board further ſay, "Your Memorialiſts are thus compelled, in their own juſtification, to aſſert, that the Statement "of the Commiſſioners of Enquiry, that no meaſures were taken "for the recovery of the Premium which had been received by "Mr. Dick previous to September 1800, until it became a ſub-"ject of their enquiry," is not 'founded in fact. For though no ſuit 'had actually been commenced, yet meaſures had been long be-'fore taken for that purpoſe (if the Crown Lawyers ſhould adviſe 'it) by ordering a preference to be given to Mr. Dick's Accounts, 'in order to aſcertain what the Premium amounted to; and no-'thing prevented the progreſſive ſteps to that point, but the 'extreme preſſure of other more immediate buſineſs, particularly 'the furniſhing Accounts and Statements, of extraordinary magni-'tude, relative to tranſactions of the War, called for by the Ad-'miralty; the preparing and drawing out of which took up 'almoſt the whole of the time and attention of ſome of the moſt 'efficient Clerks, and eſpecially of the one employed on Mr. 'Dick's Accounts.'

In this caſe, the Navy Board have furniſhed us with the grounds on which they have made the aſſertion, that the Statement in our firſt Report, "that no meaſures were taken for the recovery of the Premium, "which had been received by Mr. Dick previous to September "1800, until it became a ſubject of our Enquiry," 'is not 'founded in fact;' but ſo far from their being borne out in their aſſertion, the arguments which they advance in ſupport of it, ſerve to prove the juſtneſs of our remark. Their ordering a preference to be given to the bringing forward of Mr. Dick's Accounts was not, in the ſmalleſt degree

degree, connected with, or conducive to, aſcertaining the amount of the Premiums. They knew in 1800 that no mention of the Premium was made in Mr. Dick's Caſh Accounts: All that the examination of them could poſſibly lead to, was a knowledge of the ſums which had been drawn for by Mr. Dick, and this could have been obtained from their Bill Book or Impreſt Ledger, and the Account made out by any of their Clerks in a few hours; what the Premium was which ought to have been credited on each Bill, if Mr. Dick refuſed to make the diſcloſure to them, could only be aſcertained by enquiring the rate of Premium that Bills of Exchange bore at the time. Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

The Memorial ſtates, "There was no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the determination of the Navy Board to inſtitute a Suit againſt Mr. Dick would have been different from what it has been, even though the Commiſſioners of Enquiry had not made this a principal object of their earlieſt examination, evidently for the purpoſe of ſeizing an opportunity to fix on an abuſe which, they knew, was then actually under the examination of the Navy Board." *Memorial of the Navy Board, page 4.*

We have already ſhewn the courſe purſued by the Navy Board in their Letter to Mr. Dick of the 18th of September 1800, and the purport of the Anſwer written by him in the December following. When therefore no notice is taken of his Anſwer, though directed to be ſent by the firſt conveyance, and the whole buſineſs, inſtead of being proceeded on immediately, is paſſed over without any cauſe for two years, and even after Mr. Dick's reſignation and return to England, what can be concluded, but that the Navy Board were ſatisfied with the reaſons aſſigned by him for his conduct, or at leaſt that they meant, as in the caſe of Mr. Smith, to have purſued the matter no farther? Certain it is, we had no knowledge that the abuſe was actually under the examination of the Navy Board when we entered on the Enquiry; nor have we now any reaſon to believe that the abuſe was at that time under their examination: Our firſt Precept to the Navy Board on the buſineſs, was dated the 21ſt of January 1803, and an Account of the Premiums received by Mr. Dick was not demanded of him by the Navy Board until the 3d of February following, though he had been in England ſeveral months, and the Navy Board had been fully appriſed of the abuſe, and correſponded with Mr. Dick upon the ſubject in the year 1800. When theſe circumſtances are conſidered, can it be ſaid that the conduct of the Navy Board in this tranſaction afforded any opportunity for "favourable comment," or that we have expreſſed any "cenſure," which the facts did not warrant?

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

"Their allowing the laſt-mentioned Gentleman (Mr. Dick) "to remain ſo long in his ſituation of Storekeeper, notwithſtanding many ſuſpicious circumſtances in his conduct."

THE opinion given in our Firſt Report, that Mr. Dick ſhould not have been ſuffered to remain ſo long in his ſituation, does not reſt merely upon ſuſpicious circumſtances in his conduct, as the Navy Board intimate, *First Report, page 21.*

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mate, but alſo upon inſtances of actual miſconduct; ſuch as, his having omitted to bring the Premiums on his Bills to account, and to tranſmit timely demands of Stores, and his having made improper Purchaſes of Stores. Theſe inſtances of miſconduct, and continued neglect, are attempted to be palliated as an excuſe for a forbearance on the part of the Navy Board, which, upon an attentive review, we cannot but conſider as unjuſtifiable.

When it was diſcovered that Mr. Smith had not brought the Premiums to account, the Navy Board repreſented his conduct to the Admiralty, and he was ultimately diſmiſſed; but, when it was diſcovered that Mr. Dick had purſued the ſame line of conduct as his predeceſſor with reſpect to the Premiums, no ſuch repreſentation was made by the Navy Board to the Admiralty, nor did they call upon him for an Account of the Premiums he had received, as they had been directed by the Admiralty to do in the caſe of Mr. Smith.

Memorial of the Navy Board, page 5.

The Extract of the Letter of Sir Hyde Parker of the 4th of Auguſt 1799, quoted in the Memorial as commending Mr. Dick's conduct, does not appear to us to furniſh ſuch Evidence in his favour as is entitled to much conſideration. It might be obſerved, that, at the time this Letter was written, Sir Hyde Parker was furniſhed with Bills by Mr. Dick for the remittance of money to England, without being required to pay any Premium upon them; and it is remarkable, that the Navy Board, by a Letter to Mr. Dick of the 5th of Auguſt 1799, as well as by ſeveral Letters of a prior and ſubſequent date, cenſure him, in ſtrong terms, for his negligence in that very point on which they attempt to juſtify him by the teſtimony of Sir Hyde Parker.

Appendix, N^os 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, *and* 9.

Had the Navy Board introduced in the Memorial their Anſwer to Sir Hyde Parker's Letter of the 5th of January 1800, from which the ſecond Extract is taken, it would have been ſhewn, that they then conſidered the want of Stores at Jamaica not attributable only to the loſs of the Generous Planter and General Goddard Storeſhips, or the ſtate of the Squadron, but alſo to the conduct of the Storekeeper; for they expreſsly ſtate, that though they expected much inconvenience would ariſe from the capture of the two Storeſhips, yet that the diſcontinuance, ever ſince September 1798, of the Officers at Jamaica to demand Stores for replacing the probable iſſues for ſix months, was an omiſſion to which, as well as the loſs of the Storeſhips, the exhauſted ſtate of the Magazines muſt be partly aſcribed; they likewiſe add another cauſe, the delay in making up the Returns, wherein the demands are inſerted.

Appendix, N° 4.

To the aſſertion, that it does not appear that Sir Hyde Parker ever atached any blame to Mr. Dick for his general conduct, a reply will be found, by referring to his Letter to the Admiralty, and his Letters to the Navy Board, the former N° 39. and the latter N^os 50. and 51. of the Appendix to our Firſt Report.

Appendix to our Firſt Report, pages 86, 87, and 88.

Againſt what is now urged by the Navy Board in favour of Mr. Dick, we ſhall, to the Evidence of Sir William Rule and Mr. Harmood, two of the Members of the Committee of Stores, and of Mr. Derrick, the Secretary to that Committee, which is given in the Appendix to our Firſt Report, add Copies of Letters from the Navy Board, referred to in the following Extract from their Letter to Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, dated the

Appendix, N^os 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *and* 9.

1ſt

1ſt of October 1800: "We conſider ourſelves much indebted to your Lord- Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.
"ſhip for this early attention to a ſubject which has ſo repeatedly
"occured ſince Mr. Dick's appointment as Naval Storekeeper at
"Jamaica, and which has occaſioned our writing him ſo many
"Letters to prevent the neceſſity of purchaſing Stores, as you will
"perceive by the encloſed Copies, dated as per Margin; and we
"have to requeſt your Lordſhip will, as much as poſſible, enforce
"the directions therein contained, and require from him the
"greateſt punctuality in making up and ſending us the Account
"marked N° 6."

The lateſt Letters from Mr. Dick and the other Officers of the Jamaica Yard, with which we were furniſhed, are of the 12th and 18th of March 1801.

The Anſwer of the Navy Board, dated the 9th of June 1801, is as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"We have received your Letters of the 12th and 18th March
"laſt, containing your reaſons for the Purchaſes you had made of
"various Stores, notwithſtanding it appeared by your Returns there
"was no occaſion for the ſaid Purchaſes, and acquaint you, we are
"very much diſſatisfied at ſuch looſe and vague anſwers; and that
"nothing but your promiſes of paying more attention to theſe tranſ-
"actions in future, with our expectations that you will do ſo, prevents
"us from repreſenting your conduct to the Right honourable
"Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

"We are, &c."

Nothing can more ſtrongly mark Mr. Dick's conduct, or the Navy Board's opinion of it; which is certainly not eaſily to be reconciled with the declaration in the Memorial, that Mr. Dick's general character was that of an active and able Officer. *Memorial of the Navy Board, page 6.*

As to the complaint of the Navy Board, that, in calculating the amount of the loſs ſuſtained by Government, by reaſon of Mr. Dick's improper purchaſes of Naval Stores, we have drawn a falſe concluſion from premiſes unfairly aſſumed, we muſt obſerve, That the main point is clearly eſtabliſhed, namely, that the loſs muſt have been very conſiderable; that we did not affect to ſtate with preciſion the whole amount of that loſs, and that we ſuggeſted ſome deductions were to be made for purchaſes indiſpenſably required, and which even the regular tranſmiſſion of Mr. Dick's Accounts could not have prevented; and it was not attempted by us to calculate, nor was it poſſible that we ſhould aſcertain, the amount of ſuch deductions. The example given in the Report of the Prices at which Government ſupplied the different Articles of Naval Stores ſent to Jamaica, and of thoſe at which they were purchaſed on the ſpot by the Storekeeper at a certain period, was exact as to the Prices at the period ſtated; and proved what was meant to be ſhewn, the infinite importance of preventing, by effectual means, ſuch ruinous Expences in future, at the ſame time affording an adequate idea of their extent.

We

Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica.

We have only to add, that the Memorial of the Navy Board has led us to re-conſider our Firſt Report, and that we ſee no reaſon to alter any part of it, either as it relates to the conduct of the Storekeeper at Jamaica, or of the Navy Board.

CHARLES M. POLE. (L. S.)
EWAN LAW. (L. S.)
JOHN FORD. (L. S.)
HENRY NICHOLLS. (L. S.)

Mr. Serjeant PRAED not having been appointed a Commiſſioner until after the Firſt Report was made, his Signature is not affixed hereto.

Office of Naval Enquiry,
Great George-ſtreet,
9th December 1805.

APPENDIX.

NAVAL STOREKEEPERS AT JAMAICA.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

No. 1. The Examination of Mr. William Gregory Davis, Fourth Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts in the Navy Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 351.
2. The Case of Mr. Dick, as submitted by the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Counsel for the Admiralty; with their Opinion thereon - - - - - - - - - - - p. 353.
3. Letter of the Navy Board to Mr. Dick; dated the 5th of August 1799 - - - - - p. 355.
4. - Ditto - to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; dated the 28th of February 1800 - - - ibid.
5. - Ditto - to the Officers at Jamaica; dated the 16th of April 1799 - - - - - p. 356.
6. - Ditto - - Ditto - - - - 24th of December 1799 - - - - p. 357.
7. - Ditto - - Ditto - - - - 3d of March 1800 - - - - ibid.
8. - Ditto - to Mr. Dick - - - - 27th of February - - - - - p. 358.
9. - Ditto - - Ditto - - - - 1st of March - - - - - ibid.

No. 1.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM GREGORY DAVIS; taken upon Oath, January 31st 1803.

Mr. Davis.

THIS Examinant saith, That he is fourth Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts in the Navy Office, but that he is employed as first Clerk in the Office for examining Foreign Accounts in the said Office.

That he was entered a Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts in the year 1794, and has been in his present situation about two years.

That the Bills drawn by Naval Officers abroad, when regular, are accepted by the Secretary, and Bills to the Treasurer made out thereupon, signed by three Commissioners, which Bills are assigned for payment in the Office for examining the Treasurer's Accounts, and such assignment likewise signed by three Commissioners; and when the Bills become due, paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, and afterwards delivered, with his Accounts, into the Navy Office as Vouchers for the payments, where they remain.

That the Monthly Accounts (since this Examinant hath been in Office) from Jamaica, have generally been received within three or four months after their date, but varying according to the sailing of the Packets, and other circumstances.

That he believes it was not the custom, previously to his holding his present situation, to keep any Register of the time of the receipt of the Monthly Accounts; but the time of receipt is now noted on the Accounts.

That the Monthly Accounts from Naval Officers on Foreign Stations, when received, are examined by the Clerks in the Office for Foreign Accounts, or one of them, as soon as the business of the Office will permit, which is very uncertain, sometimes in two or three months after their arrival; and this Examinant believes that it may sometimes have been delayed for two years or more.

The examination of the Monthly Accounts goes to examining the Vouchers as to their being accompanied with proper Orders, Certificates, and Documents, required to such Voucher; comparing Vouchers with the Charges in the Account, and checquing the computations of the various Articles contained in the Vouchers.

Mr. Davis.

If in the examination of the Vouchers any trifling errors ſhould appear, they are noted thereon. If they are conſiderable, or if any improper Charges be diſcovered, a Report thereof is immediately made to the Committee of Accounts. The Account, when ſo examined, is ſigned by the Clerk who has examined the ſame, but he does not note the time of examination.

This Examinant believes that before he came into his preſent Office, the Accounts, when received, were laid by without being opened till there was an opportunity to examine them; but ſince this Examinant has been firſt Clerk in the Office for Foreign Accounts, when he had leiſure for the purpoſe, he has himſelf looked over the Monthly Account to ſee whether there were any ſtrikingly improper Charges, and when any ſuch have been diſcovered he has made immediate report thereof to the Committee of Accounts, deferring the inveſtigation as to computations till the buſineſs will allow of it. Yearly Abſtracts of the ſaid Accounts are afterwards made when the courſe of buſineſs permits, under the various heads of Expence; and the Account of that year, if time will admit, is paſſed to the credit of the Accountant.

Theſe Accounts came before the Committee of Accounts on a Statement made thereof from the Abſtract, and ſuch Statement, this Examinant believes, is read to the Committee, who, if any objection occur, call for a further Statement, or the production before them of the Vouchers or other Documents produced to the charge to which they ſee an objection, and after examining the ſame, refer their obſervations thereon to the Board; but if no objection occur, refer the ſame to the Board for its being paſſed, which, if the Board approve, a Bill is made out from their directions for clearing the Impreſt againſt the Accountant to the amount in the Statement.

That yearly Abſtracts are made of Mr. Dick's Accounts for the whole period that he was Naval Officer at Jamaica; that the Accounts of Mr. Henry Broughton, for the time he acted as Naval Officer there, are lodged in the Office, and not abſtracted.

That on being removed to the Office for Foreign Accounts, he found therein a Paper, dated the 17th September 1800; of which the following is a Copy:

"Wedneſday, 17th Sept^r 1800."

"*C. H.* Sir *J. H.* Sir *W. R.* *G. R.* *W. P.* *H. H.* *S. G.*

"The Committee of Accounts called the Board's attention to the ſubject of the Exchange at which the Naval Officer at Jamaica draws Bills upon the Board; viz. at the fixed rate of £. 140. Currency for £. 100. Sterling, without variation, ſtanding himſelf to the riſk of the fluctuation in the value of his Bills, whether to his profit or his loſs, at the time of his drawing them;

"And propoſed, that an immediate ſtop ſhould be put to the manner in which the Naval Officer conducts this part of the buſineſs, which is ſo contrary to the true intent and meaning of his Inſtructions.

"The Board directed, That the Naval Officer ſhould be ordered to deſiſt from this practice, and Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, ſhould be deſired to ſee the Board's Warrant put in execution as propoſed by the Committee; alſo, that a Letter ſhould be written to the Secretary of the Poſt Office on the ſubject, and ſignifying, that the Naval Officer has inſtructions in future to grant Bills to the Deputy Poſtmaſter General at par."

That it is uſual, when any irregularities appear in the Accounts of Naval Officers abroad, for the Navy Board, or Committee of Accounts, to give Inſtructions to the examining Clerks as to that particular point.

That the directions which are contained in the 13th article of the Inſtructions to Officers at the Foreign Yards, for their ſending, at the end of every year, an Account containing the rate of Exchange in every month throughout the year, certified by two principal Merchants, and approved of by the Commiſſioner, if one at the place, has not been attended to within the Examinant's knowledge, excepting by the Naval Officer at Antigua.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hᵈ Nicholls.

Wᵐ Gregory Davis.

No. 2.

CASE.

Mr. James Dick, late Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica, having refuſed to furniſh the Commiſſioners of the Navy with an Account of the Premium on each of the Bills drawn by him on His Majeſty's Service, from the time of his appointment as Naval Storekeeper in July 1796 to the 18 March 1801, the ſaid Commiſſioners think it neceſſary that a Statement of the Caſe ſhould be laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General, for their opinion thereon.

It is enacted by the Colonial Aſſembly of Jamaica, that all Bills drawn from that Iſland ſhall be drawn at one fixed rate of Exchange; viz. £. 140. Currency for £. 100 Sterling; the Bills are nevertheleſs liable to a fluctuation in their real value, according to circumſtances, which value is determined by the Premium or Diſcount which they may bear at the time of drawing, and is in fact tantamount to the variation in the Exchange at other places.

The Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica is directed by the Inſtructions for the Government of Officers in the Foreign Yards, *and which were delivered to Mr. Dick on his appointment*, " to draw Bills on the Navy Board at *the beſt Exchange*, for which he " ſhall advertize, and take *the higheſt Rate*;" and, " that the Navy Board may know " that there is no undue advantage made of the various rates of Exchange, the total " of every Account ſhall be both in Currency and Sterling, and the Caſh Accounts " and Vouchers ſhall contain the then rate of Exchange."—" The rate of Exchange " ſhall be certified by ſome of the principal Merchants of the place, *and the Public ſhall* " *conſtantly have the benefit of Exchange*. If the Poſtmaſter, Collector of the Cuſtoms, " or other Public Officer, can occaſionally ſupply Money for Bills, it ſhall be tranſ- " acted in the uſual manner, and at the proper rate of Exchange."

Notwithſtanding theſe Inſtructions, it has been the practice of all Naval Storekeepers at Jamaica to draw upon the Board at the fixed rate of £. 140. Currency for £. 100. Sterling, not carrying to the Public Account either the Premium or Diſcount on ſuch Bills which might ariſe from time to time, conſidering any advantage that might accrue from the fluctuation of Premium or Diſcount as part of the Emoluments of their Office.

The firſt knowledge that the Board had that Bills drawn at the eſtabliſhed rate of Exchange were ſubject to a Premium or Diſcount, and of the Naval Storekeeper* attending to that part of his duty relative to giving Government the benefit of Exchange, was derived from Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, by his Letter of the 14th July 1795, in conſequence of which on the 4th Sept[r] 1795, an order was ſent to Mr. Smith, the then Naval Storekeeper, highly diſapproving of his conduct, and directing him in future to follow his Inſtructions to procure Money for his Bills at the beſt and " cheapeſt rate of Exchange" a clauſe which appeared to the Board fully applicable to the Caſe in queſtion.

* The word " not " appears to have been omitted by miſtake.

Unfortunately the above-mentioned Order had not the deſired effect, from either its not coming to hand, or if it did, from its having been ſuppreſſed. Every enquiry for the purpoſe of aſcertaining one or other of theſe points has proved ineffectual; and in a Letter, dated the 18th December 1800, Mr. Dick poſitively denies ever having ſeen or heard of ſuch an Order.

On the 17th September 1800, the Committee of Accounts, that is to ſay, the Commiſſioners of the Navy, who take that particular branch of the Public Service, obſerving that by the Accounts Current continued to be ſent over by Mr. Dick, he had neither given credit for any Premiums received, or charged any loſs upon Bills he had drawn, thought it right to repreſent the matter to the Board at large, by whom the following Minute or Reſolution was made; viz.

" Wedneſday, 17th Sept[r] 1800.

" The Committee of Accounts called the Board's attention to the ſubject of the " Exchange at which the Naval Officer at Jamaica draws on the Board; viz. at the " fixed rate of £. 140. Currency for £. 100. Sterling, without variation, ſtanding " himſelf to the riſk of the fluctuation in the value of his Bills, whether to his profit " or his loſs, at the time of his drawing them :"

" And

" And propoſed, that an immediate ſtop be put to the manner in which the " Naval Officer conducts this part of the buſineſs, which is ſo contrary to the true " intent and meaning of his Inſtructions :"

" The Board directed, That the Naval Officer ſhould be ordered to deſiſt from " this practice, and that Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, " ſhould be deſired to ſee the Board's Warrant carried into execution, as propoſed " by the Committee; alſo, that a Letter ſhould be written to the Secretary of the " Poſt Office on the ſubject, and ſignifying that the Naval Officer has Inſtructions " in future to grant Bills to the Deputy Poſtmaſter General at par."

On the 18th of the ſaid month of September, a Letter was written to Mr. Dick accordingly.

From the year 1796, when Mr. Dick was appointed Naval Storekeeper, Merchants Bills appear to have borne, upon an average, a Premium of from 10 to 12½ per-cent. and in the latter part of the time, the Premium was, in ſome inſtances, as high as 17 per-cent. It may, however, be ſuppoſed, that in the year 1781, Bills drawn from Jamaica bore a very great Diſcount, for the Naval Storekeeper at that time repreſented that Money was ſo ſcarce that he could not procure it for his Bills, in conſequence of which the wages of the Artificers, and payments of other Services, were three months in arrear. Upon this repreſentation, the Navy Board ſent out to him £.5,000. in Specie, and £.40,000. was alſo at the ſame time ſent to Jamaica, by Government—The Board have not been able to aſcertain what the fluctuation in the value of Bills was from the year 1781 until January 1791;—when Merchants Bills were at 7½ per-cent. Premium. In January 1792, Bills were at par, and in no demand; in July 1792 they were at 7½ per-cent. Diſcount; and in Auguſt 1792, they were at 2½ per-cent. Diſcount, and looking up to the par; and in theſe two months when Bills were at a Diſcount, the Naval Storekeeper drew upon the Board to the amount of £.2,250. 0. 0. the Diſcount upon which he has not charged to Government.

Mr. Dick having been ſuperſeded in his appointment at Jamaica, and his final Accounts delivered into Office for examination, it was found neceſſary (among other points on which explanation was required) to call upon him for an Account of the Premium or Diſcount on each of the Bills drawn by him on His Majeſty's Service, from the time of his appointment to the 18th March 1801, as ſet forth in the firſt part of this Caſe; in anſwer to which he ſtates to the Board, by Letter of the 8th February laſt, that "in reſpect to the Premium or Diſcounts on Bills drawn by me on " His Majeſty's Service, I have to acquaint you I never paid any Diſcount on ſuch " Bills; and in obedience to the Board's Order, dated the 18th September 1800, " received the 18th December following from Lord Hugh Seymour, I have credited " your Board, as will appear by my Caſh Accounts, with all Premiums received on " Bills, except in one inſtance, wherein I received an Order from Rear Admiral Sir " John Thomas Duckworth to draw Bills at par, for the reaſon ſet forth in that Order." This not being conſidered a ſatisfactory reply, another Letter was written to him on the ſubject, to which the Board received an Anſwer in the following terms:— " I beg leave to repeat, that I never paid any Diſcount on ſuch Bills; and to " obſerve, with reſpect to Premiums, that having received no Orders or Inſtructions " on that head previous to the 18th December 1800, I conſider whatever Premium " I may have received to that period as my own property, agreeably to the invariable " practice of my predeceſſors, which I never heard had been called in queſtion, and " therefore kept no account thereof." And on Mr. Dick being informed, if he did not furniſh the Account required, directions would be given to the Board's Solicitor to take the neceſſary ſteps to compel him thereto, he wrote to the Board as follows: " Whatever Premiums I may have received in the time you mention, I ever con- " ſidered as part of the Emoluments of my appointment, agreeably to the invariable " practice of the Office, which practice remained unqueſtioned by your Board, to " the beſt of my knowledge, until your Order of the 18th September 1800, which " I received from Lord Hugh Seymour on the 18th December following; and there- " fore I kept no account thereof whatever, and conſequently it is impoſſible for me " to render the Account required."

Taking all theſe circumſtances into your conſideration, the Board deſire your opinion,

Whether

Whether, under the Articles of Inſtructions above quoted, Naval Officers cannot be compelled to account for the Premium received by them on Bills drawn upon the Board, where there is a fixed rate of Exchange, notwithſtanding the uſage may have been in favour of a contrary practice?

We are of opinion, That an information for an Account may, and ought to be filed under the circumſtances of this Caſe, againſt Mr. Dick, to oblige him to account for the Premiums received by him as Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica, on the Bills of Exchange drawn by him upon the Commiſſioners of the Navy, notwithſtanding the practice which is ſtated to have prevailed to the contrary, and notwithſtanding ſuch Bills of Exchange were drawn at a fixed rate of Exchange; the Premiums which ſuch Bills bore, conſtituting, in fact, the actual rate of Exchange.

We think alſo, that ſimilar informations may be filed againſt any other Naval Officers, to whom ſimilar Inſtructions have been delivered; but, as there may be peculiar circumſtances attending each Caſe, we feel ourſelves unable to give any opinion upon the Caſe of any other Naval Officer, without a particular Statement of the facts and circumſtances belonging to it.

Sp. Perceval.
Tho^s Manners Sutton.
J. Jervis.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 31ſt May 1803.

No. 3.

Navy Office, 5th Auguſt 1799.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 6th June laſt, with the Accounts therein mentioned; and in anſwer thereto acquaint you, that the Quarterly Returns of the remains of, and demands for Stores (No. 6.) are of too much conſequence to be neglected; and as the Officers of other Yards comply with the directions they are under for ſending theſe Accounts, we cannot admit of any excuſe for your not complying therewith, and ſending the Returns punctually.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,
Cha^s Hope.
W^m Rule.
W^m Palmer.

Jamaica Officers.

No. 4.

Navy Office, 28th February 1800.

Sir,

IT is with concern we find by your Letter of the 5th ultimo, that the want of Stores at Jamaica is ſo great, though we expected much inconvenience would ariſe from the capture of the Ships Generous Planter and General Goddard. Since the loſs of theſe Ships has come to our knowledge, the greateſt diſpatch poſſible has been uſed in ſhipping Stores for Jamaica, and the ſame diſpatch will be continued till after thoſe are ſhipped which are demanded in the Officers Quarterly Return of the 30th September laſt, the arrival of which we are in hourly expectation of.

It is not cuſtomary with us to refuſe ſending out Stores demanded for the Squadron on the ſeveral Foreign Stations, except when the Quantities are palpably enormous, which has frequently happened in demands from young and inexperienced Officers, or when Articles are demanded which are not allowed.

We muſt take this opportunity to inform you, that the Officers of Jamaica Yard, owing to a very extraordinary conſtruction put upon one of our Orders, have diſcontinued, ever ſince the 30th September 1798, to demand Stores for replacing

the probable iſſues for ſix months following the dates of their ſeveral demands, and have demanded little more than were wanted to complete the Eſtabliſhments, to which omiſſion, as well as the loſs of the before-mentioned Ships, the exhauſted ſtate of the Magazines muſt be partly aſcribed; and we muſt likewiſe add, the delay in making up the Returns wherein the demands are inſerted.

The following is an Account when the ſaid Returns were reſpectively made up; viz.

That for Michaelmas Quarter 1798, not till 10th December.
Chriſtmas Quarter - - - - 21ſt March.
Lady Quarter - - 1799, - - 24th June.
Midſummer Quarter - - - - 31ſt Auguſt.
Michaelmas Quarter - - near 16th December:

the laſt Return is the one we are in hourly expectation of receiving.

It is in conſequence of theſe delays, and ſimilar ones heretofore, that we have reminded the Naval Officer of our Order of the 6th February 1795, wherein he was directed to acquaint the Commander in Chief for the time being, whenever he does not complete the Returns of the before-mentioned kind in the ſhorteſt time preſcribed for their completion, aſſigning his Reaſons for it, and to do the like in caſe the ſaid Returns are not forwarded by the firſt proper conveyance after they are completed; and, ſhould any ſeeming want of attention appear in ſuch occaſions, we requeſt you will take notice thereof in ſuch a manner as you ſhall judge proper.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

Adm[l] Sir *H. Parker*, *C. H.* *W. R.* *H. H.*
Jamaica.

No. 5.

Navy Office, 16th April 1799.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of 10th February laſt, wherein you acknowledge the receipt of the new Eſtabliſhment of Stores for your Yard, and acquainted us, that you were unable to ſend us a Return of the Stores remaining in your Magazines; and, for the reaſons therein given, you do not ſtate whether it is your Michaelmas or Chriſtmas Return to which you refer; but as the cauſe of your not ſending it is attributed to the increaſe of buſineſs during the three preceding months, and as the Chriſtmas Return is particularly mentioned in another Letter of the ſame date, we conclude the Michaelmas Return was alluded to in your firſt-mentioned Letter, which Return is not yet come to hand, and conſequently we have received no demand from you for additional Stores ſince your Return of 30th June 1798: you muſt therefore, on reflection, perceive your error in ſuppoſing, that the Accounts you have tranſmitted of Stores moſt wanted, in part of what have been demanded, would in a great degree ſupply the place of either your Michaelmas or Chriſtmas Returns above alluded to. It is neceſſary on this account, from the circumſtances of your Magazines, and from the number of Ships of which the Squadron on your Station is compoſed, to expreſs our great diſpleaſure at your delay in making up the Return (No. 6.) of 30th September laſt (if the ſame was not completed on the 10th February) the conſequence of which muſt have neceſſarily occurred to you, and which will probably give riſe to ſomething further from us hereafter, as no buſineſs whatever could juſtify ſuch an almoſt unprecedented inſtance of delay; nor will any excuſes, at any time, be admitted for improper delay in making up ſuch kind of Returns, as we have frequently heretofore had too much reaſon to ſignify to you.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

Jamaica Officers. *C. H.* *W. P.* *H. H.*

No. 6.

Navy Office, 24th December 1799.

Gentlemen,

NOTWITHSTANDING we have already written to you relative to your application to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, on 12th July 1798, concerning the general wants of his Squadron, yet as we obſerve by your Journal for Lady Quarter laſt, that you avail yourſelves of the Admiral's Order thereupon, by making Weekly purchaſes of Stores ſo long after as March, we think it neceſſary to expreſs our total diſapprobation of your proceedings therein, which, as you muſt have been aware, are contrary to the plain meaning of our Orders and Regulations reſpecting the purchaſes of Stores. Your ſaid application certainly regarded only the refit of the Ships then in Port, or thoſe ſhortly expected, and it is probable the Admiral had the ſame meaning; at all events, his Order ought not to have been acted upon as if it was a ſtanding rule for your conduct.

Obſerving by your Account of Stores purchaſed in the before-mentioned Quarter, that the following Articles were purchaſed at the times expreſſed againſt the ſame, although the Quantities here inſerted appear to have been in ſtore at the periods pointed out, we direct you to let us know how there happened to be a neceſſity for making the ſaid purchaſes.

When Purchaſed.	ARTICLES.	Quantities in Store.	
1799: - January -	Serving Mallets - - - -	N° 92.	On 31ſt December 1798.
	Paint, Black - - - -	Cwt. 20.	
	Coils - - - 2½ ins. -	N° 69.	
	- - - - 2 - - -	65.	
	Padlocks - - - - -	150.	
	Black Varniſh - - - -	Galls 322.	
	Boat-Hooks - - - - -	N° 81.	
—— - February -	Cablets of 9 ins. - - -	2.	
	Coils - 1½ - - - -	68.	
	- - 1 - - - -	124.	
	- - - ¾ - - - -	116.	
	Hides in Hair - - - -	101.	
	Scrapers - - - - - -	189.	
	Lock, Spring - - - -	53.	
	- - Stock - - - -	59.	
—— - January -	Glue - - - - - - -	lbs. 62.	
	Locks, Cupboard - - -	N° 33.	
	Glaſſes, ½ hour - - - -	33.	
—— - March -	Spirits Turpentine - - -	Gall° 107. on 31ſt March 84.	

We are, &c. &c. &c.

Jamaica Officers. *W. R.* *W. P* *H. H.*

No. 7.

Navy Office, 3d March 1800.

Gentlemen,

YOU having acquainted us by your Letter of 24th December laſt, that it would be of great benefit to the Service were you to be well ſupplied during the War with Copper Sheets, Copper Nails, a much greater quantity of Cordage than is allowed by the Eſtabliſhment; alſo with more Paint, &c. &c.; We refer you to our Warrant of 20th July 1786, which accompanied the Peace Eſtabliſhment, whereby you are authorized to demand Stores in addition to the ſaid Eſtabliſhment,

if

if neceſſary, on aſſigning your reaſons for ſo doing. We alſo refer you to the 2d and 6th Articles of your written (or additional) Inſtructions of 26th September 1793, wherein the ſame kind of authority is given you with regard to the demanding Stores over and above the Peace and War Eſtabliſhments, when neceſſary. In addition to all which, you have, ever ſince October 1794, been under Orders to demand Stores, ſo far as ſhould be neceſſary, to repleniſh ſuch as would probably be iſſued for ſix months after the expiration of every Quarter. It is, therefore, very immaterial whether the Eſtabliſhments of the Articles mentioned or alluded to in your Letter, are extended or not, provided you attend to the aforeſaid directions; and if they do not give you ſufficient latitude as to your Magazines and demands, we direct you to let us know what it is you would wiſh for. We conclude, however, that you had loſt ſight of the ſaid directions, otherwiſe, that you would not have expreſſed yourſelves as you did in the latter part of your Letter, referred to above, reſpecting our approval of the extra quantities of Stores, which you acquaint us you have inſerted in your Quarterly Return (No. 6.) of 30th September laſt, which Return we hope to receive in a day or two, as it is particularly wanted.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

C. H. *R. R.* *H. H.*

Jamaica Officers.

No. 8.

Navy Office, 27th February 1800.

Mr. Dick,

AS we think it probable that our Order of the 6th February 1795 (an Extract of which is inſerted on the other ſide hereof) has never been attended to, we think it neceſſary, in conſequence of the delays in making up your Quarterly Returns, to enjoin you, in the moſt poſitive manner, to follow the directions contained in the ſaid Extract for the time to come.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

C. H. *W. R.* *H. H.*

Naval Officer, Jamaica.

Extract of a Letter of 6th February 1795.

We direct you to acquaint the Commander in Chief for the time being, by Letter, whenever you do not complete your Quarterly Return (No. 6.) in the ſhorteſt time preſcribed, aſſigning your Reaſons for it; and in caſe you do not, forward the ſaid Return by the firſt proper conveyance that offers after it is completed. We further direct you to do as above directed.

No. 9.

Navy Office, 1ſt March 1800.

Mr. Dick,

WE have received your Letter of 27th December laſt, reſpecting the omiſſion of a Column in ſeveral of your late Quarterly Returns (No. 6.) your reaſon for which appears to us a very extraordinary one, as you certainly ſhould have concluded, that we ſhould either have mentioned the date or the ſubſtance of any Order that was intended to have been countermanded, and alſo have acquainted you the ſame was no longer to be conſidered in force.

If, however, we had expreſsly directed you no longer to inſert the Column in queſtion, your experience ſhould have convinced you of there being a greater neceſſity

neceſſity than before for your attending to the 2d and 6th Articles of your written (or additional) Inſtructions of 26th September 1793, which has not been the caſe, and conſequently the deficiencies in your demands are to be aſcribed entirely to you. By the Officer's Letter of the 24th December laſt, it appears, that more than three weeks time would probably have been gained in providing Stores for your Yard at this time, had your Quarterly Return of 30th September laſt been made up, ſo as to have been tranſmitted by the Packet (or Ship) which ſailed early in December, which the ſtate of your Magazines in particular, as well as our Standing Orders, ſhould at all events have induced you to do; and perhaps this inſtance of the loſs of weeks in providing for the wants of the Service, by the certainly avoidable delay of a few days in making up the Return, will operate ſo as to prevent the like happening in future; at leaſt it ſhould have that effect.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

C. H. *W. R.* *H. H.*

Naval Officer, Jamaica.

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THE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

CONTRACTS
FOR VICTUALLING SICK PRISONERS OF WAR,

BETWEEN

The COMMISSIONERS for taking Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Prisoners of War,

AND

DR. THOMAS MEIN, Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy.

Ordered to be printed 15th May 1806.

To the Honourable the COMMONS of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament aſſembled.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the forty-third year of His MAJESTY's Reign, intituled,

"An ACT for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire and "examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or Abuſes, "which are or have been practiſed by Perſons em- "ployed in the ſeveral Naval Departments therein "mentioned, and in the Buſineſs of Prize Agency, "and to report ſuch Obſervations as ſhall occur to "them for preventing ſuch Irregularities, Frauds, "and Abuſes, and for the better conducting and "managing the Buſineſs of the ſaid Departments, "and of Prize Agency, in future;" continued and amended by an Act of the forty-fifth year of the preſent King, chapter the forty-ſixth.

CONTRACTS for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War,

Between, The COMMISSIONERS for taking Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Priſoners of War,

And, Dr. THOMAS MEIN, Surgeon in His Majeſty's Navy.

Contracts for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

IN the courſe of an Inquiry, which we have lately made, reſpecting certain Contracts between the Commiſſioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Priſoners of War, and Dr. Thomas Mein, for ſupplying Proviſions and other Articles for Sick Priſoners, during the late War;—We have diſcovered Abuſes, which are the ſubject of this Report.

Dr. Mein held Three Contracts, of the deſcription above-mentioned. The Depôts which he engaged to victual and ſupply were;

Mill Priſon, and Le Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship at	Plymouth;
Forton and Portcheſter Caſtle - - - - -	Portſmouth;
Stapleton, near - - - - - - -	Briſtol;
and, the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship, at - -	Chatham.

The Firſt Contract was dated the 21ſt of December 1799, took effect from that day, and continued in force till the 22d of April 1800; but was not acted upon, by aſſent of the Parties, till the 1ſt of May in that Year. Appendix, N° 1.

The

Contracts for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

The Second Contract was dated the 26th of March 1800; and, by the terms of it, was to take effect from the 21ſt of April in the ſame year; but was not acted upon till the 1ſt of May, and from thence it continued in force till the 1ſt of January 1801.

Appendix, N° 2.

Appendix, N° 3.

The Third Contract was dated the 26th of November 1800, took effect from the 31ſt of December in that year, and continued in force till the Peace was concluded, and the Priſoners were releaſed.

Before the firſt of theſe Contracts was entered into, Great Britain and France, by mutual agreement, had reſpectively maintained their own ſubjects, being Priſoners of War. In December 1799, the agreement was ſuddenly broken off by the French Government, and it became neceſſary for this Country to provide for the ſubſiſtence of the French Priſoners here. This duty, ſo far as it related to Sick and Wounded Priſoners, was allotted to the Commiſſioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen.

The Order to the Board, requiring them to undertake this Service, was dated the 20th of December 1799; but they had received from Dr. Mein,

Appendix, N° 4.

two days before, a Propoſal to enter into a Contract with them for the performance of it at the Dépôts before-mentioned. His Letter to the Board ſtated, that he had for ſome time held the Contract for ſupplying the Hoſpitals at theſe places with Proviſions, Medicines, and Neceſſaries, under the Contractor General with the French Government, for ſupporting Priſoners of War in this Country, and contained an offer to conduct the Service on the ſame terms as he had done hitherto, namely, at one Shilling and ten Pence per ration.

Appendix, N° 5.

Appendix, N° 1.

The Board accepted the offer, and accordingly entered into the Contract, dated the 21ſt of December 1799, to commence on the next day, and to continue for three months certain, and further, until one month's notice for vacating it ſhould be given by either party.

Dr. Mein's Contract under the French Government, mentioned in his

Appendix, N° 6.

Appendix, N° 7.

Letter, commenced ſome time in 1799. The terms of it were originally one Shilling and Sixpence per ration, but had been raiſed to one Shilling and ten Pence, and were at that Rate when he offered to contract with the Board.

Appendix, N° 8.

On the 20th of March 1800, the Board, after notifying to Dr. Mein their power to determine the firſt Contract on the 22d of April following, propoſed to him to carry on the Contract for ſix months from that day, and further, until one month's notice for vacating it ſhould be given by either party, at the ſame rate of one Shilling and ten Pence a man per diem, and on the ſame conditions as thoſe of the firſt Contract; with this exception, namely, that Dr. Mein ſhould furniſh the Board with Certificates of the market prices of Beef, Mutton, Beer, Bread, and Coals, at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Briſtol, and Chatham, on the 22d of December preceding, and, monthly, with Certificates of the market prices of thoſe articles during the time the new Contract ſhould ſubſiſt, in order that an average might be formed therefrom, and that he might be paid ſuch addition as might ſeem equitable, in caſe it ſhould appear they had increaſed in price; and, on the other hand, that an abatement might be made, provided they ſhould have decreaſed in price.

Dr. Mein

Contracts for Victualling Sick Prisoners of War.

Dr. Mein accepted these Proposals; and a Contract, pursuant to them, was executed on the 26th of March 1800. But, on the 17th of June following, Dr. Mein proposed to the Board, that, instead of his procuring Certificates of the prices of Provisions at the different Dépôts, the prices, returned to the Board weekly by the Governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, should be considered as the standard for ascertaining the allowance to be made him in pursuance of his Contract of the 26th of March. The Board acceded to this proposal. Appendix, N° 2. Appendix, N° 9. Appendix, N° 10.

On the 25th of November 1800, the Board informed Dr. Mein, that it appeared to them advisable, that the Contract, which he then held, should be dissolved; and proposed entering into a new Contract for twelve months certain and three months warning, at the fixed price of two Shillings a man per diem. Dr. Mein accepted this proposal, and entered into a new Contract accordingly, which continued in force till the release of the Prisoners after the Peace was concluded. Appendix, N° 11. Appendix, N° 12. Appendix, N° 3.

Having given a brief account of the Three Contracts, we propose to state the conduct of Dr. Mein, and the proceedings of the Board, with reference to them, severally, in their order.

FIRST CONTRACT,

Dated the 21st of December 1799.

THE amount of the Payments made to Dr. Mein under this Contract was twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings and ten Pence; which sum was made up thus: £. 28,485. 10. 10

	£.	s.	d.
Money due according to the Contract Price of one Shilling and ten Pence per ration - - - - - - - - -	22,936	3	10
Money granted by the Board to Dr. Mein, after the determination of the Contract, by way of Allowance for Losses, said to have been sustained by him in the performance of it - - - - -	5,549	7	0
	£. 28,485	10	10

This allowance appeared to us extraordinary; and we thought it right to examine, particularly, into the circumstances and grounds on which it was granted.

It was stated to us by Dr. Mein, in his Evidence on this subject, that, during the continuance of this Contract, he often represented verbally to the late Dr. Johnston, the Chairman of the Board, that he could not carry on the Contract without an increase of price; that he once had a conversation to this effect in the Board-Room with Dr. Johnston, and another Member of the Board, whose name he could not recollect; that this happened about the beginning of March 1800, and it was promised, that his case should be taken into consideration. But no Minute of any such Representations is to be found in the proceedings of the Board; and Dr. Harness, Sir William Gibbons, and Dr. Blane, the other Members of the Board at that time, and Mr. Stewart, their Secretary, all of whom we examined to this point, do not recollect that any such representations were made. Appendix, N° 7. Appendix, N° 13, 14, 15, & 16.

Contracts for Victualling Sick Prisoners of War.

Appendix, N° 17.

The first application of an official kind, which appears to have been made by Dr. Mein, with a view to this allowance, was by Letter to the Board of the 17th of May 1800, about three weeks after the term of the first Contract had expired, and nearly two months after the date of the second Contract. In this Letter, he represents that he has sustained considerable loss by a great rise in the price of Provisions immediately after his having entered into the first Contract, and requests the Board to suffer the second Contract to have a retrospect to such time, and in such manner, as they should deem his case to deserve; adding, that upon their assenting to this, he would lose no time in procuring the necessary Documents for ascertaining the prices of Provisions at various periods, at the places mentioned in the first Contract. The Board in reply, acquaint him, that, at the expiration of the current quarter, they will take his request into consideration.

Appendix, N° 18.

Appendix, N° 19.

Appendix, N° 20.

Appendix, N°s 21, 22, & 23.

In another Letter to the Board, dated the 9th of July 1800, Dr. Mein repeats his request of relief, and transmits a Statement for an allowance, in consequence of the increased price of Provisions, computed on the principle of the Contract of the 26th of March 1800, together with three Certificates, of which the following are Copies:

Appendix, N° 21.

"These are to certify the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that, on the 22d of December 1799, the following Articles were sold in our Market, at the Prices expressed against them respectively; viz.:

Beef,	per Cwt.	38 Shillings.
Mutton	D°	40 D°.
Bread	D°	16 D°.
Beer	Tun	60 D°.
Coals	Chaldron	35 D°.

As witness our Hands at Gosport, this 31st day of March 1800.

John Hellyer.
Geo^e Lapthorne.
Jn° Newbery."

Witness,
J. Griffin.

Appendix, N° 22.

"These are to certify the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that, on the 22nd of December 1799, the following Articles were sold in our Market, at the Prices expressed against them, respectively; viz:

Beef,	per Cwt.	38 Shillings.
Mutton,	D° D°	40 D°
Bread,	D° D°	16 D°
Beer,	D° D°	60 D°
Coals,	per Chaldron	35 D°

As witness our Hands at Gosport, this 30th June 1800.

Tho^s Rose, Brewer.
G. Hooper, Butcher.
Wm Friend, Butcher.
Peter Hughes, Brewer.
Frans Smith, Coal Merch^t.
Wm Iviney, Baker."

Witness,
J. Griffin.

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Appendix, N° 23.

Time.	Beef, Cwt.	Mutton, Cwt.	Bread, Cwt.	Beer, Tuns.	Coals, Chaldrons.
January - - -	2 12 0	2 16 0	1 5 0	3 16 0	3 4 0
February - -	2 16 0	3 3 0	1 10 6	4 10 0	3 2 0
March - - -	3 4 0	3 12 0	1 17 4	5 4 0	2 18 0
April - - - -	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 17 4	5 16 6	2 8 0
May - - - -	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 17 4	5 16 6	2 2 0
June - - - -	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 18 0	5 16 6	1 18 0

" Theſe are to certify the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that, in the months above-mentioned, the ſeveral Articles were ſold in Goſport Market at the Prices expreſſed againſt them, reſpectively;—

As witneſs our Hands at Goſport, this 30th day of June 1800.

W. Friend, Butcher.
Wm Iviney, Baker.
P. Hughes, Brewer, Portſea.
J. Franklin, Chandler, Fareham.
Henry Whitear.
George Hooper, Butcher."

Witneſs,
J. Griffin.
Thos Hoſkins, Coal Merchant.
Thos Roſe, Brewer.

Some calculations in the Statement, delivered to the Board on the 9th of July, having been found erroneous, they were corrected at the Office, and Dr. Mein, having copied the Statement thus amended, delivered it to the Board on the 11th of the ſame month. Appendix, N° 7.

The amended Statement was as follows:

" Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. to Thos Mein, for an " Allowance, in conſequence of the rapid and very great Increaſe in the Price of " Proviſions in the months of December, January, February, March, and April 1800, " according to Board's Letter, dated 11 July 1800, as by Vouchers delivered herewith. Appendix, N° 20.

" Total number Victualled, - - 251,091.

" N° on Full Diet, 205,907. Half, 39,471. Low, 5,713.

		Beef.	Mutton.	Bread.	Beer.	Coals.
" Average Price in the 4 Months	Cwt.	64/	69/3	32/6¼	96/7½	58/
" Price 22nd Decr	—	38/	40/	16/	60/	35/
" Difference	—	26/	29/3	16/6¼	36/7½	23/

				£.	s.	d.
" Quantity ſupplied, Beef - Cwt.	1,838. 1. 23	at 26/		2,389	19	9
" Mutton —	176. 0. 23½	at 29/3		258	13	9
" Bread —	2,392. 2. 10	at 16/6¼		1,976	7	4
" Beer, Tuns	545. 35 Galls.	36/7½		998	7	0
" Coals, Chalds	390. - - -	23/		448	10	0
				6,071	17	10
" Deduct, 1/12 - -				505	11	3
				* £. 5,566	6	7

" *Tos Mein.*"

Note. * This ſum was advanced to Dr. Mein upon Impreſt, and, on the final adjuſtment of his Account by the Hoſpital Books, ſome ſmall errors, with reſpect to the number of rations iſſued, were diſcovered, and corrected, which reduced the amount actually allowed him to £. 5,549. 7. 0.

On

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Appendix, N° 24.

Appendix, N° 7.

On the ſame day, namely the 11th of July 1800, the Board inform Dr. Mein, that, having taken his Statement into conſideration, they had reſolved to pay him the amount thereof, deducting from the total ſum one-twelfth. This deduction was not made in Dr. Mein's firſt Statement, preſented on the 9th of July; but the Board having determined upon it, he inſerted it in the copy of the amended Statement preſented by him on the 11th of July.

If the Report were to ſtop here, and this tranſaction were impartially reviewed, we think it muſt appear, that the Board had not done that, which their duty required, before they granted to Dr. Mein ſo large an allowance from the public money. The interval of two days, the whole time which elapſed between the preſenting of theſe documents, on which the claim to an allowance was founded, and the Board's reſolving to act on them, was not ſufficient for the moſt curſory examination of their correctneſs or authenticity. It ſurely behoved the Board, upon points like theſe, not to rely implicitly upon any ſtatement of a perſon with whom they were dealing. Some enquiry ſhould have been made into the truth of the aſſertions, that there had been a great and rapid riſe in the price of Proviſions immediately after the Contract was entered into, and that, in conſequence of ſuch riſe, Dr. Mein had ſuſtained conſiderable loſs. The Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital near Goſport, with whom the Board had frequent correſpondence, ſhould have been referred to for information, as to the prices of Proviſions there, at the periods to which the Certificates relate, and as to the mode in which theſe documents had been obtained. It will be ſeen in the ſequel, that, if theſe precautions had been adopted, or if any attention had been paid by the Board to circumſtances in their own knowledge, and facts recently under their conſideration, it was hardly poſſible that the impoſition which was practiſed in this caſe, ſhould have ſucceeded.

Admitting Dr. Mein's repreſentations to have been fair to a certain extent, that is, that the price of Proviſions had ſuddenly riſen after he had entered into the Contract, and that he had thereby ſuſtained ſome loſs; ſtill it may be queſtioned, whether ſuch a caſe would give any equitable claim to relief. It ſhould be remembered, that the buſineſs was not undertaken by him at the requeſt of the Board; but that he applied for the Contract himſelf, and propoſed the terms of it, having been engaged, for ſome time before in a ſimilar employment under the Contractor with the French Government; and that the Contract with the Board was of ſhort continuance, only three months, with power to determine it afterwards by one month's notice. It was not likely, that Dr. Mein ſhould have been ſo much miſtaken in the calculations, which he had made with a view to profit, that even a conſiderable riſe in the market prices for ſo ſhort a time, ſhould have rendered his bargain a loſing one in any great degree. On the other hand, if, by an unexpected fall in the markets, Dr. Mein's gains had exceeded the profits, which he had propoſed to himſelf, and that to any amount, no matter how great, the Board would have had no claim to a deduction from the Sum to be paid him according to the Contract prices; nor can it be imagined, that any ſuch claim would have been ſet up, or allowed.

The form and appearance of the Certificates before ſpoken of, might
Appendix, N° 17. well have excited the ſuſpicions of the Board. Dr. Mein, in his Letter of the

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the 17th of May 1800, had propoſed, that, if his requeſt of an allowance ſhould be granted, he would furniſh documents, aſcertaining the prices at the ſeveral Dépôts ſupplied by him. His Letter of the 17th of June 1800 propoſed, that, inſtead of theſe documents, the prices returned weekly by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital, ſhould be conſidered as the ſtandard for the allowance to be made him under the Second Contract. The Certificates preſented did not correſpond with either propoſal; and it is ſingular, that they do not profeſs to ſhew the average prices at the times mentioned in them, but merely purport, that the ſeveral articles ſpecified "were ſold in "Goſport Market" at the periods mentioned, at the prices expreſſed againſt them. They are ſilent as to the quality of the articles. The difference alſo is very ſtriking between the prices, certified as the prices on the 22d of December 1799, and the prices certified as the prices in the month immediately following. This appears by the following Statement, extracted from the Certificates:

Appendix, N° 17
Appendix, N° 9.

	22d December 1799.	January 1800.
	s.	s.
Beef, per Cwt.	38/	52/
Mutton	40/	56/
Bread	16/	25/
Beer, per Tun	60/	76/
Coals, per Chaldron	35/	64/.

Appendix, N°s 22, & 23.

We have here contraſted only the prices as certified in December, with the prices as certified in January. It will be ſeen, by referring to the Certificates, that the prices are repreſented as advancing in the following months, though in a leſs proportion; and it ſhould be noticed, that it was Dr. Mein's intereſt, that the prices on the 22d of December 1799 ſhould be ſtated low, and that the prices in the four following months ſhould be ſtated high; becauſe the allowance, which he was to receive, depended on the difference between the prices on the 22d of December, and the prices in the following months. Two of the Certificates were ſigned by George Hooper, Butcher, and the hand-writing of one of the ſignatures was manifeſtly different from the hand-writing of the other.

Appendix, N°s 22, & 23.

If the Board had referred to the ſtate of the London markets in the month of December 1799, and in the ſubſequent months, for which this Contract continued, they would have perceived, that the advance in the prices of Meat and Bread was not great and rapid immediately after the Contract was entered into, but remained nearly ſtationary till the latter end of March 1800. If the ſtate of the markets at Goſport had been referred to, they would have found that the advance was moderate, and gradual; and it muſt have appeared to the Board, that the prices, certified as the prices on the 22d of December 1799, were conſiderably lower than the true prices on that day. It might have been ſeen, by turning to Accounts in their own office, that, between the 22d and 31ſt of December 1799, they were paying for proviſions, ſupplied for the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Portſmouth, much higher prices than the Certificate prices for the 22d of December.

Appendix, N°s 25, & 26.

Appendix, N°s 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, & 44.

Appendix, N° 45.

The following Statement will ſerve to ſhew the difference;

	Prices paid by the Board at Haſlar.	Prices according to Dr. Mein's Certificates.
	s. d.	s.
Beef, per Cwt.	59/10	38/
Mutton,	59/6	40/
Bread,	28/1½	16/
Beer, per Tun	92/	60/.

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And further, the prices for Beef, Mutton, and Beer, according to a Contract which they had entered into with Richard Owen, on the 23d of December 1799, for the supply of these Articles at the same Hospital, from the 1st of February 1800, to the 31st of January 1801, were considerably above the prices so certified; as it appears in the following Statement:

Appendix, Nos 46. 21, & 22.

	Contract Prices for Haslar.	Prices in Dr. Mein's Certificates.
	s. d.	s.
Beef, per Cwt. - -	49/6	38/
Mutton, — - - -	58/	40/
Beer, per Tun - -	104/	60/

and these Contract prices were the lowest tendered for the Contract.

A correspondence which took place between the Board and the Governor of Haslar Hospital, and between the Board and Mr. Owen, with respect to his Contract, places the conduct of the Board, in their liberality to Dr. Mein, in a very unfavourable point of view. Mr. Owen, by Letter to the Board of the 18th of March 1800, represents the price of Provisions to have risen very much since he took his Contract for victualling the Hospital, and solicits an allowance agreeably to the increase. On the 19th the Board sent a copy of his Letter to the Governor of the Hospital, and desire to be informed, what increase had taken place on Beef, Mutton, and Oatmeal, since Mr. Owen took his Contract. On the 24th, the Governor acquaints them, that there was a rise in the price of Cattle, but ascribes it to temporary causes, and particularly to the season of the year, which he states to be the dearest, and to some management among the Butchers; observing, at the same time, that His Majesty's Military Hospital at Forton had just entered into engagements, which were to commence the next day, for Beef and Mutton of similar quality with that supplied at Haslar Hospital, at prices, which, upon the average of the two articles, were lower than Mr. Owen's Contract prices. Upon this information the Board refuse to release Mr. Owen from his Contract, or to grant him any addition to the prices. By another Letter to the Board, of the 5th of April 1800, Mr. Owen again complains of an extreme rise of provisions, and requests an allowance, inclosing Certificates of the difference in price at the date of that Letter, and when he took the Contract. On the 10th of the same month, the Board, having in the mean time obtained, through the Governor of the Hospital, a Return of the then market prices of Beef and Mutton, write to Mr. Owen, That, having caused inquiry to be made, they were surprised to find the prices considerably lower than those stated in the Certificate sent by him; and, although his having acted in that unwarrantable manner, would have justified them in refusing any relief, yet, being unwilling to withhold it altogether, they had taken steps to be informed of the prices weekly, and, at the expiration of that quarter, would take into consideration what addition it might be reasonable to make to his Contract rate. Early in May Mr. Owen failed in his deliveries; and the Board released him from his Contract, but without making him any allowance.

Appendix, N° 47.
Appendix, N° 48.
Appendix, N° 49.
Appendix, N° 50.
Appendix, N° 51.
Appendix, N° 52.
Appendix, N° 53.

Thus it appears, that, about three months before the Board granted this allowance to Dr. Mein, a similar application for relief had been made to them by Mr. Owen; that their attention had been thereby called to the state

ſtate of the market prices, and that they had ſeen, in the inſtance of Mr. Owen, that Certificates of this deſcription, obtained from the ſame place, and for the ſame purpoſe, were not to be relied on; and it is remarkable, that the increaſed prices, according to the Certificates produced by Mr. Owen, which the Board obſerve upon as too high, were, in fact, lower than thoſe ſtated in the Certificates produced by Dr. Mein for the ſame period, upon which the allowance to him was granted.

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We thought it right to examine thoſe Gentlemen, who, with Dr. Johnſton, conſtituted the Board at the time when this tranſaction took place; and it will be ſeen in their Anſwers, how they attempt to account for and juſtify their conduct. But it appears to us to be the fair reſult of their Evidence, and the Evidence of their Secretary, whom we alſo examined, that no enquiry was made into the truth of Dr. Mein's repreſentations, and that the mere Statement and Certificates preſented by him were all that the Board deemed neceſſary to ſanction their diſpoſing of the public money in this manner, and to this amount. The only queſtion ſeems to have been, whether the deduction to be made ſhould be a tenth or a twelfth; and no reaſonable ground is aſſigned for their having preferred the latter.

Appendix, Nos 13, 14, & 15.

Appendix, No 16.

Appendix, Nos 13, 14, 15. & 54.

We ſhall now proceed to ſtate the circumſtances by which we have been led to diſbelieve Dr. Mein's repreſentation of his loſſes, and then detail the manner in which the Certificates before-mentioned were obtained. With this view, it may be proper to advert to the ſituation of Dr. Mein under this Contract. At the time when he engaged with the Board, he had provided for a great part of the Supplies at the principal Dépôts, by Contracts or Agreements with other perſons, at ſtipulated prices. On the 21ſt of December 1799, articles of agreement were entered into between Mr. Richard Owen and Dr. Grey, as Agent for Dr. Mein, for the ſupply of the Hoſpitals at Forton and Portcheſter, with Beef, Mutton, Bread, Beer, and various other articles, at ſtated prices, for twelve months from the date, provided the terms ſhould be approved by Dr. Mein, and that he ſhould ſo long hold his Contract with the Board. This agreement was afterwards ratified by Dr. Mein; and a Contract, dated the 26th of December 1799, purſuing the articles of agreement, and extending the ſupply to another of the Dépôts, namely, Stapleton near Briſtol, was executed by Dr. Mein and Mr. Owen.

Appendix, Nos 7. 55, & 56.

Appendix, Nos 7. 55. & 57.

The articles ſpecified in this Contract were ſupplied by Mr. Owen at the Hoſpitals near Porſmouth and Briſtol (the former being one of the principal Dépôts of Sick French Priſoners) until the 22d of April 1800, at which time, pecuniary embarraſſments prevented Mr. Owen from continuing the ſupplies. For his deficiencies in this month, the laſt of Dr. Mein's firſt Contract, Mr. Owen was held reſponſible; the articles wanted being purchaſed in the market by a perſon employed under Dr. Mein, and the difference of price charged to Mr. Owen. It appears, that there were alſo ſome deficiencies in Mr. Owen's ſupplies before this time, which were, in like manner, made good by purchaſes in the market; but we apprehend, they muſt have been very inconſiderable, as no charge was made for the difference of price on theſe deficiencies when the accounts were finally ſettled on Mr. Owen's failure, and when the difference on the purchaſes made

Appendix, No 58.

Appendix, No 6.

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made by Dr. Mein's Agent, in April, amounting to about one hundred and thirty Pounds, was deducted from the balance due to Mr. Owen.

£. 130.

Appendix, N° 6.

With the exceptions above-mentioned, the supplies of provisions at Portsmouth and Bristol were furnished by the Sub-Contractor at the prices fixed by the agreement, during the whole period of Dr. Mein's first Contract, without any allowance or advance to the Sub-Contractor. Indeed, Dr. Mein, in answer to a question put to him, admitted that he had not made any allowance on account of the rise in the price of provisions, to any of the persons holding Contracts under him. At Plymouth, Dr. Mein was supplied with Beef and Mutton for the performance of this Contract, from December 1799 to the end of February 1800, at the price of forty-five Shillings per hundred weight, and in March and April at fifty Shillings per hundred weight; with Beer, from the 22d of December to the 31st of January, at seventy-two Shillings per tun, and afterwards at eighty Shillings per tun. We are not able to ascertain the prices which he had paid at Chatham. The number of Prisoners there was small compared with the numbers at the other Dépôts.

Appendix, N° 7.

Appendix, N° 59.

Appendix, N° 60.

The production of the Accounts of the Expences incurred by Dr. Mein, in the performance of this Contract, would have shewn how far he was justified in the representation which he made to the Board, for the purpose of obtaining an allowance; and, with this view, we required him to produce all his Accounts connected with this Contract, and the Bills and Receipts of the Tradesmen employed by him. No papers of this description having been laid before us, we enquired of Dr. Mein what was become of them. He informed us, in the early part of his Examination, That they were destroyed when he left Plymouth Dock, in the latter end of the year 1800, or the beginning of 1801; that he supposed he had got some of the Receipts, but most of them were destroyed; that he considered the Receipts in full as his indemnity against the people whom he had dealt with, but the others he never considered of any use. In a subsequent Examination respecting the Bills and Receipts of the Tradesmen, for articles supplied under this first Contract, said to have been destroyed by him in 1800 or 1801, he stated, that he supposed he must have destroyed them, by his not being able to find any; and being asked, How he could account for destroying these Bills and Receipts within two years after the articles were supplied (having admitted that it was not his general practice) he replied, "I do not know how to answer that Question; as I have none "now, they must have been lost or destroyed, or something of that kind." Dr. Mein was afterwards further questioned as to his final settlement for the supplies at Forton and Portchester, the Dépôts at Portsmouth, and as to the Bills and Receipts: he then informed us, that he believed the final settlement took place about the latter end of April 1802, but he did not recollect the time; that he settled with the people themselves, who provided the articles; that he thought he was then furnished with the Bills and Receipts; that he took their Receipts in full of all demands: he did not know what became of their Bills, and whether he had their Receipts, or not, in his possession, he did not know. He afterwards produced to us several Receipts in full of the persons with whom he had dealt; but, as the Bills were not forthcoming, and the Receipts applied to demands for supplies under

Appendix, N° 7.

under the ſubſequent Contracts as well as the firſt, we could not draw from them the information which we ſought for.

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It will be ſeen in the Examination of Dr. Mein, that we alſo endeavoured to collect from him in what manner, and by what calculations, he had ſatisfied himſelf that he was well founded in the repreſentation of his loſſes on the firſt Contract, ſubmitted by him to the Board. The Anſwers which we received from him rather ſerved to confirm than to remove our ſurmiſes on this head. For, though he inſiſted, in a general way, that he muſt have loſt by this Contract if he had not obtained remuneration, yet he admitted, that he had formed no eſtimate of his loſſes when he applied to the Board for relief; that he had made no ſpecific account of the exceſs of his diſburſements in the execution of that Contract, beyond the amount of his Receipts from the Board; and that the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen were included in the Statement upon which he reſted his claim, though he admitted he could not be a loſer upon thoſe proviſions, the ſame having been ſupplied by Mr. Owen at ſpecific prices agreed upon at the commencement of his Contract. Appendix, N° 7.

With reſpect to the Certificates, it has been noticed before, that the prices ſet down in them did not correſpond with the prices in the London Market on the 22d of December 1799, and at the ſubſequent periods to which thoſe inſtruments refer. This circumſtance, together with another fact alſo noticed before, namely, the two ſignatures of the ſame name being written in different hands, induced a ſuſpicion that the Certificates had been improperly obtained. A compariſon of the certified prices with the prices at Haſlar Hoſpital during the ſame periods, of which we obtained an account, confirmed this ſuſpicion. We cauſed a Letter to be written to George Hooper, the perſon whoſe ſignatures were in different characters, and required his attendance. The ſignature of his anſwer correſponded with that of one of the Certificates, and the body of the letter was in the ſame writing with the Certificate itſelf. Upon his Examination, he informed us, that one of the Certificates was ſigned by himſelf, and the other by his daughter, but without his authority or knowledge. We alſo learned from him, that the perſon who wrote his anſwer to our Letter was Mr. John Peacock, a Coal Merchant at Goſport, who had been employed by Dr. Mein as his Agent at Portſmouth. This information, and the evidence given by Mr. Peacock, whom we ſent for, and examined, induced us to go to Portſmouth, that we might purſue our Enquiry there, and procure all the evidence which the teſtimony of Witneſſes, and references to Books and Accounts, might afford. Appendix, N° 30. Appendix, N° 6.

There we had an opportunity of aſcertaining, by the evidence of perſons well acquainted with the ſtate of the markets at Goſport, what were the actual prices at that place of the ſeveral articles mentioned in the Certificates, at the periods to which thoſe Certificates refer; the quality being the ſame as Dr. Mein underſtood his Contract required him to furniſh, namely, the ſame as the quality of proviſions ſupplied at the Royal Hopital at Haſlar. The following Statement exhibits theſe actual prices compared with the prices as certified.

Appendix, N^os 21, 22, 23, and from 28 to 44, both inclusive.

TIME.	PRICE OF BEEF. According to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	BEEF. By Dr. Mein's Certificates.	MUTTON. According to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	MUTTON. By Dr. Mein's Certificates.	BREAD. According to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	BREAD. By Dr. Mein's Certificates.	BEER. According to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	BEER. By Dr. Mein's Certificates.	COALS. According to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	COALS. By Dr. Mein's Certificates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On the 22nd Dec^r 1799	2 10 4¾	1 18 0	2 16 7½	2 0 0	1 6 4¾	0 16 0	5 16 9	3 0 0	3 3 1½	1 15 0
January 1800	2 12 7	2 12 0	2 19 0¾	2 16 0	1 7 5½	1 5 0	5 18 4½	3 16 0	2 16 7½	3 4 0
February	2 16 0	2 16 0	3 2 0¾	3 3 0	1 9 7½	1 10 6	5 19 2	4 10 0	2 12 9	3 2 0
March	2 19 4½	3 4 0	3 5 5	3 12 0	1 11 9½	1 17 4	6 3 7½	5 4 0	2 11 8¼	2 18 0
April	3 5 9½	4 4 0	3 10 7½	4 6 0	1 11 11½	1 17 4	6 8 8¼	5 16 6	2 4 4½	2 8 0

This Statement falsifies the low prices, certified as the prices on the 22d of December 1799; and also shews, that the advance in the prices was not great and rapid immediately after the Contract was entered into, but moderate and gradual, till the month of April 1800. As to the manner of obtaining the Certificates, it became fully ascertained, that the prices inserted in them were not taken from any reference to Accounts, or from the recollection or knowledge of the persons who signed them; that the form of the instruments, as well as the prices to be inserted, were given by Dr. Mein himself to his Agent, Mr. Peacock; that the Certificates, being so prepared, were carried round by Mr. Peacock, or a messenger, to the different Tradesmen, who subscribed them as a mere matter of form, without knowing the quality of the articles of which they were declaring the prices; and in short, without considering, in any respect, the truth of the matters which they were certifying.

Appendix, N° 6.

Appendix, N^os 61, 62, 63, 64, 65. 30. 35. 40. & 42.

One of these Certificates was signed, as we have before stated, by the daughter of Mr. George Hooper, a butcher, in her father's name, without his knowledge or authority; and the signatures of William Friend to two of the Certificates, instead of being written by Mr. William Friend, a butcher of respectability at Portsea, who had been about thirty years in business, were subscribed by a young man of the same name, who was at that time serving as his foreman. It appears, that the attesting witness, Mr. Griffin, the Surgeon of Forton Hospital, whom we have not had an opportunity of examining, on account of his being abroad, was not present when any of the parties certifying subscribed their names; and that he never saw the Certificates till Mr. Peacock presented them for his attestation, with the signature of those who subscribed them already written.

Appendix, N^os 32, & 62.

Appendix, N° 6.

The formal part of the Certificate, dated the 31st of March 1800, was in print; the terms of it, and the prices, were the same as those of the Certificate dated the 30th of June 1800. This printed Certificate appears to have been one of those taken with a view to fixing the basis of the second Contract. Though it purports to state the prices of Beef, Mutton, Bread, Beer, and Coals, yet it is subscribed only by two Publicans and a Baker. One of the Publicans was dead when we were at Portsmouth. The Evidence of the other, and of the Baker, is entered in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 7.

Appendix, N^os 35, & 63.

It

Contracts for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

It will be ſeen in the Evidence of Mr. Peacock, that he received from Dr. Mein the form of the Certificates, and the prices to be inſerted, with directions to get them ſigned by ſome Tradeſmen, and atteſted by the Surgeon of the Hoſpital; that upon Mr. Peacock's obſerving he did not think the prices given to him by Dr. Mein, to be inſerted in the Certificates as the prices at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, were the average of the prices there on that day, Dr. Mein then told him, they were the average at all the Dépôts; and it was known to Mr. Peacock, when theſe Certificates of the prices on the 22d of December 1799 were procured, that Dr. Mein, at the time referred to in the Certificates, was paying to Mr. Owen, under his agreement with him, prices conſiderably higher. Appendix, N° 6.

The following Statement ſhews the compariſon:

	Prices paid by Dr. Mein under his Agreement.	Prices inſerted in the Certificate.
	s.	s.
Beef, per Cwt.	46/	38/
Mutton, —	50/	40/
Bread, —	25/	16/
Beer, per Tun	91/	60/.

Appendix, N°s 22, & 57.

But Mr. Peacock further ſtated, that, in filling up the Certificates, he purſued the directions of Dr. Mein, and was not made acquainted with the uſe for which they were intended.

If all the parties concerned in the framing, ſigning, and atteſting of theſe Certificates, had been acquainted with the purpoſe for which they were to be uſed, we do not perceive how they could exculpate themſelves from a charge of having conſpired to commit a fraud; but it ſeems, that the end for which the Certificates were wanted was not communicated even to Mr. Peacock, the immediate Agent of Dr. Mein; and there is no evidence, by which the knowledge of it can be traced to any of thoſe who ſubſcribed or atteſted at Mr. Peacock's requeſt: ſtill their conduct muſt, at all events, be conſidered as extremely irregular; and it proves that the granting of Allowances to Contractors on ſuch teſtimonials is highly improper, and affords opportunity to great abuſe.

The mode of computing the quantities of the articles ſupplied, as repreſented in Dr. Mein's Statement of loſſes, delivered by him to the Board, is likewiſe open to ſome obſervation; but the remarks which we have to make on this point applying equally to his conduct under the Second Contract, we ſhall reſerve them for a ſubſequent part of this Report.

From the evidence of one of the Members of the Board, we were at firſt led to conclude, that, upon the care of the French Sick Priſoners being ſo ſuddenly made over to the Board, the urgency of the caſe left them no choice as to the acceptance or refuſal of Dr. Mein's propoſals; but we afterwards diſcovered, that, on the 18th of December 1799, the day on which Dr. Mein's propoſal was preſented to the Board, they alſo received an offer from Meſſrs. Hay and Company, perſons of reſponſibility, and formerly employed by them, to engage for the ſupply of the Sick Priſoners at any, or all, of the Dépôts. No terms were mentioned; but, if we may judge from their ſubſequent conduct, there could have been no doubt of their readineſs to engage on ſuch as were reaſonable. The two offers Appendix, N° 15. Appendix, N° 66.

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offers being before the Board, they might have aſcertained the terms of Meſſrs. Hay and Company, and then have choſen thoſe which were moſt advantageous to the Public. They, however, inſtantly cloſed with Dr. Mein, at a fixed price per ration, for the Dépôts before-mentioned, and directed Meſſrs. Hay and Company to provide for the Sick Priſoners at Norman Croſs, Liverpool, and Edinburgh; no rate of payment being ſtipulated. Three months were ſuffered to paſs without this circumſtance being adverted to. At the expiration of the quarter, Meſſrs. Hay and Company obſerved, in a Letter to the Board, that it was time to come to ſome ſettlement, and propoſed to accept one Shilling and four Pence per ration, which they hoped would not be thought unreaſonable, ſubmitting themſelves, however, entirely to the Board. This price was agreed to; and Meſſrs. Hay and Company were paid accordingly for the firſt quarter, ending the 31ſt of March 1800. On the 23d of July 1800, Meſſrs. Hay and Company applied to the Board for ſome advance on the terms of their Agreement, ſtating the extraordinary riſe in all kinds of proviſions; what the addition ſhould be, and from what period it ſhould commence, they left entirely to the Board. It is to be obſerved, that, at the end of the firſt quarter, they had themſelves fixed the price of the ration. They therefore could not have looked for an allowance prior to that time; yet the Board granted them an addition of three Halfpence per ration, to commence, not from the time of the application, or the end of the preceding quarter, but from the 1ſt of January 1800, the very commencement of the Service.

Appendix, N° 67.

Appendix, N° 68

Appendix, N° 69.

Appendix, N° 70.

Appendix, N° 71.

The price of the ration propoſed by Meſſrs. Hay and Company muſt have appeared very low, compared with the price of the ration required by Dr. Mein. But this may be, in ſome meaſure, accounted for by Dr. Mein's Contract extending to the ſupply of medicines and neceſſaries as well as proviſions; while Meſſrs. Hay and Company were only to ſupply proviſions, medicines and neceſſaries being furniſhed by the Board. No compariſon between theſe Contracts, with reference to the fairneſs of the prices of the ration, could be made, without aſcertaining the expence of the medicines and neceſſaries furniſhed by the Board at the Dépôts ſupplied by Meſſrs. Hay and Company, and alſo the ſtate of the markets at thoſe Dépôts. We deemed it uſeleſs to purſue ſuch an enquiry: for, admitting the original terms of theſe Contracts to have been fair for the Public and the Contractor, the evil which has particularly attracted our notice, and ſeems to require ſome effectual check, is the granting of theſe retroſpective allowances to Contractors, without any attention to the intereſt of the Public.

SECOND CONTRACT,

Dated the 26th of March 1800.

It has been ſtated, in the introductory part of this Report, how this Contract grew out of the Firſt Contract; what were the terms of it; and how long it continued in force.

The

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	£.	s.	d.
The total of the Payments made upon it to Dr. Mein, was - - -	63,609	5	3
And the amount was made up of			
The Sum due by the Ration of 1s. 10d. - - - - - - -	49,013	5	10
Addition for the increaſe in the prices of the Articles, in conſequence of the clauſe of the Contract providing for that event - - -	14,595	19	5
	£. 63,609	5	3

When the terms of this Contract are referred to, it is obvious, that, for the juſt aſcertaining of this additional ſum, three points were to be particularly attended to—Firſt, the actual market prices on the 22d of December 1799, which were to be the baſis of the addition or abatement in the payments to be made to Dr. Mein : Appendix, N° 2.

Secondly, the actual market prices in the ſeveral months from which the averages were to be taken; and the increaſe or decreaſe in the prices was to be aſcertained :

And Thirdly, the actual quantities of the Articles ſupplied, by which the amount of the addition, or abatement, was to be ſettled.

As to the firſt, it has already been ſeen that two Certificates of prices on the 22d of December 1799, were ſubmitted to the Board by Dr. Mein, one dated the 31ſt of March 1800, and the other the 30th of June in the ſame year. The way in which theſe Certificates were procured, and the falſehood of them, in reſpect to the lowneſs in the prices, have been ſufficiently pointed out and obſerved upon in the former part of this Report. Yet theſe Certificates were all the Evidence furniſhed to the Board, or required by them, for aſcertaining this extremely material point, the very foundation of the increaſe or reduction of the payments to be made to Dr. Mein; and it ſeems moſt extraordinary, that when the Board agreed, upon the application of Dr. Mein, that the average of the current prices ſhould be formed from the weekly Reports made by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital, they did not provide, that the prices on the 22d of December 1799, ſhould be authenticated in the ſame manner. Appendix, Nos 21, & 22.

As to the ſecond, the Board had indeed for their guidance the Returns of prices tranſmitted weekly by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; but that degree of care and circumſpection, which the caſe required, was not employed in obtaining them. The Board never communicated to the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital the nature of the Contract ſubſiſting between them and Dr. Mein, and the neceſſity ariſing from it, that the fluctuation of the prices ſhould be marked with exactneſs. It appears, that, before Dr. Mein propoſed to the Board, by his Letter of the 17th of June 1800, that the weekly Returns from Haſlar ſhould be ſubſtituted for the Certificates from the different Dépôts, as ſtipulated by this Contract, the Board, by Letters of the 14th of April and 13th of June 1800, had deſired the Governor to report weekly the market prices of Beef, Mutton, Beer, Coals, and Bread, in the neighbourhood of Haſlar. The reaſon aſſigned for requiring the Returns of the prices of Coals was, that the Board might be enabled to form a judgment of the proper time to advertize for tenders. The purpoſe to which theſe Returns of the prices of the ſeveral Articles Appendix, Nos 30, 72, 73, & 74. Appendix, N° 9. Appendix, Nos 75, 76, & 77.

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became applicable, after the Board had assented to Dr. Mein's proposal of the 17th of June 1800, should certainly have been made known to the Governor, for the amount of the payments, which depended on these Reports, rendered it expedient that more than ordinary attention should be paid to the correctness of them. In fact, we did not find upon our inquiry at Portsmouth, that any particular care had been paid to the correctness of these weekly Returns; and the prices specified in them differ from the prices given in Evidence to us; in some instances, materially. The following Statement affords an opportunity of comparing them.

Months.	Beef, per Cwt.		Mutton, per Cwt.		Bread, per Cwt.		Beer, per Tun.		Coals, per Chaldron.	
	Average Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	Average Prices, according to the Weekly Returns.	Average Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	Average Prices, according to the Weekly Returns.	Average Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	Average Prices, according to the Weekly Returns.	Average Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth	Average Prices, according to the Weekly Returns	Average Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth.	Average Prices, according to the Weekly Returns.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - -	3 13 3	3 19 9	3 19 7½	4 3 0	1 13 0	1 12 4	6 8 8	6 6 0	1 18 2	1 16 6
June - -	3 15 9	4 0 9	3 19 11½	4 3 0	1 15 3¾	1 15 2	6 9 0	6 5 3	1 18 2	1 17 6
July - -	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 13 9½	3 15 0	1 16 6¼	1 16 6	6 13 10	6 3 0	1 19 8	1 19 10
August -	3 5 0	3 3 6	3 6 7½	3 11 3	1 9 2	1 10 2	6 4 6	5 15 0	1 19 0	1 19 9
September	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 4 3½	3 10 0	1 5 8	1 7 3	6 4 4	5 15 0	1 19 2	2 0 0
October -	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 3 0½	3 10 0	1 7 9¾	1 7 10	6 8 10	6 3 0	1 19 8	2 0 3
November	2 16 6	3 5 0	3 0 8½	3 10 0	1 12 7	1 13 7	6 15 4	6 10 0	2 1 6	2 1 7
December	2 16 6	3 5 0	3 0 8½	3 10 0	1 17 1	1 17 3	6 15 10	6 10 0	2 6 6	2 7 0

It will be perceived by this Statement, that, as to the Meat, the average prices are much higher, according to the weekly Returns, than according to the Evidence; as to the Bread, nearly equal; and as to the Beer and Coals, somewhat lower. But the Meat being the article of greater consumption, and the difference in the prices of the Meat being higher in proportion than the difference in the prices of the other articles, the computing of the addition according to the weekly Returns, was, upon the whole, advantageous to the Contractor.

We subjoin a Statement, shewing, First, the Additions in every month paid by the Board to Dr. Mein, as they were computed upon the basis of the prices on the 22d of December 1799, as represented in the Certificates delivered by him, and upon the increase of the prices, taken at an average from the weekly Returns made by the Governor of Haslar Hospital.

Secondly, the Additions which should have been paid, if the computation had been made on the basis of the prices on the 22d of December 1799, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portsmouth, and on the increase of them, according to an average of the before-mentioned weekly Returns:

And Thirdly, the Additions which should have been paid, if the computation had been made on the basis of the prices of the 22d of December 1799, and on the increase of them, according to the Evidence taken by us, as well of the prices on that day as of the increase afterwards, while this Contract continued in force.

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Month.	ADDITIONAL SUMS, Paid to Dr. Mein, as they were computed, upon the Baſis of the Prices on the 22d of December 1799, as repreſented in the Certificates delivered by him, and upon the Increaſe of the Prices, taken at an Average from the Weekly Returns made by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital.	ADDITIONAL SUMS, Which ſhould have been paid to Dr. Mein, according to a Computation made on the Baſis of the Prices on the 22d December 1799, according to the Evidence taken by us at Portſmouth, and on the Increaſe of the Prices taken at an Average of the Weekly Returns.	ADDITIONAL SUMS, Which ſhould have been paid to Dr. Mein, according to a Computation made on the Baſis of the Prices on the 22d of December 1799, and on the Increaſe of the Prices, according to the Evidence taken by us, as well of the Prices on that Day, as the Increaſe in the following Months, while his Contract continued in Force.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - -	2,002 4 10½	838 0 9½	732 12 1½
June - -	2,139 7 8¾	567 10 11	882 13 0¾
July - -	1,919 5 5	745 13 3	868 18 2½
Auguſt -	1,527 0 5¼	337 5 3¾	385 7 8¾
September	1,567 3 11¾	313 19 8½	86 2 2¾
October -	1,553 0 4¾	345 9 1½	154 2 1¼
November	1,809 6 1¾	582 9 7½	365 5 9¼
December	2,078 10 6¼	783 18 0	584 9 1
Total -	£. 14,595 19 5	4,914 6 8¼	4,059 10 4

By this Statement, taking the difference of the totals of the firſt and third columns, it appears, that the overpayment to Dr. Mein was ten thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſix Pounds nine Shillings and one Penny. But, as it had been agreed that the weekly Returns of the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital ſhould be the teſt of the variations of the prices, and it was the duty of the Board to take care that thoſe Returns ſhould be correct, the overpayment, ſo far as it may have ariſen from the weekly Returns being too high, is not imputable to Dr. Mein. £. 10,536. 9. 1.

Still, according to the ſame Statement, taking the difference of the totals of the firſt and ſecond columns, it appears, that there was an overpayment to Dr. Mein of nine thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-one Pounds twelve Shillings and eight Pence Halfpenny: and this overpayment aroſe entirely from the prices, certified as the prices on the 22d of December 1799, in the fraudulent manner before deſcribed, being lower than the prices on that day, as eſtabliſhed by the evidence given to us; and thus a falſe baſis having been taken, upon which the additions were computed. £. 9,681. 12. 8½.

As to the third point, namely, the quantities ſupplied, it was noticed in our remarks on the firſt Contract, that the mod of computing them in Dr. Mein's Statement, was open to obſervation.

The computation was made in the following manner:

By the terms of the Contracts, different diets, diſtinguiſhed as full, half, and low diet, were to be provided for the Sick Priſoners, according to the directions of the Surgeons. Thoſe on full diet were to have every day a pound of Beef or Mutton, and two quarts of Beer; thoſe on half diet, half a pound of Mutton, and three pints of Beer; and thoſe on low diet, neither Meat nor Beer.

Returns of the whole number of Sick Priſoners, diſtinguiſhing how many of them were on full, half, and low diet, were, from time to time, made

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made to the Board, ſigned by the Surgeons at the different Dépôts; and the quantities of the proviſions ſupplied, on which the additional Sums were paid, were calculated by the quantities which ſhould have been iſſued to ſuch a number of patients, according to the ſcheme of diet above-mentioned.

In computing the quantities of proviſions on this principle, it is obvious, that, taking a certain number of Priſoners, the amount of the Supplies would be increaſed by deducting from the number on half and low diet, and adding to the number on full diet.

We have reaſon to believe, that the additional ſums paid to Dr. Mein under the firſt, as well as the ſecond Contract, were augmented by improper Returns in this reſpect.

A ſurmiſe to this effect occurred to us, upon inſpecting an account between Dr. Mein and Mr. Owen, which we obtained from the Solicitor to Mr. Owen's aſſignees, under his Commiſſion of Bankruptcy. The account ſtated, among other things, the quantities of Beef and Mutton furniſhed by Mr. Owen, under his Contract with Dr. Mein, to the Priſon Hoſpital at Forton, from the 21ſt of December 1799, to the beginning of May 1800. Theſe quantities, compared with thoſe on which Dr. Mein received the addition for the ſame period, at the ſame places, ſtood thus:

Appendix, N° 78.

ARTICLES.	Quantities charged to Dr. Mein by Mr. Owen.	Quantities on which Dr. Mein received the addition from the Board.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
BEEF - - -	266 0 16	549 1 2
MUTTON -	83 0 18	41 2 21

As Dr. Mein, according to this compariſon, appeared to have received the addition on more than double the quantity of Beef charged by Mr. Owen, and about half the quantity of Mutton, and as Mutton only was to be provided for the Sick Priſoners on half diet, the ſuſpicion aroſe that many of the Priſoners, who had in truth been victualled on half diet, might have been ſtated, in the Returns of the Surgeon, as having been victualled on full diet.

Appendix, N° 6.

We examined Mr. Peacock to this point. It will be remembered, he was Dr. Mein's Agent at Forton; we produced Mr. Owen's Accounts to him; he told us, they were authentic, and were thoſe by which he had finally ſettled, on the part of Dr. Mein, with Mr. Owen's wife; but that they did not contain the whole quantities which had been ſupplied for the Priſoners, as he had occaſionally made ſome purchaſes in the market when Mr. Owen had failed in the deliveries required of him. Mr. Peacock, though he could not inform us what were the preciſe quantities of Beef ſo bought by

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by him, ſtated, that they were by no means equal to the difference between the quantities ſupplied by Mr. Owen at Forton, and the quantities on which Dr. Mein received the addition, as ſupplied at that priſon; and that he was unable to account for the exceſs on the article of Beef, and the deficiency on the article of Mutton, which are exhibited in the comparative Statement, otherwiſe than by aſcribing them to incorrectneſs in the Returns of the numbers on the different diets.

Mr. Griffin, who was the Surgeon at Forton Hoſpital, being employed on a foreign ſtation, and Mr. Palmer, who was the Board's Agent there, being dead, we could not obtain any farther proof of this tranſaction: but we pointed out the circumſtance to Dr. Mein, and required him to explain it. At the time of his Examination, he was unable to account, in any manner, for the difference in the quantities thus charged by Mr. Owen and thoſe on which he received the Addition; but a few days after, he tranſmitted to us a Statement, in which he declares, he has no doubt but the exceſs in the quantity of Mutton, as charged by Mr. Owen, aroſe from the Employé's, that is, the French Surgeons and Servants, having been indulged with their choice of Beef or Mutton, the Surgeon having it in his power to preſcribe either; and therefore, the exceſs of Mutton ſhould be conſidered as Beef. And, to account for the great deficiency in the article of Beef, as charged by Mr. Owen, he repreſents, that there was ſome alteration from the uſual mode of diet at that time, which leſſened the quantity of Beef actually ſupplied (to what extent he could not poſitively ſpeak) the patients having had for ſupper, Rice Gruel ſweetened with Sugar or Molaſſes, in lieu of which he thought an abatement of about four ounces of Beef (but when examined, he could not ſpeak poſitively that it exceeded two ounces) was made from thoſe on full diet. He alſo adverts to the purchaſes made by Mr. Peacock, and not included in Mr. Owen's Account, as a great cauſe of the differences. Appendix, N° 7.

Giving to all theſe matters ſuggeſted by Dr. Mein the moſt liberal conſideration, they do not account ſatisfactorily for the great differences which appear in the comparative Statement between the quantities charged by Mr. Owen, and the quantities on which Dr. Mein received the Additions.

From the Examination of Mr. Henry Whitear, taken by us at Portſmouth, who at another period ſupplied, in partnerſhip with Mr. Lucas, the whole of the Beef and Mutton at Forton Hoſpital, under an agreement with Dr. Mein, and by referring to their Partnerſhip-books, we were enabled to form a compariſon between the quantities ſupplied to the Priſoners in the months of November and December 1800, and the quantities on which Dr. Mein received the Additions for the increaſe of price during thoſe months. The following Table ſhews the compariſon. Appendix, N° 64.

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TIME.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	
	Quantities ſupplied by Meſſrs. Whitear and Lucas.	Quantities on which Dr. Mein received the Additions	Quantities ſupplied by Meſſrs. Whitear and Lucas.	Quantities on which Dr. Mein received the Additions.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
1800. Nov.	84 0 4	167 2 5	18 0 13	20 0 23
Dec.	115 1 15	186 3 9	17 3 21	21 1 23½

Beſides the grounds already diſcloſed, which led us to believe that the Returns of the numbers of Priſoners on the different diets made by the Surgeon at Forton Hoſpital, were not correct, we diſcovered, that during a ſhort part of Dr. Mein's Second Contract, the numbers of Priſoners on the different diets were entered in the quarterly Books at Portcheſter Hoſpital; a practice which was continued there until the end of the War. Theſe Books contained the Entries and Diſcharges of the Priſoners, and the nature of their complaints, and were tranſmitted to the Board, with an Affidavit of the Surgeon, verifying the entries and diſcharges.

The numbers ſtated in theſe Books, diſtinguiſhed as upon full, half, and low diet, vary materially from the numbers ſtated in the Monthly Returns of the Surgeon, diſtinguiſhed in the ſame manner; although the totals, taken in the aggregate from the Returns and from the Books, differ only by one ration.

This appears in the following Table.

TIME.	By Returns of the Surgeon. DIET.				By Hoſpital Books. DIET.			
	Full, including the employed.	Half.	Low.	Total.	Full, including the employed.	Half.	Low.	Total.
1800. Oct. -	7,052	3,691	363	11,106	4,272	6,044	790	11,106
Nov. -	7,286	3,943	387	11,616	4,267	6,753	595	11,615
Dec. -	7,708	3,936	318	11,962	3,176	8,143	643	11,962
1801. Jan. -	8,565	3,802	494	12,861	3,545	8,422	894	12,861
Feb. -	8,368	4,242	462	13,072	4,465	7,972	635	13,072
March -	8,337	4,796	589	13,722	4,649	8,586	487	13,722

Although

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Although Dr. Mein received an allowance for the riſe in the price of proviſions only till the 1ſt of January 1801, when his Contract at a fixed rate per ration, without any allowance or abatement, commenced, yet the Surgeon, in his Monthly Returns to the Board, made for the purpoſe of regulating the Impreſts to Dr. Mein, continued to diſtinguiſh the numbers of the Priſoners on the different diets until April 1801. And the difference between the numbers ſo returned and the number ſtated in the Books, as ſhewn in the foregoing Table, affords a preſumption that Dr. Mein would ſtill have continued to receive the addition to the prices, computed on theſe improper Returns, if the payments had not ceaſed to depend on them, by the commencement of the Third Contract at a fixed price.

A compariſon of the numbers on full, half, and low diet, in the year 1800, according to the Monthly Returns of the Surgeon (while it was the intereſt of the Contractor that there ſhould be a large proportion of the whole on full diet) with the numbers on full, half, and low diet in the correſponding months of the year 1801 (while the Contractor had no ſuch intereſt) gives a further ſanction to the opinion formed by us, that there was ſome management in the apportioning of the numbers on full, half, and low diet, in the Returns of the Surgeon, by which the numbers on full diet were increaſed, and the numbers on half and low diet were reduced.

This Compariſon may be ſeen in the following Table.

MONTH.	1800. By Returns of the Surgeon. DIET.			1801. By Hoſpital Books. DIET.		
	Full.	Half.	Low.	Full.	Half.	Low.
January - - -	5,549	2,206	340	3,545	8,422	894
February - - -	7,482	1,928	307	4,465	7,972	635
March - - -	7,715	2,735	292	4,649	8,586	487
April - - -	7,362	2,796	83	3,953	7,500	518
May - - - -	8,447	2,287	152	4,093	7,128	311
June - - -	9,257	2,864	132	3,771	6,443	168
July - - - -	10,755	3,069	206	3,831	6,513	146
Auguſt - - -	6,731	3,555	959	3,253	5,519	196
September - -	6,745	2,706	352	3,423	5,645	112

It appears by this Table, that, in the year 1800, the numbers on full diet in every month are nearly double the aggregate numbers of thoſe on half and low diet; but in the year 1801, the aggregate numbers of thoſe on half and low diet in every month, are nearly double the numbers of thoſe on full diet.

We did not diſcover the particularity in the Quarterly Books at Portcheſter Hoſpital, to which we have before alluded, namely, the entries of the number of patients on the different diets, until we had nearly concluded this

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this Enquiry. We thereupon applied to Mr. Blatherwick, who was the Surgeon at that Dépôt, to explain to us the cauſe of the difference between the numbers ſtated in thoſe Books, and the numbers certified in the Returns which he ſigned monthly for Dr. Mein; and our Letter to him is entered in the Appendix, together with his Anſwer.

Appendix, N° 79 & 80.

Mr. Blatherwick, at the ſame time, tranſmitted to us the Diet Books of the Hoſpital, from February 1800 to Auguſt 1801, both incluſive. Theſe Books contain a daily regiſtry of the number of Patients in each Ward, and the Diets on which they were reſpectively victualled: and Mr. Blatherwick ſtates in his Letter, that they may be relied on. Theſe Documents eſtabliſh the authenticity of the Accounts contained in the Quarterly Books during the period which our firſt Statement compriſes, and prove, that improper Returns of the number of Patients on the different diets were procured, by which means, the additions paid to Dr. Mein, according to the terms of this Contract, were increaſed.

THIRD CONTRACT:

Dated the 26th of November 1800.

Appendix, N° 3.
Appendix, N° 11.
Appendix, N° 12.

THIS Contract, like the preceding one, originated with the Board; who, on the 25th of November 1800, propoſed to Dr. Mein, that the then exiſting Contract ſhould be diſſolved, and a freſh one entered into, at a fixed rate of two Shillings a man per diem. Dr. Mein aſſented to the propoſal; and this Contract was accordingly made. It commenced on the 1ſt of January 1801, and continued till the Peace was eſtabliſhed, and the Priſoners were wholly removed from this Country in April 1802.

The amount of the payments by the Board to Dr. Mein under this laſt Contract was £.65,174. 18. 0. made up wholly of the Money due by the ration; and he did not apply for, or receive, any extra allowance.

It would have been ſatisfactory to us, to have aſcertained the motives which led to the ſucceſſive changes in the terms of the Contracts between the Board and Dr. Mein. But Dr. Johnſton, who was the Chairman of the Board, was dead before we entered on the Enquiry; and the other Members of the Board had no certain recollection or poſitive knowledge of the circumſtances, which led to thoſe changes.

The Firſt Contract was at a fixed rate of one Shilling and ten Pence a man per diem; the ſecond ſuperadded to that rate of payment, the proviſion for an Addition, or Abatement, according to the variations of the market prices; and the third reſtored a fixed rate, increaſing it to two Shillings a day. It is obſervable, that, though the rate of this laſt Contract was higher by two Pence a ration than the rate of the firſt, yet, taking the rate of the firſt as increaſed by the allowance granted by the Board, the terms which Dr. Mein accepted by the laſt Contract were lower than the terms which he obtained under the firſt, by ſomething more than three Pence Farthing per ration; and they were lower than

thoſe

those he derived from the Second, by four Pence per ration; and yet the prices of all the articles on which he received the allowance or addition, excepting Coals, were higher, upon an average, in 1801 than in the preceding year. If therefore, the last Contracts afforded him a reasonable profit, which may be assumed from his not having complained, his gains under the First and Second must have been very great indeed. And the excess of them beyond what was fair, or in other words, the loss to the Public is to be ascribed, partly indeed, to the improper practices of Dr. Mein, which we have disclosed, but chiefly to a want of ordinary attention in the Board to the duties of their office.

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Appendix, N° 81.

Hitherto, we have not made any Observations on the quality of the provisions which were supplied under the Contracts with Dr. Mein; having confined our attention to the variations in the market prices, as affecting the Public in calculating the Allowances made to him. It seems to have been clearly understood by him, and by the Board, that the Provisions were to be of the same quality with those supplied to the Royal Hospitals. But we were informed, upon examining into this point, that Meat of an inferior quality was often supplied to the Prison Hospitals at Forton and Portchester. One of the Witnesses states, that the difference in the price of such Meat as was delivered, and such as should have been delivered, was fifteen Shillings per-cwt. in the Beef, and six Shillings per-cwt. in the Mutton.

Appendix, N°s 6. 28. 30. 32, & 64.

Appendix, N° 28.

In so large a concern as the supply of several Prison Hospitals, it may be impossible that all the Meat furnished should be invariably of the same good quality. But the provisions supplied at Forton and Portchester, appear to have been frequently of a description inferior to what was contracted for. This was both an imposition on the Public, and an injury to the Patients. Such an abuse in respect to Sick Prisoners, may be severely felt, before they can make known their grievance, and procure redress. Little gratuities or indulgences from the Contractors to those who are to inspect the Provisions as they are sent in, may procure the reception of such articles as ought to be rejected. We find, that Committees of Frenchmen were appointed to inspect the Provisions in every Hospital; yet this precaution did not prevent the evil which we have just noticed. And we apprehend, it can only be prevented by frequent inspections of the Hospitals by proper persons selected for such a service, and by checking, as far as possible, all collusion between the Contractors and the Officers whose duty it is to examine the Provisions as they are sent into the Hospitals.

While Dr. Mein held these Contracts, the Surgeons of the Hospital at Forton, and the Bristol Prison Hospital Ship at Chatham, whose duty it was to superintend the care of the Sick, to inspect the Provisions, and see that the conditions of the Contracts were fulfilled, and who attested the Returns of the Patients, stating the numbers on full, half, and low diet, were in pay of Dr. Mein, and employed by him as his Agents, the Surgeon of the Bristol receiving from him one hundred and twenty Pounds, and the Surgeon at Forton, one hundred and fifty-one Pounds per annum. The pay of the former from Government was, at the same time, about one hundred and sixty-three Pounds per annum, and of the latter, about one hundred and seventy-four Pounds.

Appendix, N° 7.

£. 120.

£. 151.

Appendix, N°s 82, & 83.

£. 163.

£. 174.

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Appendix, N° 7.

Beſides theſe allowances to the Surgeons, Dr. Mein was in the habit of making preſents of money to the Chief Clerk, who has ſince left the Office, through whoſe department his Accounts were to paſs. This was after the abolition of all Fees, except certain eſtabliſhed Fees permitted to be taken for the uſe of the Public. After that regulation, it was incorrect in Dr. Mein to offer, and in the Chief Clerk to accept them.

The impropriety of the ſame perſon acting at the ſame time as Surgeon of the Hoſpitals and Agent to the Contractor is manifeſt; and this ſpecies of abuſe ſhould be prevented by the moſt effectual means.

According to the preſent regulations, the Surgeon is required to atteſt, on oath, the truth of the Entries and Diſcharges of the Sick Priſoners in the Hoſpital Books tranſmitted quarterly to the Board. We recommend, that he ſhould further be required to depoſe, that he has not in any way acted for, or on account of, any perſon holding a Contract under the Board, and that he neither has received, nor will receive, from any ſuch Contractor, or from any perſon concerned in the ſupply of Articles for the uſe of the Hoſpitals, any gratuity or reward whatſoever, directly or indirectly.

It has been noticed by us, that the Firſt Contract with Dr. Mein differed from that with Meſſrs. Hay and Company, with reſpect to the Medicines; Dr. Mein being required to provide them, but not Meſſrs. Hay and Company. We think, that in all caſes it might inſure, with greater certainty, that proper Medicines and expenſive Neceſſaries, when required, ſhould be adminiſtered, if thoſe articles were ſupplied by the Board; and, with that view, we recommend the meaſure to be adopted, and that the Contracts be made only for Proviſions and ſuch articles as are of more general conſumption.

The very minute enquiry which we had an opportunity of making into the means practiſed in the obtaining of the Certificates preſented to the Board by Dr. Mein, and ſo much obſerved upon in the courſe of this Report, has enabled us to lay open a ſpecies of abuſe, which, there is reaſon to apprehend, is not confined to tranſactions with the Department now under conſideration.

If ſuch an impoſition as we have diſcloſed could be practiſed, as it were, in the ſight of a public Board, and within reach of immediate detection, what may not be apprehended in matters of a ſimilar nature tranſacted in foreign Countries, where the difficulty of inveſtigating the facts muſt of neceſſity be very great, and the Accounts are often of ſeveral years ſtanding before they are examined!

When it is conſidered, that the ſecurity for the due expenditure of Public Money to a very large amount, every year, depends upon the truth of the Certificates which accompany the Accounts, the utmoſt care ſhould be taken that they ſhould have all the authenticity which can poſſibly be given to them. It is a ſubject which may from time to time be reviewed with advantage by all the Naval Departments. Certificates of the Rates of Exchange, and of the prices of Articles purchaſed abroad for His Majeſty's Service, ſhould be ſigned by the Britiſh Conſuls, if there are any, at the places

places where such Bills are drawn or purchases made. In places where no Consuls are resident, recourse should be had to superior Officers or Magistrates, who should be requested to add their signatures to the Certificates. In our own Colonies, and throughout the United Kingdom, such a measure might easily be introduced.

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We do not pretend to lay down rules for all cases, in which Certificates may be required; but the great importance of the subject having been pointed out, it will remain with the several Boards, to adopt such measures for the security of the Public on this point as may best suit the peculiar circumstances of their concerns.

Contracts for articles, such as Provisions, which are to be furnished in small proportions throughout the year, and are liable to considerable fluctuation in the prices, should be made for short periods, and at those seasons of the year when the prices can be best ascertained; and, in such cases, we think that the necessity for granting any allowance can hardly ever occur.

We noticed in our Third Report, the impositions to which the Public is exposed by the making of advances on Contract prices, and the irregularities which have occurred in the mode of granting such allowances. The further instance of these evils, exhibited in this Report, confirms the necessity of opposing all possible checks to Abuses arising from this source.

The Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen appears, at a former period, to have been aware of the mischief, and to have thought it necessary to guard against it. For we found, among the Minutes of their Proceedings, a Resolution on the subject, dated the 4th of March 1796. After a recital in these words: Appendix, N° 84.

> "Much inconvenience having arisen from the frequent applications "of Contractors to have Additions made, upon various pretences, to the "prices stipulated in their Contracts, and there being reason to ap- "prehend that the Service must suffer detriment from a compliance "with such requisitions, which are urged as precedents in future appli- "cations of the same nature;"

They resolve as follows:

> "Any Contractor giving notice of his wish to relinquish a Contract, "is to be allowed to vacate it on condition of his vacating such other "Contracts as he may have with the Board, and carrying on the "Service till arrangements can be made for its being otherwise per- "formed; the price of the new Contract to be allowed for the time "the Contractor performs the service after such notice."
>
> "No addition to the terms of an existing Contract is to be made, on "any account whatever, without an Order from the Admiralty Board. "As in this case, a Contractor, from having it in his power to vacate "his Contracts, can never be a considerable loser, and as he may be a "great gainer, because the Board does not reserve to itself the privilege "of vacating at pleasure any Contract in case of a fall in the price "of the article contracted for (till they have given the notice to the

"Contractor

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" Contractor ſtipulated in the Contract) it is to be expected that theſe " regulations will promote competition, and induce offerers to tender at " low prices, and will alſo prevent any danger of the Service ſuffering " interruption or detriment from a Tradeſman having entered into a " Contract he finds upon trial is likely to prove ruinous to him."

Appendix, N° 85. On the 25th of October 1799, the Board reſcinded theſe Reſolutions; but the reaſons which induced them to do ſo are not entered in their Minutes. We conſider ſuch an omiſſion as a great defect in the proceedings of a public Board; for whenever exiſting regulations are aboliſhed, or new rules are introduced, it muſt always be deſirable, and generally very uſeful, that the reaſons for ſuch meaſures ſhould be recorded. In this inſtance, however, though the grounds on which the Board reſcinded the Reſolutions do not appear, we think the Reſolution, ſo far as it allowed Contractors to vacate their Contracts at pleaſure, was not judicious, nor likely to produce any good effect.

In giving this power to Contractors, the Board conceded too much. Such a latitude is quite inconſiſtent with the very principle on which Contracts are entered into. It enſures to the Contractor the full benefit of all advantageous circumſtances, ſo long as they may continue to operate, and enables him to relieve himſelf from his engagements, whenever it may become eligible, by apprehenſion of loſs or probable diminution of gain; while on the other hand, if the Board diſcover that they have made an improvident bargain, or if the Contract, from any unexpected circumſtances during the continuance of it, become extremely diſadvantageous to the Public, the profit, however great, is at all events inſured to the Contractor for the whole term to which the Contract may extend.

With regard to the other object, namely, preventing any addition being made to Contract prices, without the order of the Admiralty; we are inclined to think the check might be ſalutary. The uſe, principally to be looked for from this reference, is the ſecuring of a full enquiry before any part of the Public Money is diſpoſed of in the way of advance or allowance to Contractors. With this view, it ſhould be enjoined, that all references from the Boards, for the ſanction of the Admiralty, ſhould be accompanied, not only by their opinions on the caſe, but alſo by the particular examinations, and a ſtatement of the evidence, upon which ſuch opinions are grounded. For, if a full Enquiry were not ſecured by this check, it were even better that no ſuch reference to the ſuperior Board were made, but that the reſponſibility for the propriety of the allowances or advances ſhould reſt entirely with the inferior Board; and that all miſapplications of the Public Money, on theſe occaſions, ſhould be deemed inexcuſable, and a ground for removal from Office.

To ſhew the magnitude of the expenditure entruſted to the late Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Priſoners of War, we have entered
Appendix, N° 86. in the Appendix an Abſtract of the Expences incurred in that Department under ſeveral heads, for the years 1800 and 1801, being the laſt years for which this Account was made up by an Order of the Admiralty.

The Amount of Expenditure in the year 1800 is - £. 515,326. 16. 1.
1801 - 529,799. 8. 4.

Although

Contracts for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

Although it would not be fair to conclude that there has been a loſs in the expenditure of theſe large ſums bearing any proportion to that which has accrued in the amount paid to Dr. Mein, under his two firſt Contracts, yet the magnitude of theſe ſums ſhews to what extent the public intereſt has been expoſed to loſs under the management of the Board preſiding over this Department; and proves the neceſſity of ſecuring an able and faithful diſcharge of public duties, by every poſſible attention in the ſelection of thoſe who are appointed to execute them.

EWAN LAW. (L. S.)

JOHN FORD. (L. S.)

WM MACKWORTH PRAED. (L. S.)

Office of Naval Enquiry,
Great George-ſtreet,
14th May 1806.

APPENDIX

TO THE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS of NAVAL ENQUIRY:

Appointed by ACT 43 GEO. III.

CONTRACTS FOR VICTUALLING SICK PRISONERS OF WAR.

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55. The Examination of Thomas Andrews Minchin, Eſquire, Solicitor to the Aſſignees acting under the Commiſſion of Bankruptcy taken out againſt Mr. Richard Owen - - - - - p. 491

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56. Articles of Agreement entered into by Dr. Grey on the Part of Dr. Mein, with Mr. Richard Owen, for the Supply of Beef, Mutton, Bread, Beer, and various other Articles, for the Sick Priſoners of War at Forton and Portcheſter Hoſpitals; dated the 21ſt of December 1799 - - p. 492
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58. Caſe ſubmitted for the opinion of Counſel by Dr. Mein and the Aſſignees of Mr. Richard Owen, with reſpect to the Articles of Agreement entered into between Dr. Mein and Mr. Owen, on the 26th of December 1799 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 495
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62. — — — of Mr. William Friend, jun. late Foreman to Mr. William Friend, Butcher, of Portſea - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 500
63. — — — of John Hellyer, late a Publican at Forton - - - - - - - p. 501
64. — — — of Mr. Henry Whitear, of Ann's Hill near Goſport, Farmer - - - ibid.
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70. - - from Meſſrs. Hay and Company to the Board; dated the 23d of July 1800 - - p. 505
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N° 1.

CONTRACT made by Dr. Mein with the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

CONTRACTED and Agreed this twenty-firſt day of December one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, between the Commiſſioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. for and on behalf of His Majeſty on the one part, and Dr. Thomas Mein, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, on the other part; and the ſaid Thomas Mein, for and in conſideration of the Monies hereinafter agreed to be paid him, doth contract, and oblige himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns reſpectively, to do and perform every thing contained in the following Articles or Clauſes; viz.

To victual, find, provide, and ſupply, for all ſuch Sick and Wounded French Priſoners of War, as are, or may hereafter be received into the Hoſpitals for ſuch people at Forton, Portcheſter Caſtle, Plymouth, Le Câton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, one or other of the following Diets, as may be directed by the reſpective Surgeons at thoſe places:

For Patients on Low Diet.—To have one pint and a half of milk pottage or rice milk, or panada, eight ounces of bread, two ounces of butter, or one pint of milk or broth, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons; for drink, toaſt and water, phtiſan or white decoction, or any other of the following cooling drinks, when they ſhall be ordered by the Surgeons; orange-whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind-whey and water, vinegar-whey, balm or ſage tea; theſe drinks and various diets being mentioned, that the Surgeons may make their choice of either, as they may judge proper for the reſpective patients.

For Patients on Half Diet.—To have for breakfaſt, one pint and a half of milk pottage. For dinner, eight ounces of boiled mutton, or roaſted, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons; one pint of broth, eight ounces of light bread pudding, eight ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with three pints of ſmall beer.

For Patients on Full Diet—For breakfaſt, the ſame as thoſe on half diet; for dinner, ſixteen ounces of beef or mutton, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons, one pint of broth, ſixteen ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with two quarts of ſmall beer. Supper, in theſe two laſt-mentioned diets, to be of the broth left at dinner, or of milk pottage, at the diſcretion of the Surgeon.

That three quarters of an ounce of oatmeal, with half a pint of milk, ſhall be allowed to a pint and a half of pottage; and half an ounce of oatmeal to a pint of broth, with a ſufficient quantity of onions or leeks, and pot-herbs.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth contract and oblige himſelf alſo to find and provide, beſides the above articles, all ſuch medicines, wine, and neceſſaries of every kind, as may be demanded by the Agents or Surgeons employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners at each of the before-named Dépôts.

The ſaid Thomas Mein doth alſo agree to provide, at his own expence, proper perſons, to be ſelected from the Priſoners, to act as nurſes, cooks, waſhermen, and labourers, together with ſuch other ſervants as may be found neceſſary, for properly carrying on the Service at each Hoſpital, excluſive of Surgeons, Aſſiſtant-Surgeons, Diſpenſers, Aſſiſtant-Diſpenſers, Matrons, Sempſtreſſes, and Turnkeys.

And it is further agreed, that the payments to be made to the ſaid Thomas Mein, for performing the Services ſpecified in this Contract, ſhall be monthly, on Certificates being produced by him from the reſpective Agents and Surgeons, of the number of patients victualled, and of his having faithfully and duly executed all and every part of his Contract.

And it is further agreed by the ſaid Thomas Mein, that, in caſe of his failing to ſupply the articles demanded of him, or if on ſupplying them, they ſhall be found to be of improper quality, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Agent of

of the ſaid Commiſſioners to purchaſe proper articles in lieu; and the Commiſſioners ſhall be at liberty to deduct and abate from the monies which may be due to the ſaid Thomas Mein from them, at the time of ſuch failure, or from what may become due at any ſubſequent period, the amount of the coſt of the articles ſo purchaſed by the Agent to the ſaid Commiſſioners in lieu of thoſe which he had failed to ſupply, or having ſupplied, had been found of improper quality.

That as cradles, beds, and bedding, will be provided by the Crown for the priſoners, each patient ſhall have a clean pair of ſheets and a pillow-caſe, on his admiſſion into the Hoſpital, which ſhall be afterwards ſhifted once every fourteen days, or oftener if his diſtemper require it, and that every man's body linen ſhall be waſhed once a week, or oftener, if found neceſſary by the Surgeons; and that care ſhall be taken by the ſaid Thomas Mein, that when any man is diſcharged from the Hoſpital, that the bed and bedding on which he lay ſhall be aired, and made perfectly ſweet and clean, before any other patient be put into it, and in caſe of infection, purified with the ſmoke of brimſtone; and that the whole of the Hoſpitals ſhall at all times be kept as ſweet and clean as poſſible.

And, in conſideration of his well and truly performing and fulfilling all and ſingular the obligations contained in this Contract, the ſaid Commiſſioners do agree and bind themſelves to pay, or cauſe to be paid, at the expiration of each month, unto the ſaid Thomas Mein, for each patient ſent to the Hoſpitals at Forton, Portcheſter, Plymouth, Le Caton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, and provided for by the ſaid Thomas Mein, agreeably to the terms of this Contract, at the rate of one Shilling and ten Pence per man per diem, and the like ſum for ſuch of the priſoners as may be employed as nurſes, cooks, waſhermen, and labourers.

This Contract to commence on the 22d inſtant, and to continue for three months certain, and further, until one month's notice in writing ſhall be given, by either party, of their intention to vacate the ſame.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid Thomas Mein has hereunto ſet his hand and ſeal, the day and year firſt above written.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered (being firſt duly ſtampt) in the preſence of

Joſeph Stewart.
John Houſeman.

T. Mein. (L. S.)

N° 2.

CONTRACT made by Dr. Mein with the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

CONTRACTED and Agreed this 26th day of March 1800, between the Commiſſioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. for and on behalf of His Majeſty on the one part, and Doctor Thomas Mein, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, on the other part; and the ſaid Thomas Mein, for and in conſideration of the monies hereinafter agreed to be paid him, doth contract, and oblige himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns reſpectively, to do and perform every thing contained in the following Articles or Clauſes; viz.

To victual, find, provide, and ſupply, for all ſuch Sick and Wounded French Priſoners of War as are, or may hereafter be received into the Hoſpitals for ſuch people at Forton, Portcheſter Caſtle, Plymouth, Le Caton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, one or other of the following Diets, as may be directed by the reſpective Surgeons at thoſe places.

For

For Patients on Low Diet.—To have one pint and a half of milk pottage or rice milk, or panada, eight ounces of bread, two ounces of butter, or one pint of milk or broth, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons; for drink, toaſt and water, ptiſan or white decoction, or any other of the following cooling drinks, when they ſhall be ordered by the Surgeons; orange-whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind-whey and water, vinegar-whey, balm or ſage tea: Theſe drinks and various diets being mentioned, that the Surgeons may make their choice of either, as they may judge proper, for the reſpective patients.

For Patients on Half Diet.—To have for breakfaſt one pint and a half of milk pottage; for dinner, eight ounces of boiled mutton, or roaſted, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons; one pint of broth, eight ounces of light bread pudding, eight ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with three pints of ſmall beer.

For Patients on Full Diet.—For breakfaſt, the ſame as thoſe on half diet; for dinner ſixteen ounces of beef or mutton, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons, one pint of broth, ſixteen ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with two quarts of ſmall beer; ſupper, in theſe two laſt-mentioned diets, to be of the broth left at dinner, or of milk pottage, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons.

That three quarters of an ounce of oatmeal, with half a pint of milk, ſhall be allowed to a pint and a half of pottage, and half an ounce of oatmeal to a pint of broth, with a ſufficient quantity of onions or leeks, and pot-herbs.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth contract and oblige himſelf alſo to find and provide, beſides the above articles, all ſuch medicines, wine, and neceſſaries of every kind, as may be demanded by the Agents or Surgeons employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners at each of the before-named Dépôts.

The ſaid Thomas Mein doth alſo agree to provide, at his own expence, proper perſons, to be ſelected from the priſoners, to act as nurſes, cooks, waſhermen, and labourers, together with ſuch other ſervants as may be found neceſſary for properly carrying on the Service at each Hoſpital, excluſive of Surgeons, Aſſiſtant-Surgeons, Diſpenſers, Aſſiſtant-Diſpenſers, Matrons, Sempſtreſſes, and Turnkeys.

And it is further agreed, that the payments to be made to the ſaid Thomas Mein, for performing the ſervices ſpecified in this Contract, ſhall be monthly, on Certificates being produced by him from the reſpective Agents and Surgeons, of the number of patients victualled, and of his having faithfully and duly executed all and every part of his Contract.

And it is further agreed by the ſaid Thomas Mein, that, in caſe of his failing to ſupply the articles demanded of him, or if on ſuppiying them, they ſhall be found to be of improper quality, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Agent of the ſaid Commiſſioners to purchaſe proper articles in lieu; and the Commiſſioners ſhall be at liberty to deduct and abate from the monies which may be due to the ſaid Thomas Mein from them, at the time of ſuch failure, or from what may become due at any ſubſequent period, the amount of the coſt of the articles ſo purchaſed by the Agent to the ſaid Commiſſioners, in lieu of thoſe which he had failed to ſupply, or having ſupplied, had been found of improper quality.

That as cradles, beds, and bedding, will be provided by the Crown for the priſoners, each patient ſhall have a clean pair of ſheets and a pillow-caſe, on his admiſſion into the Hoſpital, which ſhall be afterwards ſhifted once every fourteen days, or oftener, if his diſtemper require it; and that every man's body-linen ſhall be waſhed once a week, or oftener, if found neceſſary by the Surgeons; and that care ſhall be taken by the ſaid Thomas Mein, that when any man is diſcharged from the Hoſpital, that the bed and bedding on which he lay ſhall be aired and made perfectly ſweet and clean, before any other patient be put into it; and in caſe of infection, purified with the ſmoke of brimſtone; and that the whole of the Hoſpitals ſhall be at all times kept as ſweet and clean as poſſible.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth oblige himſelf to furniſh the ſaid Commiſſioners with certificates of the market prices of beef, mutton, beer, bread, and coals, at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Briſtol, and Chatham, on the 22d of December laſt, and alſo monthly, with certificates of the market prices of thoſe articles during the time this contract ſhall ſubſiſt, in order that an average may be formed therefrom, and that he may be paid ſuch addition as may appear equitable, in caſe it ſhall appear they have increaſed in price; and on the other hand, that an abatement may be made, provided they ſhall have decreaſed in price.

And, in conſideration of his well and truly performing all and ſingular the obligations contained in this Contract, the ſaid Commiſſioners do agree and bind themſelves to pay or cauſe to be paid, at the expiration of each month, unto the ſaid Thomas Mein, for each patient ſent to the Hoſpitals at Forton, Portcheſter, Plymouth, Le Caton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, and provided for by the ſaid Thomas Mein, agreeably to the terms of this Contract, at the rate of one Shilling and ten Pence per man per diem, and the like ſum for ſuch of the priſoners as may be employed as nurſes, cooks, waſhermen, or labourers.

This contract to commence on the 22d day of April next, and to continue for ſix months certain, and further, until one month's notice in writing ſhall be given by either party, of their intention to vacate the ſame.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid Thomas Mein has hereunto ſet his hand and ſeal, the day and year firſt above written.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered (being firſt duly ſtampt) in the preſence of

Joſeph Stewart.
John Houſeman.

T. Mein. (L. S.)

N° 3.

CONTRACT made by Dr. Mein with the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, for Victualling Sick Priſoners of War.

CONTRACTED and Agreed, this twenty-ſixth day of November one thouſand eight hundred, between the Commiſſioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. for and on behalf of His Majeſty on the one part, and Doctor Thomas Mein, of Fowey, in the county of Cornwall, on the other part; and the ſaid Thomas Mein, for and in conſideration of the monies hereinafter agreed to be paid him, doth contract, and oblige himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns reſpectively, to do and perform every thing contained in the following articles or clauſes; viz.

To victual, find, provide, and ſupply for all ſuch Sick and Wounded French Priſoners of War as are, or may hereafter be received into the Hoſpitals for ſuch people at Forton, Portcheſter Caſtle, Plymouth, Le Caton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, one or other of the following Diets, as may be directed by the reſpective Surgeons at thoſe places:

For Patients on Low Diet.—To have tea and ſugar, or one pint and a half of milk-pottage or rice-milk, or panada, eight ounces of bread, two ounces of butter, or one pint of milk or broth, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons; for drink, toaſt and water, phtiſan or white decoction, or any other of the following cooling drinks, when they ſhall be ordered by the Surgeons; orange-whey, orange and lemon water, barley-water, tamarind-whey and water, vinegar-whey, balm or ſage tea; theſe drinks and various diets being mentioned, that the Surgeons may make their choice of either, as they may judge proper for the reſpective patients.

For Patients on Half Diet.—To have for breakfaſt tea and ſugar, or one pint and a half of milk-pottage; for dinner, eight ounces of boiled mutton, or roaſted, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons, one pint of broth, eight ounces of light bread-pudding, eight ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with three pints of ſmall beer.

For Patients on Full Diet.—For breakfaſt, the ſame as thoſe on half diet; for dinner ſixteen ounces of beef or mutton, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons, one pint of broth, ſixteen ounces of greens, ſixteen ounces of bread, with two quarts of ſmall beer; ſupper, in theſe two laſt-mentioned diets, to be of the broth left at dinner, or of milk-pottage, at the diſcretion of the Surgeons.

That

That three quarters of an ounce of oatmeal, or Scotch barley, with half a pint of milk, ſhall be allowed to a pint and a half of pottage, and half an ounce of oatmeal to a pint of broth, with a ſufficient quantity of onions or leeks, and pot-herbs.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth contract and oblige himſelf alſo to find and provide, beſides the above articles, all ſuch utenſils, medicines, wine, and neceſſaries of every kind, as may be demanded by the Agents or Surgeons employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners at each of the before-named Dépôts.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth alſo agree to provide, at his own expence, proper perſons, to be ſelected by him from the priſoners, to act as nurſes, waſhermen, barbers, and cooks, together with ſuch other ſervants as may be found neceſſary for properly carrying on the Service at each Hoſpital, excluſive of Surgeons, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, Diſpenſers, Aſſiſtant Diſpenſers, Matrons, Sempſtreſſes, Taylors, and Turnkeys.

And the ſaid Thomas Mein doth alſo agree to victual the perſons employed as nurſes, waſhermen, barbers, and cooks, at the Dépôt at Forton, and on board the Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, and the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham. And the ſaid Commiſſioners do agree to pay unto the ſaid Thomas Mein at the rate of one Shilling and three Pence per man per diem, for each perſon of the above deſcription victualled by him; and he doth further agree to victual all the French Aſſiſtant Surgeons and the French Aſſiſtant Diſpenſers employed at the Hoſpitals, and on board the Priſon Hoſpital Ships, in the ſame manner as the patients in the ſcheme of Full Diet mentioned in this Contract, and for which the Commiſſioners do agree to pay him at and after the rate of two Shillings per man per diem.

And it is further agreed, that the payments to be made to the ſaid Thomas Mein, for performing the ſervices ſpecified in this Contract, ſhall be monthly, on Certificates being produced by him from the reſpective Agents and Surgeons, of the number of perſons victualled by him, and of his having faithfully and duly executed, all and every part of his Contract.

And it is further agreed by the ſaid Thomas Mein, that the proviſions of every kind to be ſupplied by him, ſhall be of equal good quality with thoſe ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpitals for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and that in caſe of his failing to ſupply the articles demanded of him, or if on ſupplying them, they ſhall be found to be of improper quality, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Agents or Surgeons of the ſaid Commiſſioners to purchaſe proper articles in lieu; and the Commiſſioners ſhall be at liberty to deduct and abate from the monies which may be due to the ſaid Thomas Mein from them, at the time of ſuch failure, or from what may become due at any ſubſequent period, the amount of the coſt of the articles ſo purchaſed by the Agents or Surgeons to the ſaid Commiſſioners, in lieu of thoſe which he had failed to ſupply, or having ſupplied, had been found of improper quality.

That as cradles, beds, and bedding, will be provided by the Crown for the priſoners, each patient ſhall have a clean pair of ſheets and a pillow-caſe on his admiſſion into the Hoſpital, which ſhall be afterwards ſhifted once every fourteen days, or oftener, if his diſtemper requires it; and that every man's body linen ſhall be waſhed once a week or oftener, if found neceſſary by the Surgeons, and that care ſhould be taken by the ſaid Thomas Mein that when any man is diſcharged from the Hoſpital, that the bed and bedding on which he lay ſhall be aired and made perfectly ſweet and clean, before any other patient be put into it; and in caſe of infection, purified with the ſmoke of brimſtone; and that the whole of the Hoſpitals ſhall be at all times kept as ſweet and clean as poſſible.

And, in conſideration of his well and truly performing all and ſingular the obligations contained in this Contract, the ſaid Commiſſioners do agree and bind themſelves to pay, or cauſe to be paid, at the expiration of each month, unto the ſaid Thomas Mein, at the rate of two Shillings per man per diem for each patient ſent to the Hoſpital at Forton, Portcheſter, Plymouth, Le Caton Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, Stapleton Hoſpital near Briſtol, and on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, and provided for by him, agreeably to the terms of this Contract.

This Contract to commence on the firſt day of January next, and to continue for twelve months certain, and further, until three months notice in writing ſhall be given by either party, of their intention to vacate the ſame.

In

In witneſs whereof the ſaid Thomas Mein has hereunto ſet his hand and ſeal, the day and year firſt above written.

T. Mein. (L. S.)

Signed, ſtated, and delivered (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of
Joſeph Stewart.
John Houſeman.

N° 4.

LETTER from Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

London, 18th December 1799.

Gentlemen,

HAVING for ſome time held the Contract for ſupplying the Hoſpitals at the Dépôts of Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, and Stapleton, with proviſions, medicines, and neceſſaries, under the Contractor General with the French Government, for ſupporting Priſoners of War in this country, his function now ceaſing, and that ſervice coming immediately under your care, I beg permiſſion to offer to conduct it on the ſame terms I have hitherto done, which are as follows; viz.

At one Shilling and ten Pence per ration, paying all perſons employed as nurſes, cooks, waſherwomen, &c. the Surgeons and Diſpenſers excepted, finding fuel, ſoap, ward and diſpenſary utenſils, &c. &c.

I alſo offer to find the neceſſary number of Surgeons and Diſpenſers, at the rate of pay uſually allowed by your Board.

I am, &c.

Thos Mein.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

N° 5.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen, the 20th Dec. 1799.

Sir,

WE have received your Letter of the 18th inſtant, acquainting us that you had for ſome time held the Contract for ſupplying the Hoſpitals for French priſoners at the Dépôts ſpecified in the margin* with proviſions, medicines, and neceſſaries, under the Contractor General with the French Government for ſupporting Priſoners of War in this country; and having taken into conſideration the offer made in your ſaid Letter, to conduct it on the ſame terms you have hitherto done, which you ſtate to be at one Shilling and ten Pence per ration, you paying the perſons employed as nurſes, cooks, waſherwomen, &c. and finding fuel, ſoap, ward and diſpenſary utenſils, &c. we acquaint you, that we are willing to enter into a Contract with you at that rate, for three months certain, and ſubject to one month's warning.

* Plymouth. Portſmouth. Chatham. Stapleton.

It is to be underſtood that the ſick priſoners are to be victualled on ſuch ſcheme of diet as the Surgeons employed by us may direct.

With reſpect to your offer, to find the neceſſary number of Surgeons and Diſpenſers at the rate of pay uſually allowed by us, we have to inform you, that we do not think proper to accept the ſame.

You are to take immediate ſteps for executing the before-mentioned ſervices, as the Sick French Priſoners are to be ſubſiſted at the expence of this country from the 21ſt inſtant.

We

We desire you will propose to us two proper persons, to be joined with yourself in a bond to the amount of five hundred Pounds, for the faithful performance of the Contract you are about to enter into with us.

We are, &c.

R. Blair.
J. Johnston.
Gil Blane.

Doctor Mein.

N° 6.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN PEACOCK, of Gosport, Coal-Merchant; taken upon Oath, the 30th day of December 1805.

Mr. Peacock.

IS the Letter addressed to this Board, dated Gosport, the 19th of December 1805, signed "G. Hooper," your hand-writing?——Yes.

Was you employed by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen at Forton Prison, between what periods, and in what capacity?

I was first employed by the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen on the 5th of January 1795, as Steward, at the rate of two Shillings a day and my provisions, and continued in that situation about a year and a half, when I was also appointed Interpreter, with the addition of one Shilling a day. I was discharged when the French Government took upon itself the maintenance of its prisoners in February 1797, and again employed by the Board in the same capacities when the French ceased to maintain their prisoners, on the 22d of December 1799, and continued till the beginning of the year 1801.

During what periods, and in what capacities, have you been employed at Forton Prison by Mr. Vauchez, the Contractor-General on the part of the French Government?

From February 1797 to 22d of December 1799, as Superintendant.

During what periods, and in what capacities have you been employed at Forton Prison by Dr. Mein, the Contractor with the Sick and Wounded Board?

From the 22d of December 1799 to 1801, as his Agent at Forton and Portchester, for which I received, for the first two months, at the rate of sixty Pounds a year, and afterwards eight Shillings a day.

What was the nature of the business which you transacted for Dr. Mein?

I was to manage the general concerns; to contract for the articles to be supplied, except the wine and some medicines, which were sent from London by Dr. Mein; to pay the persons employed, the Tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and every person thereabout who had a demand against Dr. Mein.

Did Dr. Mein transfer his Contract for victualling Sick Prisoners of War to any person, when, and to whom?——To no person that I ever knew of.

What was the nature of the engagement which Messrs. Bruce and Owen, entered into with Dr. Mein?

They did not, to my knowledge, enter into any engagement with Dr. Mein. Mr. Owen entered into an agreement with Mr. Gray, who was Dr. Mein's Agent, to supply Forton and Portchester with beef, mutton, bread, beer, oatmeal, cheese, butter, coals, and I believe every thing, except medicines, for twelve months, from the 22d of December 1799; but he only supplied till about the 8th or 9th of April 1800, owing to his failure.

During what period did Mr. Gray act as the Agent to Dr. Mein?

I think he acted from about June 1799, when Dr. Mein contracted with the French Government, to the beginning of January 1800, when he went to Plymouth.

Mr. Peacock. Did you ſettle with Mr. Owen for the articles he ſupplied between the 22d of December 1799, and April 1800?

I balanced the account at Portſmouth with his wife, in the latter end of April 1800, and paid her the balance.

What were the prices at which Mr. Owen engaged to furniſh the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, under his Contract?

I think the beef, to the beſt of my recollection, was forty-eight Shillings per hundred weight: I do not recollect the price of the mutton, but it was higher than the beef. The beer was ninety-one Shillings a tun. The price of the Bread I do not recollect; and I think he was to be paid the market price for the coals. I particularly recollect the price of the beef, from the circumſtance of my having charged him, on ſettling the account, with the difference between his Contract price and the prices which were paid for beef purchaſed in the market in April 1800, owing to his failing in the ſupply.

What was the quantity of mutton ſupplied, compared with that of beef?

I ſhould think about one-third.

When you, on the part of Dr. Mein, ſettled the account of Mr. Owen for the articles furniſhed by him, were the ſeveral articles charged at the prices agreed for with Dr. Mein?

Yes, they were, and I deducted from the amount the difference between the prices paid for articles obtained in the market, owing to the failure of Mr. Owen, and the prices to which he was entitled under the Agreement, which amounted, I believe, to about one hundred and thirty Pounds.

When did Mr. Owen relinquiſh the Contract?

We charged him with the difference in prices to the end of April 1800, and then the accounts cloſed.

Have you, as Agent to Dr. Mein, had any intercourſe or dealing with Mr. Owen ſince you ſettled the account, and paid the balance to his wife?——No.

Have you any reaſon to believe that Dr. Mein has made Mr. Owen any allowance in conſequence of loſſes on his Contract?

I never heard that he had.

With whom did you contract for Dr. Mein after the failure of Mr. Owen?

I think I agreed with Mr. Hooper, but there was not any written Contract.

At what period in the year 1800, did the riſe in the prices of proviſions in the market begin to be conſiderable?

The conſiderable riſe was in April 1800, but there had been a gradual riſe from the beginning of the year. I find the price for beef ſupplied to the priſoners was, in April, ſeventy-four Shillings and eight Pence per hundred weight.

You are deſired to look at the paper dated the 30th of June 1800, giving an account of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, and to ſtate if it is your hand-writing?——Yes, it is.

In what manner was that account made out?

It was made out by me; the prices were given to me by Dr. Mein, and I wrote them accordingly.

Are you acquainted with the perſons whoſe names are ſubſcribed to the paper?——Yes.

Did you attend them with the paper, and was it ſigned in your preſence?

I either attended with it, or ſent it by the orders of Dr. Mein, who deſired me to get it ſigned by ſome Tradeſmen.

Were the Tradeſmen who ſigned that Certificate employed by the Contractor?

I do not know that they were at that time, but they have been occaſionally.

Did

Mr. Peacock.

Did you ſee Mr. Griffin ſign that paper?——I cannot ſay.

When did Mr. Griffin ſign it?

He ſigned it after it had been ſigned and executed in the manner it now appears.

How do you know that it was ſigned by the different Tradeſmen before Mr. Griffin put his name to it?

I ſaw it with the ſignatures of the Tradeſmen, before it was ſent to Mr. Griffin to ſign.

For what purpoſe was it ſigned by Mr. Griffin?

As a witneſs of the other ſignatures. I was told by Dr. Mein to get it ſigned by ſome Tradeſmen and Mr. Griffin.

In what ſituation was Mr. Griffin?

He was Surgeon of Forton Priſon Hoſpital.

Do you apprehend the paper was ſeen by Mr. Griffin before it was ſent to him with the ſignatures of the Tradeſmen?——I ſhould think not.

Was you informed of the purpoſe for which that paper was required?——No.

You are deſired to look at the paper dated the 31ſt of March 1800, giving an account of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, and to ſtate whether the manuſcript part is in your hand-writing?——Yes, it is.

What were the occupations of the perſons whoſe names are to that certificate?

John Hellyer was a Butcher at Portcheſter, George Lapthorne was a Publican, and John Newberry was a Baker.

In what manner was that account made out?

The prices were given to me by Dr. Mein, and I filled up the form.

Was that certificate ſigned in your preſence?

I either got it ſigned myſelf, or ſent it to be ſigned.

When did Mr. Griffin ſign that paper?

He ſigned it after it was executed in the manner it now appears.

Was you informed of the purpoſe for which that paper was required?——No.

Do you know why two certificates were obtained of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799?

No, I do not know the cauſe; Dr. Mein applied to me for them, and I got them accordingly.

You are deſired to look at the paper dated the 30th of June 1800, giving an account of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals at Goſport, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, and to ſtate if it is in your hand-writing?——It is.

In what manner was that account made out?

It was made out the ſame as the other two, by directions of Dr. Mein.

Are the ſignatures to that certificate the hand-writings of the reſpective parties?——They are, except that of George Hooper, which was ſigned by his daughter.

Did Mr. Hooper's daughter ſign it at your requeſt, and in your preſence?

Yes; the Meſſenger had been to the houſe, and Mr. Hooper was not at home; I took it the next morning, and his daughter ſigned it in my preſence.

Did Mr. Hooper's daughter refer to any books, or make any examination before ſhe ſigned the certificate?——Not that I recollect.

You have ſtated that the certificates of prices which have been produced to you, were prepared by directions from Dr. Mein; from whom did you receive thoſe directions?——I received the directions from Dr. Mein himſelf.

Did you receive them from him in writing, or by word of mouth?

I think I have received them both ways.

Look

Mr. Peacock.

Look at the certificates, and point out which of them you made out from directions in writing?

That is a queſtion which I cannot exactly anſwer.

Did you receive from Dr. Mein the certificate which bears date the 31ſt of March 1800, and which is partly in print, and was afterwards filled up by you with the prices, in the manner you have deſcribed?——Yes; he gave it to me.

Were the forms of the two other certificates copied from this printed form?

Yes.

Are you in poſſeſſion of the bills of parcels and receipts of the Tradeſmen who ſupplied the ſeveral articles for the priſoners, while you acted for Dr. Mein?

No; I uſed to ſend them to him every month, and laſt of all he came himſelf, and ſettled with the tradeſmen, and took general receipts.

Have you in your poſſeſſion any letters from Dr. Mein, or any papers belonging to him?

No; I delivered up to Dr. Mein all the accounts, books, and other papers relating to the buſineſs; and as I never took care of his letters, I cannot ſay what has become of them.

You have ſtated, that you acted as Steward for the Commiſſioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen at Forton, between the 22d of December 1799, and the beginning of 1801; what were the duties of that ſituation?

To ſee that the Hoſpital was kept clean, and that the linen was taken from the Hoſpital to the waſh-houſe, and properly cleaned, and to ſuperintend the exchange of the utenſils, and take care of the empty wards.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Peacock.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN PEACOCK, of Goſport; taken upon Oath at Portſmouth, the 8th day of Feb. 1806.

WHAT was the deſcription and quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war at Forton and Portcheſter, by Mr. Richard Owen?

The proviſions were received by Mr. Griffin the Surgeon, and Mr. Palmer the Agent, and were inſpected three or four times a week by Captain Rawe; I had nothing to do with them, but ordering the quantity from the different Tradeſmen; I believe the beef and mutton were of a ſecond quality; the bread was good, but I cannot particularly ſpeak to its quality, nor to the quality of the beer.

What was the deſcription and quality of the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, from the time Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply thoſe articles to the end of the late war?

They were much the ſame as before, I believe.

Do you believe that bull and cow beef was ſupplied to the ſick priſoners at Forton or Portcheſter?

Cow beef was, but I do not know that bull beef was.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer, uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——No.

Did you, as Agent to Dr. Mein, ſettle with Mr. Owen for the proviſions ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, between the 22d of December 1799, and the 30th of April 1800?

I did not ſettle with Mr. Owen; from time to time he occaſionally received money from Dr. Mein; but I ſettled the whole account with Mrs. Owen, by Dr. Mein's deſire, and took her receipt, which I gave to Dr. Mein, who was at Portſmouth at the time.

Mr. Peacock.

Do the accounts now ſhewn you, purporting to be accounts of proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Richard Owen to Forton and Portcheſter Hoſpitals, from the 22d of December 1799, to the 31ſt of January 1800, and in February, March, and April 1800, contain an account of the whole quantities of the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, that were ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at thoſe places, between the 22d of December 1799, and the 30th of April 1800?

No, not an exact account of the whole; it contains all ſupplied by Mr. Owen; but there was a further account of what I purchaſed, in conſequence of his failing to deliver what was demanded of him. The articles purchaſed were obtained at higher prices than thoſe at which Mr. Owen had agreed to ſupply them; but Mr. Owen, to the beſt of my recollection, was only charged with the exceſs of price on thoſe purchaſed in April 1800.

Are the accounts to which you have been queſtioned, the accounts by which you finally ſettled with Mrs. Owen?

Yes; and the form and the head of the firſt account was drawn out by myſelf.

Are you quite ſure that the proviſions which were purchaſed in conſequence of Mr. Owen's failing to ſupply them, were paid for by Dr. Mein, and are not included in the accounts to which you have been queſtioned?

They were paid for by Dr. Mein, and I do not think they were included in the accounts.

Did you at any time keep the Victualling or Muſter Book of the Hoſpital?

No, the Victualling Book was kept by a Mr. Liſquet, and the Muſter Book by Mr. Pearce and Mr. Palmer, the Agent's Clerks.

Is Mr. Palmer the Agent dead?——Yes.

By whom was the Certificate of the number of patients at Forton, on full, half, and low diet, between the 22d of December 1799, and 30th of April 1800, made out?——I think I made it out.

From whom did you obtain the account of the number of patients upon full, half, and low diet, entered in that Certificate?

To the beſt of my recollection, it was either from Dr. Mein or Mr. Griffin; it was not of my collecting, having no papers from which I could make it out.

By whom was the Certificate ſigned?

By Mr. Griffin the Surgeon. I do not think Mr. Palmer the agent ſigned it, as he was unwell at the time.

Was Dr. Mein at Portſmouth at the time that Certificate was made out and ſigned?——I cannot exactly ſay, I ſhould think he was.

It appears that Dr. Mein got an allowance from the Sick and Wounded Board on 549 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. of beef, as ſupplied to Forton Hoſpital between the 22d of December 1799, and the 30th of April 1800, and by the Accounts to which you have been queſtioned, that Mr. Owen ſupplied only 266 cwt. 16 lbs; do you believe the quantity of beef purchaſed by you for Dr. Mein, when Mr. Owen failed to ſupply, was equal to the difference between thoſe quantities, being 283 cwt. 14 lbs?——No.

Are you quite ſatisfied that the quantity you purchaſed was not equal to the difference?——Yes.

What quantity of beef do you apprehend was purchaſed when Mr. Owen failed to ſupply?——I cannot ſpeak to the exact quantity, but it was nothing equal to that difference.

It appears that Dr. Mein was made an allowance on 41 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of mutton only, whereas the quantity ſupplied by Mr. Owen appears, by the Accounts to which you have been queſtioned, to have been 83 cwt. 18 lbs. can you account for ſuch deficiency in the mutton, and the exceſs of the beef, upon which Dr. Mein obtained the allowance from the Sick and Wounded Board, but by ſuppoſing the Certificate of the number of patients upon full, half, and low diet, was incorrect?——No.

Mr. Peacock. Did you, as Agent for Dr. Mein, ſettle with Mr. Richard Owen for the proviſions and neceſſaries ſupplied by him for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war at Stapleton, up to the 30th of April 1800?

Yes, it was included in the Account I ſettled with Mr. Owen.

Are the two Accounts now ſhewn you, the Accounts of the proviſions and neceſſaries ſupplied by Mr. Richard Owen (for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war at Stapleton, between the 30th of December 1799 and the 30th of April 1800, by which you ſettled with Mrs. Owen?——I do not recollect.

Is the ſignature of "George Down" to the Account of the proviſions ſupplied to the ſick priſoners at Stapleton, the hand-writing of Mr. George Down, who acted as Agent to Dr. Mein?——I do not know.

Did you know at the time you drew up the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, that Dr. Mein paid to Mr Richard Owen, for thoſe articles under an agreement, at the following prices:

Beef	- -	46 *s.* per cwt.
Mutton	- -	50
Bread	- -	25
Beer	- -	91 per tun;

and that Mr. Owen furniſhed thoſe articles to Forton and Portcheſter Priſon Hoſpitals from the 22d of December 1799, and actually paid in that month the following prices to the perſons who ſupplied them:

Beef	-	47 *s.* per cwt.
Mutton	-	47
Bread	-	28
Beer	-	93/9 per tun?

I knew it then, but I drew out the Certificate as Dr. Mein directed me.

You have ſtated in the former part of your evidence, that Dr. Mein gave you the prices entered in the Certificates of the 30th of June 1800; did Dr. Mein direct you to enter ſuch prices in the Certificates?——Yes.

Do you now recollect whether the prices were given to you by Dr. Mein verbally, or in writing?——I believe both ways.

At the time you had communication with Dr. Mein on the ſubject of your making out the Certificate of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, did Dr. Mein ſtate to you the prices of thoſe articles at any other place, where he had the care of ſick priſoners?

As I underſtood him, the prices in the Certificates were the average of all the Dépôts.

At the time you made out the Certificate dated 30th June 1800, of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799; did it appear to you, that the prices therein inſerted, which you have ſaid you received from Dr. Mein, were much under the real prices of the articles at Goſport on that day?——I conſidered they were.

Did you make any repreſentation to, or had you any converſation with Dr. Mein, in conſequence of the prices which he had given you being under the market prices at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799?

I told him that I did not think it an average of the prices at Goſport, and he ſaid it was an average at all the Dépôts.

Did the prices furniſhed to you by Dr. Mein, which you inſerted in the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, as the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, appear to you to be the average market prices of ſuch articles at Goſport, in thoſe months?——I cannot ſay.

Did any perſon to whom the Certificates were preſented, dated the 30th of June 1800, object to ſign both, or either of them?

No, I never knew that any body refuſed.

Did

Mr. Peacock.

Did you ſee any, and which of the parties, ſign thoſe Certificates?

I do not recollect ſeeing any except Mr. Hooper's daughter, who ſigned for her father.

Was any benefit or advantage held forth to any of the perſons who ſigned the Certificates dated the 30th of June 1800, to induce them to ſign ſuch Certificates?

None.

Did you derive any benefit or advantage in conſequence of your having obtained ſuch Certificates?——Not any.

Are you acquainted with Francis Smith, who ſigned the Certificate of the 30th of June 1800?

I was acquainted with him; he lived at Portcheſter.

What line of buſineſs was he in?

He kept a ſmall ſhop, and ſold groceries, butter, coals, and other things by retail; he was originally Clerk to Mr. Owen.

What has become of Francis Smith?

He abſconded in conſequence of his having dealt in ſmuggled tobacco.

Did Francis Smith carry on buſineſs as a coal merchant in June 1800, or at any other time?——He ſold only in ſmall quantities by retail; I do not ſuppoſe he ſold a chaldron of coals at once in his life.

Have you received from Dr. Mein, for ſervices performed, any thing more than what you have ſtated in a former part of your evidence, namely, at the rate of £. 60. a year for the firſt two months of your employment, and eight Shillings a day afterwards?

Yes, I did; Dr. Mein ſent for me to London after the late war, on finiſhing the buſineſs of his contract with the Sick and Wounded Board, to make out ſome accounts for him, for which he gave me £. 50. for my trouble and travelling expences, and I have neither ſeen nor heard from him ſince.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Peacock.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. John Peacock, of Goſport, Coal Merchant; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 12th day February 1806.

Where do John Hellyer, George Lapthorne, and John Newbery, who ſigned the Certificate of the 31ſt of March 1800, of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 2nd of December 1799, now reſide?

George Lapthorne is dead. I have before ſaid that John Hellyer was a butcher; but I am not quite certain whether it was Hellyer the butcher, who, I believe, now reſides at Portcheſter, or Hellyer a publican at Forton, who ſigned the certificate. John Newbery now reſides at Goſport.

Who is Henry Whitear that ſigned the Certificate of the 30th of June 1800, of the prices in January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800; and where does he live?

He is a farmer, who uſed to ſerve milk and cabbages. He likewiſe had a concern with Mr. Lucas in ſupplying the beef. He now reſides at Five Elms, near Goſport.

Who ſupplied the beef and mutton for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, to the end of the war, after Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply thoſe articles?——Mr. George Hooper, Mr. Hoad of Fareham, and Mr. Lucas and Mr. Whitear; and after that, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Samuel Dawſon, to the end of the war.

Did Mr. Lucas, in partnerſhip with others, ſupply beef and mutton for the greater part of the time after Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply thoſe articles?

I think Mr. George Hooper ſerved three months, and Mr. Hoad about the ſame time; Mr. Lucas, with others, ſupplied the remainder of the time.

When

Mr. Peacock. When you agreed on the part of Dr. Mein, with Mr. John Lucas, for the ſupply of beef and mutton to the Sick Priſoners of War at Forton and Portcheſter, after Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply, what was the deſcription and quality of the meat which you agreed for?

To the beſt of my recollection, it was ox beef and wether mutton; but I am not certain.

What has become of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Pearce, who were Clerks to the late Agent for Priſoners at Forton?

Mr. Pearce went to the Sick and Hurt Board, but I cannot ſay where he now is; Mr. Palmer is, I believe, in the Weſt Indies.

Can you point out any way in which we can obtain an account of the number of Patients that were actually upon full, half, and low diet in Forton Hoſpital, between the 22d of December 1799, and the 30th of April 1800?——No.

Have you no papers whatever that have relation to the proviſions ſupplied on account of Dr. Mein, for the uſe of the Sick Priſoners?——No.

John Ford. *John Peacock.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

N° 7.

The Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 13th day of January 1806.

Dr. Mein. HAVE you brought with you all the agreements entered into with any perſons, for furniſhing the articles which you had covenanted with the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to ſupply for the Sick Priſoners of War at the different Dépôts, by Contracts, dated the 31ſt of December 1799 and 26th of March 1800, and alſo all books of account, bills of parcels, and other papers or documents in your cuſtody or power, relating to or in any manner connected with the ſaid Contracts, as required by our precept to you, dated the 31ſt of December 1805?——I have none of the kind but what I now produce; except ſome receipts of a later date, which may take in ſome part of the year 1800; but of that I am not certain.

The Board are in poſſeſſion of official copies of the papers which you have preſented, what has become of the other papers relating to thoſe contracts required by our Precept?

They were deſtroyed when I left Plymouth Dock, in the latter end of the year 1800 or beginning of 1801.

Have you deſtroyed the Tradeſmen's receipts for the proviſions furniſhed to the Sick Priſoners of War, between the 21ſt of December 1799 and the 21ſt of April 1800?——I dare ſay I have got ſome of them; but moſt of them were deſtroyed. I conſidered the receipts in full as my indemnity againſt theſe people, but the others I never conſidered as of any uſe.

Where are thoſe that are in your poſſeſſion?——They are in town.

What contracts did you hold with Government in the late war?

Three contracts with the Sick and Wounded Board, commencing the 22d of December 1779, 22d of April 1800, and 1ſt of January 1801.

What quality of proviſions did you underſtand you was to deliver under your contract with the Sick and Wounded Board of the 21ſt of December 1799, for victualling the Sick French Priſoners of War at Forton, Portcheſter Caſtle, Stapleton, Mill Priſon, Plymouth, Le Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, and the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham?

The ſame as at the Royal Hoſpitals; good ox beef, good wether mutton,

ton, and the bread was to paſs through a certain ſieve, but what I cannot exactly ſay. *Dr. Mein.*

How, or from whom, did you underſtand that you was to furniſh the Priſoners with proviſions of the quality you have deſcribed?

I can hardly give a poſitive anſwer to it; but I fancy it was becauſe I had victualled the French Priſoners before under the Contractor-General for the French Government, and they were to be victualled the ſame as the patients at the Royal Hoſpitals.

Have you the contract which you entered into with Mr. Vauchez, the Contractor-General for the French Government?

I cannot ſay whether I have it or not.

Did you victual any but French priſoners under the Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——Yes; Dutch and Spaniſh.

Did you enter into contracts or agreements with different perſons for the various articles of proviſions for the Sick Priſoners at thoſe Dépôts, or in what manner were the proviſions obtained?

I certainly did with ſome; and the proviſions were obtained by ordering them from different people without Contracts.

Did you enter into a Contract with any perſon for ſupplying the proviſions on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I think I did, but I am not poſitive.

What were the names of the perſons that you entered into Contract with at Chatham?——The name of the baker was Chaney, but the name of the butcher I do not recollect.

Did Mr. Chaney continue to ſupply bread during the continuance of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, and at what price?

He continued to ſupply, but at what price I cannot recollect; I think the price varied.

Did you, or any perſon on your account, enter into any Contract or Agreement with any perſons for ſupplying the proviſions at Portſmouth, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I have no doubt but Agreements were made, but I cannot recollect the ſpecific terms of them.

By whom, and with whom, were ſuch Agreements made?

It is impoſſible for me to anſwer that more than the laſt.

Did you tranſact the buſineſs of victualling the Sick Priſoners at Portſmouth, or by whom was it tranſacted on your account?

It was tranſacted on my account by Mr. Peacock, who acted as Steward for me during the time I victualled the priſoners under the Contractor General for the French Government, and was afterwards my agent.

Do you recollect the name or names of any perſon or perſons who ſupplied proviſions at Portſmouth, under your Contract of the 21ſt December 1799?

Yes, Mr. Owen.

Was there any Contract or Agreement entered into with Mr. Owen, and by whom?——By Dr. Grey, for me.

When was that Contract entered into, and what were the terms of it?

It was entered into ſome time in the latter end of December 1799 (a) to ſupply beef, mutton, bread, and other articles, which I cannot recollect.

Did Mr. Owen ſupply all the articles of proviſions?——I cannot ſay.

Was you frequently in the practice of viſiting the Dépôts of priſoners?——Yes.

Did Mr. Owen ſupply the Sick Priſoners both at Forton and Portcheſter?

I believe he did.

How long did Mr. Owen continue to ſupply the priſoners?

I cannot ſay; I do not recollect.

Dr. Mein.

For what term was the Contract or Agreement made with Mr. Owen?
I cannot ſay.

Did any other, and what perſon beſides Mr. Owen, ſupply proviſions to the Sick Priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?
That I cannot recollect; but I know when Mr. Owen failed we were obliged to go to market and buy, but I cannot ſay of whom.

When you was obliged to go to market and buy, did you obtain the proviſions at higher or lower prices than the prices ſpecified in your Contract or Agreement with Mr. Owen?——I cannot ſay.

Do you recollect any of the prices of the articles ſpecified in the Contract or Agreement with Mr. Owen?——I do not.

Have you ever had in your poſſeſſion the Contract or Agreement entered into with Mr. Owen?
I have certainly ſeen it, but I do not recollect its having been in my poſſeſſion.

Was that Contract executed by you, or by whom was it executed on your part?——Very likely I executed it myſelf, but I am not poſitive.

Was it a part of that Contract, that in caſe Mr. Owen ſhould fail in ſupplying proviſions, and you ſhould be obliged to purchaſe at a higher price than was ſpecified in the Contract, Mr. Owen ſhould be obliged to pay the difference?——I think it was, but I am not poſitive.

When did you ſettle your account with Mr. Owen?——I cannot ſay.

Did you ſettle it with Mr. Owen, or by whom was it ſettled?
I cannot ſay: I ſhould think it was ſettled by Mr. Peacock, but I am not ſure.

Did you receive from Mr. Peacock the account, as ſettled by him with Mr. Owen?——No, it was ſettled with the Aſſignees, and I think by Mr. Peacock.

Did you receive the account from Mr. Peacock as ſettled with the Aſſignees?
I ſuppoſe I muſt, but really I cannot recollect.

Was Mr. Owen in that account charged with any ſums as having been paid for proviſions above the prices ſpecified in his Contract or Agreement before mentioned?——I do not know.

Has Mr. Owen obtained his certificate from his creditors?
I do not know.

What has become of the account as ſettled by Mr. Peacock with Mr. Owen, or his aſſignees?——I do not know. If it was in my poſſeſſion, it muſt have been deſtroyed with the other papers at the time I left Plymouth Dock.

Had you any correſpondence with the Aſſignees of Mr. Owen, or their Attorney, and what was the nature of that correſpondence?
I had with the Attorney, and all I recollect was a deſire that I ſhould pay no more money to Mr. Owen.

What was the purport of your anſwer to that letter?
I cannot poſitively ſay.

What do you apprehend was the amount of the ſums you paid, or was paid on your account, to Mr. Owen, for the proviſions ſupplied to the Sick Priſoners at Portſmouth, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?
I cannot recollect.

Have you no receipt from Mr. Owen for any of the ſums that were paid to him?——I do not know that I have.

Have you, ſince receiving the letter from the Attorney to Mr. Owen's Aſſignees, made any payment to Mr. Owen, or his Aſſignees, or to any perſon on his or their account?——I cannot tell.

When

Dr. Mein.

When you received the letter from the Attorney to Mr. Owen's Aſſignees, did you deſire your agent, Mr. Peacock, not to pay any more money to Mr. Owen?

I ſhould think I did, but I cannot poſitively ſay.

Was the account with Mr. Owen finally ſettled by you or your Agent before you received the letter from the Attorney to Mr. Owen's Aſſignees?

I cannot recollect.

When did Mr. Owen fail to ſupply the neceſſary proviſions to the priſoners at Portſmouth?——I do not know.

Was it ſoon after the commencement of his Contract or Agreement with you?

I do not recollect the preciſe time, but I know difficulties very ſoon aroſe.

Did you go to Portſmouth on or about the time that Mr. Owen failed to ſupply the proviſions?

I frequently went to Portſmouth, but I do not know that I went there on or about the time of his failure.

Did you receive from Mr. Peacock, at Portſmouth, the account as ſettled by him for the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen, either with the Aſſignees of Mr. Owen, or any other perſon?

There is no doubt but I had the account, but I cannot ſay whether I got it from Mr. Peacock at Portſmouth, or whether he ſent it to me afterwards.

Did you, or any perſon on your account, enter into any Contract or Agreement with any perſon for ſupplying the proviſions at Plymouth under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I think I did towards the latter end of that Contract.

Who were the perſons that you contracted with, what were the articles, and at what prices?

For butcher's meat with Wilcock and Gilbert, about the month of March or April, at 80*s.* per hundred weight. (1. See end of the Evidence of 20th January 1806.) For bread with Mr. Denſham, about the ſame time, at 40*s.* per hundred weight. For beer with Mr. Greenway, about the ſame time, at, I believe, about 90*s.* a tun (b.) I do not recollect entering into Agreements for any other articles.

How were the proviſions ſupplied to the priſoners at Plymouth, and at what prices, between the 22d of December 1799, and the time of your entering into the Contracts above ſtated?——By the ſame people, but at various prices.

Have you any books or papers that will ſhew the prices which were paid, or any of the Contracts that were entered into with the perſons above named?——No.

Did you, or any perſon on your account, enter into any Contract or Agreement with any perſon for ſupplying the proviſions at Stapleton, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

That was included in Mr. Owen's Contract, but it was executed by Mr. Danſhard, who became a Bankrupt very ſoon after Mr. Owen.

Did Mr. Owen undertake to ſupply the priſoners at Stapleton on the ſame terms as at Forton and Portcheſter, and were they included in the ſame Contract?——Yes.

Did you ſettle the account with Mr. Owen for the proviſions ſupplied at Stapleton, or by whom was it ſettled?——They were included in Mr. Owen's general account, which was ſettled by Mr. Peacock.

Who was your Agent at Stapleton?——A Mr. Down, of Briſtol, who was at that time, I believe, Clerk to the Agent for the priſoners of war.

What was the quality of the proviſions which the different perſons were to ſupply with whom you contracted?

They certainly were to ſupply ox beef and wether mutton; I do not know the deſcription of the bread, but it was good bread, ſuch as is ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpitals.

What

Dr. Mein.

What circumſtances led to the annulling of the Contract which you entered into with the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, dated the 21ſt of December 1799, for victualling Sick Priſoners of War?

My frequently repreſenting my inability to carry it on without further increaſe of price.

To whom, and in what manner, were ſuch repreſentations made?

Frequently to Dr. Johnſton verbally: I had only one converſation in the Board Room about it.

With whom was that converſation in the Board Room?

Dr. Johnſton and another Commiſſioner, but who I cannot recollect.

When did the converſation in the Board Room take place?

About the beginning of March, but I cannot ſay the day: I was promiſed that my caſe ſhould be taken into conſideration.

Did the propoſal for entering into a new Contract, by which the articles of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, were to be paid for according to the average of the market prices at the different places, originate with the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen?——It did (c.)

How was it known to you that the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital made Reports weekly to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen of the prices of proviſions?

The directions for the Governors to make Returns of the prices of proviſions aroſe, I believe, from a converſation between Dr. Johnſton and myſelf.

Have you ever ſeen any of thoſe Reports, and when?

The Returns were conſtantly given to me to make out my accounts by (d.)

What did you underſtand to be the quality of the proviſions of which the prices were reported by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital?

The ſame as were ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital.

What was the quality of the proviſions ſupplied to the Hoſpital?

Good ox beef and good wether mutton: I do not know the deſcription of the bread.

What circumſtances induced you to propoſe to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, by letter dated the 17th of June 1800, that the prices returned weekly by the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital to the Sick and Wounded Board ſhould be conſidered as the ſtandard for aſcertaining the allowance to be made you for beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals?

The Reports from the different places that were got, in the firſt inſtance, were ſo contradictory, that it was judged beſt by Dr. Johnſton and myſelf to make one place the ſtandard for the whole, and Portſmouth was, I believe, the medium of the whole.

What do you mean by the word contradictory, as applied to the Reports?

There was ſuch a great difference in the prices at the different places, that it was conceived they could not be right (e.)

For how many months did you deliver Certificates of the market prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, and from what places were they furniſhed?

They were furniſhed from all the places for the months of May and June, and theſe accounts were delivered to me again when the Portſmouth prices were eſtabliſhed as the general ſtandard.

Upon what ground did you make the application to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen on the 17th of May 1800, that the principle of your new Contract might have a retroſpect to your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

From finding I had been a loſer by the Contract.

If you were a loſer by the Contract, what circumſtances induced you not to give notice to the Sick and Wounded Board for vacating the Contract?

From their ſaying that they would take my caſe into conſideration.

Did

Dr. Mein.

Did you make any application for relief to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in conſequence of loſſes ſuſtained under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, prior to the 17th of May 1800?

Not by letter, but I often repreſented it to Dr. Johnſton, and the converſation I had with the Board led to the ſame thing, when they told me to go on with it, and that they would take my caſe into conſideration.

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Mein.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 14th of January 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 13th inſtant.

(a) I believe the contract entered into with Mr. Owen was in the latter end of December 1799; but I am not poſitive.

(b) The agreement with Mr. Greenway for beer, was, I now believe, at about eighty ſhillings a tun, but I cannot recollect the preciſe ſum.

(c) I now think it aroſe with Dr. Johnſton, who, I believe, was then Chairman.

(d) The prices only were communicated to me, I never ſaw the Returns.

(e) and the Certificates were drawn out in a ſlovenly manner, in conſequence of which I had ſome forms printed, in order that the Certificates from all the places might be uniform, and they were to be atteſted by the Surgeons of the different Priſon Hoſpitals, which had not been required before.

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Mein.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 14th day of January 1806.

WHEN was the price of one Shilling and ten Pence per man, at which you victualled and ſupplied the French Priſoners with medicines and neceſſaries, eſtabliſhed with the Contractor General with the French Government?

My original Contract with the French Government was for eighteen Pence per man a day, and for the laſt three French months that I held the Contract, I had a remuneration of four Pence per ration in addition, making one Shilling and ten Pence.

Did that price include the remuneration to the French Surgeons for attending the Priſoners, or were they paid ſeparately?

I did not pay them; I believe they were paid by the French Government.

Did you, in ſupport of the claim which you made on the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to be reimburſed the difference between the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, and during the continuance of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, produce to the

Dr. Mein. Board the Certificates of prices on the 22d of December 1799, dated the 31ſt of March and 30th of June 1800, and the Certificate of prices in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, now ſhewn you?——Yes.

In what manner were the two Certificates, dated the 30th of June 1800, obtained by you?——Through Mr. Peacock, my Agent at Portſmouth.

By whom, and in what manner, were the prices in thoſe Certificates obtained?
I fancy by Mr. Peacock; I do not know in what manner he obtained them.

From whom were the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, entered in the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, obtained?——I do not know; I did not ſee the people ſign it; it was ſent to me by Mr. Peacock ſigned.

In whoſe hand-writing is that Certificate made out?
I think it is Mr. Peacock's.

Did you give the prices entered in that Certificate to Mr. Peacock, and direct him to make out the Certificate accordingly?
I do not know that I did; I might mention to him the prices at other places, but I do not know that I gave him any particular directions about ſpecific prices.

What were the other places from which the prices were taken, which you communicated to Mr. Peacock?——I do not recollect.

For what purpoſe did you mention to Mr. Peacock the prices at other places?——I do not know.

Was it with a view to Mr. Peacocks entering thoſe prices in the Certificate as the prices at Goſport?——I ſhould think not.

Are the prices entered in that Certificate, the prices mentioned by you to Mr. Peacock?——I do not know.

Do you believe the prices entered in the Certificate, were the prices of the articles ſpecified at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799?
I believe them to be ſo.

What orders did you give to Mr. Peacock reſpecting the obtaining of a Certificate of the prices of the articles ſpecified on the 22d of December 1799?
I do not recollect.

Did you give him any orders?
I gave him orders to ſend me the Certificate.

Do you recollect whether the orders you gave Mr. Peacock were in writing, or by word of mouth?——I do not.

What was the purport, according to the beſt of your recollection, of the orders which you gave to Mr. Peacock?——To ſend me the Certificate.

Did your orders leave Mr. Peacock at liberty to aſcertain the prices, and procure the Certificate in any way that he might think proper?
I ſhould think ſo.

Why ſhould you think ſo?——I recollect nothing to the contrary.

Did you ſtate to Mr. Peacock the purpoſe for which that Certificate was required?——I do not recollect that I did.

Can you declare upon your Oath, that you did not mention to Mr. Peacock the prices inſerted in the Certificate, and direct him to make out the Certificate accordingly?——I cannot recollect that I did.

Can you take it upon you to ſay you did not?
I cannot ſay whether I did or not; I do not recollect that I did.

Did you rely upon the accounts which you from time to time received from Mr. Peacock?——I did.

Have you had any reaſon to alter your opinion of Mr. Peacock?
I believe not.

What

Dr. Mein.

What was the quality of the proviſions to which the prices on the 22d of December 1799, ſtated in the Certificate of the 30th of June 1800, refer?

I fancy they refer to the proviſions ſupplied the priſoners.

Queſtion repeated——I ſhould ſuppoſe good.

Why ſhould you ſuppoſe good?

I am ſure I cannot ſay why, any more than what has gone before.

What do you allude to as having gone before?

When formerly mentioned for ſupplying the priſoners, good bread, beef, and mutton.

Did you underſtand that the prices inſerted in the Certificate were the prices of the ſeveral articles of the beſt quality?——I certainly did not.

What did you underſtand the quality to be?

To be good ox beef, good wether mutton, and good bread.

How did you underſtand it to be good ox beef, good wether mutton, and good bread?——No otherwiſe than that it was the common way of ſupplying ſick priſoners with thoſe articles.

From whom were the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, entered in the Certificate, dated the 30th of June, obtained?——I do not know.

By whom was that Certificate made out, and the prices entered in it?

By Mr. Peacock, I fancy.

Did you give the prices entered in that Certificate, to Mr. Peacock?

I do not recollect that I did.

Does your recollection enable you to ſay that you did not give the prices entered in that Certificate to Mr. Peacock?

I am perfectly uncertain whether I did or not.

Do you believe that you did not give thoſe prices to Mr. Peacock?

I might have done it, but I do not recollect that I did.

The queſtion is what you believe, not what you recollect, and you are now deſired to ſay, Whether you believe that you did not give thoſe prices to Mr. Peacock?——I am ſure I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that.

What directions did you give Mr. Peacock relative to the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800?

I cannot ſay what directions I gave him, any other than that of ſending me a Certificate.

What was the quality of the proviſions to which the prices in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1800, ſtated in the Certificate of the 30th of June 1800, refer?

Good ox beef, good wether mutton, and good bread, ſuch as was ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpitals, or the priſoners of war.

How do you know ſuch was the quality of the proviſions alluded to in that Certificate?——I have no means of knowing, but I ſuppoſe they are the prices of the quality of the meat that the priſoners were ſupplied with at that time.

Who preſcribed the form of the Certificates of prices, dated the 30th of June 1800?——I do not recollect.

Who preſcribed the form of the printed Certificate, of the 31ſt of March 1800?

I hardly recollect whether it was Dr. Johnſton or myſelf, but I recollect writing it, and ſhewing it to Dr. Johnſton, and he ſaid it would anſwer.

T. Mein.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Dr. Mein.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 15th day of January 1806.

WHAT circumſtances led to your obtaining the Certificate, dated the 31ſt of March 1800, of the prices at which beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, were ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799?

It was obtained in conſequence of the ſecond Contract.

Had you, before the 31ſt of March 1800, obtained the prices of the different articles of proviſions at the ſeveral Depôts, and for what purpoſe?

I had obtained the prices of proviſions once or twice before at the different places, I believe with a view to forming the ſecond Contract.

Were thoſe the accounts of prices which you have before ſpoken of in your evidence as being contradictory?— —Yes (f).

What prices did you pay for beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied for the priſoners at Portſmouth, under the French Government, immediately previous to the time you undertook to victual them, by your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I cannot ſay what the prices were.

Have you no recollection of any of the prices of any of the articles?

I certainly have not.

Was you not at that time under an agreement to pay Mr. George Hooper, Butcher, of Goſport, fifty-two Shillings per hundred weight for beef, and fifty-ſix Shillings for mutton, and did actually pay him at the rate of fifty-two Shillings for beef and mutton?——I do not remember.

Was not Mr. George Hooper the perſon who ſupplied the beef and mutton at that time?

I cannot ſay whether he ſupplied at that time or not, though I remember he did ſupply at one time, but cannot ſay the period.

Did you, in making your Contracts or Agreements for proviſions for the uſe of the ſick priſoners in general, obtain the articles at or under the market-price, at the time of making the Contracts?

I cannot poſitively ſay, but I ſhould think the market-price would be referred to in making them.

What was the loweſt price you was paying for beef, mutton, bread, beer, or coals, at any of the Depôts on the 22d of December 1799?

I do not remember.

Was you, on the 22d of December 1799, paying for beef at any of the Depôts, at ſo low a price as thirty-eight Shillings per hundred weight, being the price ſpecified as the price at Goſport on that day, in the Certificate dated the 30th of June 1800?——I cannot ſay.

Was you paying at any of the Depôts on the 22d of December 1799, for any of the other articles mentioned in that Certificate, prices ſo low as the prices therein mentioned?——I do not remember.

Do you believe you was?

I think it is likely ſome were as low, or nearly ſo; I cannot poſitively ſay.

Are all the papers which would ſhew the prices you was paying for beef, mutton, bread, beer, or coals, on the 22d of December 1799, deſtroyed?

I believe ſo, for I was not able to find any when I left my houſe.

Are you in the practice of deſtroying tradeſmens' bills and receipts at or before the expiration of two years, from the time that the articles were ſupplied?

The bills I may, but not the receipts, I ſuppoſe.

Did you deſtroy all the tradeſmens' bills and receipts for money paid for beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied to the priſoners under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, at the time of your leaving Plymouth Dock in the latter end of 1800, or beginning of 1801?

I ſuppoſe I muſt, by my not being able to find any.

As

Dr. Mein.

As you ſtate you ſuppoſe you are not in the practice of deſtroying receipts within two years from the time that the articles were ſupplied, how do you account for your having deſtroyed the tradeſmens' bills and receipts alluded to in the preceding queſtion?

I do not know how to anſwer that queſtion; as I have none now, they muſt have been loſt or deſtroyed, or ſomething of that kind.

It appearing by the account you tranſmitted with your letter to the Sick and Wounded Board, of the 9th of July 1800, that you repreſented the loſs you had ſuſtained under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, in conſequence of the increaſe in the price of proviſions, at £. 6,071. 17. 10. Upon what ground was one-twelfth deducted from that ſum?

I cannot ſay; I do not know what reaſon they had for not allowing me the whole, or for deducting one-twelfth; they never told me the reaſon.

Did you make any objection to, or remonſtrance againſt, that deduction, or enquire the reaſon of it?

No, thinking it would be of no avail making any objection; I do not recollect that I made any enquiry.

Having received the ſum of £. 5,566. 6. 7. from the Sick and Wounded Board, in conſequence of loſſes which you repreſented you had ſuſtained under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, from the increaſe in the price of proviſions; did you make any, and what allowance to the perſons who actually ſupplied the proviſions during that period, under Contracts with you?

Not to any.

Do you now recollect that a deduction was made from Mr. Owen, on ſettling his account for the ſums paid above the Contract prices for the articles of proviſions which he failed to deliver?

I cannot ſay; there might, but I am ſure I do not know.

Before you applied to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, on the 17th of May 1800, for relief upon your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, had you made any eſtimate of loſſes ſuſtained by you in the execution of that Contract?——No; I had not.

Had you actually ſuſtained any loſs in the execution of that Contract?

I certainly muſt if it had not been for this remuneration.

Did your diſburſements, in the execution of your Contract of the 22nd of December 1799, exceed the amount of the ſums received by you from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, at the rate of one Shilling and ten Pence per day for each man?

The diſburſements did exceed the ſums received at one Shilling and ten Pence a day, but to what amount I cannot ſay, not having made any ſpecific account of it.

As you made no ſpecific account of it, how did you aſcertain that the amount of your diſburſements exceeded your receipts?

Although I made no ſpecific ſtatement of it, I often calculated on the increaſing price of proviſions, that I muſt loſe by that Contract.

What was the amount of the loſs which you had actually ſuſtained in the execution of that Contract?——I cannot ſay.

How did that loſs ariſe?

From the advance of proviſions and other articles.

Had you not contracted with Mr. Owen to ſupply beef, mutton, bread, and other articles of proviſions, to the ſick priſoners at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton, at ſpecific prices at the commencement of that Contract?

Yes; at ſpecific prices, but I do not know the prices.

Did he not continue to ſupply proviſions to thoſe Depôts at the prices agreed upon, during the greater part of the time that Contract was in force?

I cannot ſay how long he ſupplied, but I fancy the greateſt part of the time; I do not know when he ceaſed.

Could you be a loſer by the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen, at ſpecific prices agreed upon at the commencement of your Contract?——I think not.

Dr. Mein. Were the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen at ſpecific prices included in your ſtatement of loſſes to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen?

I made no ſpecific ſtatement of my loſſes to the Board.

Were the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen included in the ſtatement which you ſubmitted to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen on the 9th of July 1800, with a view to your obtaining remuneration, in conſequence, as you ſtated, of the rapid and very great increaſe in the price of proviſions in the months of December 1799, January, February, March, and April 1800?

I think they muſt be.

Are you not ſure they were?——They were, I have no doubt.

As the proviſions furniſhed by Mr. Owen were ſupplied at ſpecific prices, in conſequence of his having entered into a Contract or Agreement with you, could you have any claim to remuneration or allowance upon the proviſions ſo ſupplied by Mr. Owen?

Although I might ſuffer no loſs by proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen, yet I conceive the including them among the articles on which my remuneration was to ariſe, was fully and perfectly underſtood by the Sick and Hurt Board.

Do you mean to ſay that the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen were acquainted that you had included proviſions upon which you had not ſuſtained any loſs in the ſtatement which you ſubmitted to them, with a view to your obtaining an allowance for loſſes ſtated to have been ſuſtained in conſequence of the increaſe in the price of proviſions?

I have no doubt but they knew it (g.)

What is your reaſon for thinking they knew it?

I think they muſt certainly have had a knowledge of it from Dr. Johnſton, as I had ſpoken to Dr. Johnſton on the ſubject again and again (h.)

T. Mein.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made the 16th of January 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 15th inſtant.

(f) I believe they were.

(g) I did not underſtand yeſterday this queſtion, and for my anſwer, "I have no doubt but they knew it," I now wiſh to ſubſtitute, "That I believe they did not know it." It was by deſire of Dr. Johnſton I ſent in the ſtatement of the 9th of July 1800, containing the whole of the rations, he having had a copy of that ſtatement for ſome time previous to the 9th of July. My remuneration was not for the loſs on the articles ſpecified, but for my general loſs, and to meet my requeſt in my letter of the 17th of May 1800, to wit, that my ſecond Contract might have a retroſpect to my firſt, which they acknowledge, as appears by their letters to me of the 20th May and 11th July 1800.

(h) This queſtion aroſe out of my miſconception of the former queſtion. My converſations with Dr. Johnſton were about the manner of putting in this ſtatement, and that I thought the former queſtion meant the whole of the rations of proviſions.

T. Mein.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 16th day of January 1806. *Dr. Mein.*

DID your Contract of the 26th of March 1800, provide for your being paid according to the fluctuation in the price of any articles, except beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals?——No.

If you felt yourself to be entitled to any allowance under your Contract of the 21st of December 1799, upon any articles except beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals; why did you enter into the Contract of the 26th of March 1800, without your making a provision for your receiving such allowance in future?

I accepted of their proposal, and did not state any objection to their proposal.

Question repeated.

Thinking the profits on these articles would cover all the losses I might expect on that Contract, I therefore accepted of the Board's proposal, and entered into the new Contract.

Did the Contract of the 26th of March 1800, place you in a better situation with respect to the other articles than you would have been if the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, had continued as they were on the 22d of December 1799?——It made no alteration with respect to the other articles, but the profit on the difference enabled me to meet the advanced expence of these articles.

What difference do you allude to in your answer?

The difference between the prices of these five articles, on the 22d of December and in the subsequent months, which was allowed by the Board.

Did you expect to derive a greater profit by your Contract of the 26th of March 1800, in consequence of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, allowing you to be paid the difference between the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, and the prices in the subsequent months, than you would have done if the prices of those articles had continued as they were on the 22d of December 1799?

I do not know that I did, but I thought the difference between that Contract and the other, would enable me to meet the increased expences.

Did the Contract of the 26th of March 1800, give you any advantage over that of the 21st of December 1799, except on the articles of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals?——No.

Did you, under your Contract of the 26th of March 1800, make any application to the Sick and Wounded Board, for an allowance in consequence of the increase of price of any articles, except beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, provided for by that Contract?——No.

Did you give into the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, an account of the increase of the prices of any other articles furnished by you, under your Contract of the 21st of December 1799, except those enumerated in the statement enclosed in your letter of the 9th of July 1800?

No, I did not; but I often mentioned the difference of other articles to Dr. Johnston, and that statement was given in because of the allowance made in the Contract of the 26th of March 1800.

If you did sustain a loss under your Contract of the 21st of December 1799, upon any articles not enumerated in the statement transmitted by you to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800, why did you not enumerate them in that statement?

My letter of the 17th of May 1800, requested that my second Contract should have a retrospect to the first, and these five articles only being mentioned in the second Contract, I did not think they would allow any difference in others.

Why did you enter in the statement you presented to the Sick and Wounded Board (with a view to your obtaining an allowance for losses which you said you had sustained) the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, supplied by

Mr.

Dr. Mein. Mr. Owen, which amounted to near one-half of the whole quantity, and on which you have ſtated you think you did not ſuſtain any loſs?

I put in the whole rations, not at all thinking indeed of Mr. Owen's ſupplies, but conceiving, as I ſtated, my loſſes generally, and not on any ſpecific article: the Board meant to remunerate me generally.

If you felt yourſelf entitled to any allowance or remuneration from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in conſequence of the increaſed price of proviſions, after you made your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, did you not equally feel that thoſe who actually ſupplied the articles under Contracts or Agreements made with you, were as much entitled to remuneration or allowance for their loſſes, in conſequence of the increaſe in the price of proviſions, as you was?

There were few or none of the people that ſupplied me, were in the predicament of Mr. Owen. If he had continued to fulfil his Contract, I have no doubt he would have been remunerated after I had obtained the remuneration myſelf, but as he had failed to do ſo, I was certainly expoſed to greater expence, but he never made any application to me for it.

Were there any of the perſons who ſupplied proviſions for you, towards the performance of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, in the ſame predicament with Mr. Owen, that is, bound by Contract or Agreement to provide the articles at fixed prices?

Yes, there were people in the ſame predicament (i.)

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Mein.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hᵈ Nicholls.
Wᵐ Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 17th day of January 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 16th inſtant.

(i) Yes, upon recollection there were ſome in the ſame predicament, but I cannot ſay who they were, unleſs the butcher and baker at Plymouth, and they did not apply to me for any remuneration.

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Mein.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hᵈ Nicholls.
Wᵐ Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 17th day January 1806.

WHO were the Butcher and Baker to which you have alluded in your amendment to your evidence of yeſterday?

I meant Wilcock and Gilbert the butchers, and Denſham the baker, whom I have already mentioned.

To what period did they continue to ſupply meat and bread at fixed prices, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I do not recollect.

Did the Agreements, under which the perſons named by you were ſupplying meat and bread at fixed prices, ceaſe before March 1800?

I am ſure I cannot poſitively ſpeak to that; I cannot ſay at what time they ceaſed.

In your evidence of yeſterday you ſtate, if Mr. Owen had continued to fulfil his Contract, you have no doubt he would have been remunerated after you had obtained the remuneration yourſelf, but as he had failed to do ſo, you was certainly expoſed to a greater expence: What greater expence was you expoſed to

to under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, in conſequence of Mr. Owen failing (as you ſtate) to fulfil his Contract? *Dr. Mein.*

I cannot ſay what expence, if any, under that Contract, but Mr. Owen's Contract was to continue into my other.

Was you put to any expence whatever in the performance of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, in conſequence of Mr. Owen's failing (as you ſtate) to fulfil his Contract?——I do not know.

Do you believe you was put to any under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I believe not, I cannot remember whether I was or no during that Contract.

It having been ſtated to us that Mr. Owen, under his Agreement with you, ſupplied all the proviſions and neceſſaries for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, except wine and medicines, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, have you any and what reaſon to believe that he did not?——I do not remember what articles he ſupplied.

It having been ſtated to us, that the difference in the prices paid for the articles of proviſions which Mr. Owen failed to ſupply up to the 30th of April 1800, and the prices he had contracted to ſupply them at were deducted on ſettling your account with him; have you any reaſon to believe the difference in price was not deducted?

I really do not remember, I fancy I have mentioned before, that I do not recollect how Mr. Owen's account was ſettled; I have no copy of it, nor do I know the period to which he continued to ſupply.

It appearing, in conſequence of the repreſentation you made to the Sick and Wounded Board, of the loſs you had ſuſtained under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, by the great and rapid increaſe in the price of proviſions, that you were paid about the ſum of £. 2,714. 10. 7½. as an allowance on the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied between the 22d of December 1799, and 30th of April 1800, to the ſick priſoners at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton; and it having been ſtated to us, that Mr. Owen ſupplied thoſe articles at prices according to an agreement entered into with you at the commencement of the Contract; if any perſon was entitled to remuneration or allowance in conſequence of the increaſe in the price of theſe articles, was it not Mr. Owen, and not yourſelf?

My application to the Board was for a general remuneration, as will appear by my Letter to the Board requeſting remuneration not for a ſpecific loſs on an individual article. I have before mentioned, that I ſhould in all probability have deemed Mr. Owen entitled to a remuneration, if he had fulfilled his Contract with me.

Did not Mr. Owen fulfil his Contract with you, as far as it related to your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, upon which you obtained the allowance or remuneration for loſſes from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen?

If I knew when Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply I could anſwer that queſtion, but of courſe I cannot anſwer it, as I am ignorant of the time when he ceaſed to ſupply.

If Mr. Owen ſupplied all the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton, at prices agreeably to the prices fixed by his agreement with you at the commencement of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799; do you think Mr. Owen entitled to no part of the remuneration which you received from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in conſequence of the increaſe in the prices of the very articles which were ſupplied by Mr. Owen?

I believe I have ſaid already, that I think he would have been had he continued to fulfil his Contract with me.

It has been ſtated to us, that Mr. Owen did fulfil his Contract with you, until by a new Contract you obtained more favourable terms from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; do you not think, under ſuch circumſtances, Mr. Owen was entitled to a part of the remuneration you received from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I think if he had fulfilled his Contract, he would have been entitled to remuneration.

Dr. Mein.

Do you believe that Mr. Owen's difficulties and conſequent bankruptcy, aroſe from the increaſe in the price of proviſions after his entering into a Contract with you to ſupply the Dépôts at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton?

I know Mr. Owen was in difficulties previous to that, and that his bankruptcy could not have been in conſequence of the riſe of proviſions.

Do you believe Mr. Owen loſt any thing by his Contract with you?

I dare ſay he did.

What did you expect from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, when you applied to them for remuneration or allowance on account of loſſes under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799.

That they would allow me a compenſation for my loſſes in ſuch way and manner as they might think beſt.

Did you mean that they ſhould make up to you the whole of the actual loſs you had ſuſtained on your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, or only a part of that loſs?——I expected they would have allowed me nearly, if not the whole of my loſs.

Do you mean by loſs the difference between the money you had expended, and the money you had received from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen?——Not altogether; I did hope that I was to have ſome gain on the Contract.

Did you make an eſtimate of the loſſes you had ſuſtained under your contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, before you received the allowance made you by the Board on that account?

I never made any exact eſtimate of my expences or loſſes.

Did you make any eſtimate of the amount of your loſſes under that Contract, before you received that allowance?

No; I made no eſtimate of any loſſes after my Contract, and before they gave me that allowance.

In what ſenſe do you uſe the word loſſes in your anſwer immediately preceding?——That I had loſt and not gained by my Contract.

Do you mean that you was money out of pocket?

I believe I was, as well as not having got any gain, which I certainly looked for; but I cannot ſpecify my loſſes.

Was any perſon concerned or intereſted with you in the profits of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——No.

Did any perſon, not acting under you in the execution of your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, derive any profit or advantage in conſequence of your having held that Contract, or in conſequence of your having received the allowance from the Sick and Wounded Board from the increaſe, as ſtated by you, in the price of proviſions?

None; unleſs I was in the habit of giving to Mr. Tempeſt, the Chief Clerk in the department where my accounts were made out, ſometimes a few pounds, in order that he might expedite my accounts, and alſo to ſome of the Surgeons of the Hoſpitals; I recollect none elſe.

Do you mean by the Surgeons of the Hoſpitals the Perſons appointed by the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to ſuperintend the Hoſpitals, and inſpect the Proviſions, or act as Agents for the Sick and Wounded Board?

The Surgeons were appointed for the care of the ſick, and, except at Forton, acted as Agents alſo; but as I never ſaw their inſtructions, I cannot ſay what other duties they were required to perform. A Committee of Frenchmen was appointed in every Hoſpital to inſpect the proviſions on coming in.

Who were the Surgeons of the Hoſpitals to whom you was in the practice of giving a few pounds?

Dr. Young, of the Briſtol Hoſpital Ship, he having taken care of my accounts, and acted as an Agent to me under the French Government; he continued to tranſmit to me my accounts, and overlooked the expenditure in the Diſpenſary, which trouble, I conceived, demanded of me ſome recompence. Mr. Griffin, Surgeon of Forton Hoſpital, for having

having done the ſame things as Dr. Young did, except ſending my accounts under the French Government, which he continued to do after my Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799 commenced; I therefore conſidered myſelf in duty bound to make him ſome recompence for the additional trouble he took on my account; to none elſe. *Dr. Mein.*

Did you pay Dr. Young and Mr. Griffin regular ſalaries, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I generally gave Dr. Young about £. 10. a month. I do not recollect what I gave Mr. Griffin at that time, but believe it was about twelve guineas a month.

Was you under any agreement with Dr. Young and Mr. Griffin, or either of them, for the monthly payments which you made to them; or were thoſe payments perfectly voluntary on your part?——Perfectly voluntary on my part.

Had Dr. Young or Mr. Griffin any thing to do with the quality or quantity of the proviſions, or were they in any way concerned in the receipt of proviſions at the Priſon Hoſpitals to which they were attached?

I do not know that they had; I never ſaw them interfere.

Why is the ſignature of Mr. Griffin affixed to the Certificates dated the 30th of June 1800, of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals; on the 22d of December 1799, and in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, given in by you to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen?——Becauſe Dr. Johnſton deſired it to be ſo, that he ſhould ſee theſe people atteſt the price of proviſions.

In what manner was this deſire of Dr. Johnſton's communicated to Mr. Griffin?——I believe through Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Peacock from me by Dr. Johnſton's deſire.

What other directions, reſpecting thoſe Certificates, were given at the ſame time that you communicated thoſe orders to Mr. Peacock?

I do not recollect.

Was you paid, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, by books kept under the directions of the Surgeons, of the names, entries, and diſcharges of the priſoners?——Yes.

Do you believe the books kept at the different Hoſpitals, and upon which you was paid by the Sick and Wounded Board, were always correct as to the times of the entries, deaths, and diſcharges of the reſpective priſoners?

Yes; becauſe they were checked by the Agents for the priſoners in health.

Did you pay to Mr. Tempeſt any thing beyond the uſual eſtabliſhed Fees for expediting your accounts?

I do not know that there were any eſtabliſhed fees, but I paid him according to the urgency of my own caſe; that is, if I was preſſed for money, and wanted it quick, I gave him more for being expeditious; but I do not recollect the amount I at any time paid him, and particularly for getting forward my clearing bills.

What do you apprehend was the amount of the ſums paid by you to Mr. Tempeſt, for expediting your accounts reſpecting the Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——It might be about £. 10. but cannot ſay exactly

What do you apprehend was the amount of the ſums paid by you to Mr. Tempeſt altogether?

I believe they may have amounted to £. 120. but not more, to the beſt of my recollection, part of which was £. 60. he borrowed of me.

Has that ſum of £ 60. been at any time repaid to you?

No, as it was included in the ſum before-mentioned.

In the anſwer which you have given reſpecting the amount of the ſums given by you to Mr. Tempeſt, do you mean to have it underſtood, that you are ſure they have not amounted to £. 200?

I do not recollect that they did amount to more than I have mentioned.

Did

Dr. Mein.

Did you keep any account of the ſums given by you to Mr. Tempeſt?
No.

Can you ſay poſitively, that the ſums ſo given by you have not amounted to £. 200.?——No, I cannot ſay poſitively, but, think they did not.

Ch. M. Pole. *T. Mein.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 20th of January 1806.

EXAMINE the following papers, and ſtate whether you believe they are true copies of the originals, and whether you have any reaſon to doubt the truth of any of the circumſtances contained in them?

Memorandum of Articles of Agreement between Mr. T. Grey on your part, and Mr. Richard Owen, dated the 21ſt of December 1799:
Articles of Agreement between you and Mr. Richard Owen, dated the 26th of December 1799:
Claim made by Mr. John Bayton, junior, your Attorney, for a dividend of the effects of Mr. Richard Owen on the ſum of £. 500. being the difference of the prices of the ſeveral articles of proviſions, agreed to be ſupplied by the ſaid Richard Owen, to the Hoſpital Priſons at Portcheſter, Forton, and Stapleton, and which were neglected to be ſupplied, from the 1ſt of May to the 5th of July 1800:
Reſolution of the Creditors of Mr. Richard Owen, at a meeting on the 11th of September 1800, to annul the Agreement or Contract made between Mr. Owen and yourſelf.

I have no doubt but the articles of Agreement purporting to have been ſigned by T. Grey on my behalf, and thoſe purporting to have been ſigned by myſelf, may be copies of the originals, but I recollect nothing about the prices, nor do I recollect any thing about the two other papers.

The papers now ſhewn you have been furniſhed to us by the Attorney to Mr. Owen's Aſſignees; have you any, and what reaſon to believe the prices ſtated in the copy of the Agreement between you and Mr. Owen, are not correct?

Not recollecting any of the prices, I cannot ſpeak to their correctneſs, or give any reaſon for their not being true copies.

Did you give any directions upon which Mr. John Bayton, Junior, acted as your Attorney, in claiming a dividend of Mr. Owen's effects on the ſum of £. 300. ſtated to have been due to you, as the difference of the prices of the ſeveral articles which Mr. Owen had neglected to ſupply, between the 1ſt of May and the 5th of July 1800?——I do not recollect.

Did you give any directions upon which Mr. John Bayton, junior, acted as your Attorney in agreeing to waive all claims and demands whatever on Mr. Richard Owen, upon the Agreement entered into between you and Mr. Richard Owen, being abandoned or annulled by Mr. Owen's Aſſignees?

I do not recollect ever giving Mr. Bayton any, but I was deſirous of having the Contract given up; what directions he might receive from Mr. Peacock to that purpoſe I do not know.

Did you authorize Mr. Peacock, or any other perſon, to act as your Agent in claiming the debt you might conceive to be due to you from Mr. Owen, and in obtaining the abandonment of Mr. Owen's Contract with you?

I have no doubt but I deſired Mr. Peacock to get that matter ſettled, meaning to get the Contract out of the hands of the Aſſignees; what ſteps he took to do ſo I do not know.

Was

Dr. Mein.

Was any perſon concerned or intereſted with you in your Contract of the 26th of March 1800, with the Sick and Wounded Board, for victualling and providing medicines and neceſſaries for the ſick priſoners on board the Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Chatham, at Forton, and Portcheſter near Portſmouth, at Mill Priſon, and on board the Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship at Plymouth, and at Stapleton near Briſtol?——No.

Did any perſon, not acting under you in the execution of your contract of the 26th of March 1800, derive any profit or advantage in conſequence of your having held ſuch Contract?——No, except what has been ſaid before with reſpect to Mr. Tempeſt, Dr. Young, and Mr. Griffin.

Did Mr. Griffin and Dr. Young continue to receive the monthly ſums you have ſtated during the continuance of your Contract of the 26th of March 1800?——To the beſt of my recollection they did.

Had you any communication with the Sick and Wounded Board on the ſubject of the terms of the Contract of the 26th of March 1800, previouſly to their having been propoſed to you by letter from that Board on the 20th of March 1800?——I do not recollect that I had with the Board.

Had you any ſuch communication with any of the Members of that Board?

Yes; with Dr. Johnſton, as Chairman of the Board, who ſaid it was likely that the Board would propoſe a new Contract, with the difference of prices on the proviſions.

Was ſuch communication with Dr. Johnſton by letter?——No; I think it was in the Waiting-room at the Sick and Hurt Office.

When had you ſuch communication with Dr. Johnſton?

I cannot ſay the day, but it was a very few days before their propoſal coming to me.

Had you any communication with any of the Members of the Sick and Wounded Board on the ſubject of that Contract, or any other you held with that Board, except at the Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen?

I do not recollect, but it is more than probable I might with Dr. Johnſton.

Did you transfer, or make over any part of the Contract of the 26th of March 1800?——Never.

Who ſupplied the priſoners at the ſeveral Dépôts with beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, under your Contract of the 26th of March 1800?

I do not recollect, unleſs thoſe already mentioned; Wilcock and Gilbert, Butchers, and Denſham, Baker, at Plymouth; Chaney, Baker, at Chatham; I do not recollect the names of any other.

Do you not recollect the names of any perſons who ſupplied any of thoſe articles for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton?

I do not, at preſent.

Do you not recollect the names of any perſons with whom agreements were made for the ſupply of thoſe articles, to any of thoſe Dépôts?——I do not.

Was an agreement entered into with any perſon for the general ſupply of thoſe articles, in the ſame manner as you had agreed with Mr. Owen during your former Contract?——I believe not.

Were the articles ſupplied to thoſe Dépôts furniſhed by your Agents from the neighbouring Markets?

No; I believe there were various perſons under agreement to ſupply them, but their names, or on what conditions, I cannot recollect.

What was the quality of the articles which they were to ſupply under ſuch agreements?——They were to be good and wholeſome.

Was it ſpecified in the agreements entered into under this Contract, that the articles to be ſupplied were to be of ſuch quality as thoſe ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpitals?——I believe ſo, from their frequently comparing the bread at Mill Priſon with that at the Royal Hoſpital at Stonehouſe.

Dr. Mein.

Who were your Agents at the ſeveral Dépôts under this Contract?

Mr. Peacock, at Portſmouth; I think, Mr. Downes, at Stapleton (k), and Mr. Mould, at Plymouth; at Chatham I had no fixed Agent.

Was Dr. Young your Agent at Chatham?

He certainly tranſacted ſome part of the Agent's duty; the reſt was done by a Frenchman, one of the priſoners, whoſe name I have forgot.

Did you frequently viſit the ſeveral Dépôts of priſoners during the continuance of the Contract of the 26th of March 1800?——Yes.

Did you at thoſe times inſpect the quality of the proviſions ſupplied?

Yes.

What was the quality of the proviſions actually ſupplied for the uſe of the priſoners?——Good and wholeſome.

Do you believe the proviſions ſupplied were of as good quality as thoſe ſupplied for the uſe of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——I believe ſo.

Could there be any reaſon why you ſhould be paid a higher price for the proviſions ſupplied for the uſe of the priſoners, than was paid for the proviſions ſupplied for the uſe of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

I know no reaſon, nor do I know I was.

Did not Mr. John Lucas, Butcher, of Goſport, in partnerſhip with other perſons, ſupply the beef and mutton for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter?——I do not remember.

Have you no recollection that Mr. Lucas did ſupply beef and mutton for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, under any of your contracts?——I do not remember the name.

Have you any reaſon to believe that bull beef was ſupplied under any of your Contracts to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter?

No, nor do I believe it ever was.

When did you finally ſettle for the beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied the Hoſpitals at Forton and Portcheſter?

I believe ſome time about the latter end of April 1802, but I do not recollect the time.

Who did you ſettle ſuch account with?

With themſelves, the people who then provided thoſe articles.

Was you then furniſhed with the bills and receipts of the perſons who ſupplied thoſe articles?——I think I was.

What have you done with their bills and receipts?

I took their receipts in full of all demands, and I do not know what became of their bills; and whether I have their receipts or no in my poſſeſſion, I do not know.

If you have ſuch receipts where are they?——In my houſe in the country.

Did you examine your papers at the time you left your houſe in the country, in order to bring with you all the papers that related to your Contracts of the 21ſt of December 1799, and the 26th of March 1800?

I did, and brought all I could find.

Did you at that time ſee any of the receipts in full, to which you have alluded?——I dare ſay I did.

Do you know whether you did or not?

I cannot be poſitive, as I only looked for thoſe papers that were ordered in the precept.

In the former part of your evidence, you have ſpoken of calculations of loſſes under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799; were ſuch calculations made on a preſumption that you was paying, or was to pay for the ſeveral articles of proviſions, according to the increaſe in their prices in the market?——Yes.

Had

Had you any communication with any of the Members of the Sick and Hurt Board, reſpecting the increaſe or decreaſe in the prices of your Contracts for victualling the ſick priſoners, which was not carried into effect? *Dr. Mein.*

I do not know that I had.

Ewan Law. *T. Mein.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 21ſt of January 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 20th inſtant.

(k) Mr. Downs was ſucceeded by Mr. Kemp, but whether during the continuance of this Contract, or not, I cannot ſay.

Ewan Law. *T. Mein.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ALTERATION made this 21ſt of January 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, in the Evidence given by him on the 13th inſtant.

(i) Upon recollection, I think my Agreement with Wilcock and Gilbert, was at ſeventy Shillings per cwt.

Ewan Law *T. Mein.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 27th day of January 1806.

COMPARE the following papers about which you was queſtioned on the 20th inſtant, with the originals now produced to you, and ſtate, whether they are correct copies, and whether you have any reaſons to doubt the truth of any of the circumſtances contained therein?

Memorandum of articles of Agreement between Mr. T. Grey on your part, and Mr. Richard Owen, dated 21ſt of December 1799:

Articles of Agreement between you and Mr. Richard Owen, dated 26th of December 1799:

Claim made by Mr. John Bayton, jun. your Attorney, for a dividend of the effects of Mr. Richard Owen, on the ſum of £.300, being the difference of the prices of the ſeveral articles of proviſions agreed to be ſupplied by the ſaid Richard Owen to the Hoſpital Priſons at Portcheſter, Forton, and Stapleton, and which were neglected to be ſupplied from the 1ſt of May to the 5th of July 1800:

Reſolution of the Creditors of Mr. Richard Owen, at a meeting on the 11th of September 1800, to annul the Agreement or Contract made between Mr. Owen and yourſelf.

They are correct copies. I have no reaſon to doubt the truth of the contents of the two firſt papers, but I have no knowledge of the facts contained in the other two.

Was you in the practice of employing Mr. Bayton, junior, as your Attorney?

I am ſure I cannot ſpeak to that, I do not remember him at all.

How do you account for your having produced to the Sick and Hurt Board the Certificate, dated the 20th of June 1800, that the following articles were

ſold

Dr. Mein.

ſold in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799, at the prices expreſſed againſt them, namely:

Beef - - -	38*s.* per cwt.
Mutton - -	40
Bread - - -	16
Beer - - -	60 per tun,

with a view to your obtaining an allowance or remuneration for loſſes under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, when you had entered into an Agreement on the 26th of December 1799, with Mr. Richard Owen (grounded upon articles agreed upon between him and Mr. T. Grey, on your account, on the 21ſt December 1799) to ſupply thoſe articles to the ſick priſoners at Forton, Portcheſter, and Stapleton, at the following prices:

Beef - -	46s. per cwt.
Mutton -	50
Bread -	25 for the firſt ſix months.
- - - -	21 for the laſt ſix months.
Beer 91 per tun?	

I am ſure I cannot ſay.

Are you ſatisfied from the articles of Agreement entered into between Mr. Richard Owen and Mr. T. Grey, on your account, dated 21ſt of December 1799, and the Agreement entered into between you and Mr. Richard Owen, dated the 26th of December 1799, that ſuch proviſions as are uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, were not ſold in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799, at the prices ſtated in the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, namely,

Beef -	38*s.* per cwt.
Mutton	40
Bread -	16
Beer -	60 per tun?

I am ſure I cannot ſay whether they were ſold in the market or no at thoſe prices, any more than the Certificate declares.

Do you believe that proviſions, ſuch as are uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, were ſold in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799 at the prices ſtated in the Certificate of the 30th of June 1800?

I dare ſay ſome were; and the Board were perfectly ſatisfied with that Certificate, having had a ſimilar Certificate, dated the 31ſt of March 1800, in their poſſeſſion from the beginning of April.

Which of the articles contained in the Certificate, dated 30th of June 1800, of a quality equal to thoſe ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, do you believe were ſold on the 22nd of December 1799 at the prices ſtated in that Certificate?

I have no knowledge of the prices on that day, but I believe there might be ſome of all.

What are the grounds upon which this belief of yours is founded?

From no objection being made by the Sick and Wounded Board about it, they muſt have ſatisfied themſelves.

Did Mr. T. Grey act as your Agent at Portſmouth on the 21ſt of December 1799?——Yes.

Do you believe that he would, as your Agent, have entered into Articles of Agreement with Mr. Richard Owen for beef, mutton, bread, and beer, at prices above the market price?——No; I believe not.

Had you any communication with the Sick and Wounded Board, or any of its Members, on the ſubject of your Contract of the 26th of November 1800, before the terms were propoſed in the Board's letter of the 25th of November 1800?——I think not.

Was any perſon concerned or intereſted with you in your Contract of the 26th of November 1800 with the Sick and Wounded Board, for victualling and providing medicines and neceſſaries to the ſick priſoners of war at Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Stapleton?——No.

Did

Did any perſon, not acting under you in the execution of your Contract of the 26th of November 1800, derive any profit or advantage in conſequence of your having held that Contract? *Dr. Mein.*

No, but as before-mentioned, with reſpect to Dr. Young, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Tempeſt.

Did you, under that Contract, make any application to the Sick and Wounded Board, or any Member thereof, for an advance of price, or for any allowance or remuneration?——No, I think not.

Who were the perſons that ſupplied proviſions to the priſoners at the ſeveral Dépôts under that Contract?

I do not recollect, unleſs thoſe perſons whom I have before mentioned; and latterly, at Plymouth, a Mr. Deſtaing, butcher.

Do you believe that the proviſions ſupplied to the ſick priſoners of war, under your Contract of the 26th of November 1800, were as good as thoſe uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——I believe ſo.

T. Mein.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 3d day of February 1806.

HOW did you aſcertain the number of patients, ſtated to have been upon full, half, and low diet, in the account which you tranſmitted to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800, with a view to your obtaining an allowance or remuneration for the loſſes, ſaid to have been ſuſtained by you, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

They were ſent up in the Certificates of the Surgeons, to the beſt of my recollection.

Were the number of patients upon full, half, and low diet, certified by the Surgeons, under your Contract of the 26th of March 1800?

Yes; I think it was conſtantly certified by them.

Was you paid the difference in the price of the proviſions by the Surgeons Certificates of the number of patients upon full, half, and low diet?

I ſhould ſuppoſe I was.

How did you aſcertain the quantities of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on which you made the calculation contained in the account tranſmitted by you to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800?

It was calculated at the Office, and I copied it from the official calculation. I alſo calculated it over again myſelf afterwards. The quantities were aſcertained by the numbers upon full, half, and low diet.

By whom was the calculation made at the Office?

I am ſure I cannot ſpeak to that: it was Mr. Tempeſt's Office it came out of, but I was not preſent.

Was the calculation made at your requeſt?

I am ſure I cannot ſay, but I ſhould rather ſuppoſe it was by direction of the Board.

Had you any communication with the Board, or any of its Members, with reſpect to your furniſhing an account, with a view to your obtaining an allowance or remuneration for the loſſes ſaid to have been ſuſtained by you under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I cannot recollect juſt now, but I think I muſt with Dr. Johnſton.

Did Dr. Johnſton point out to you the form of the account which you afterwards rendered to the Board?

I do not recollect how it was pointed out; I remember copying the account at the Board.

Dr. Mein. Is the account, to which you have been queſtioned as having been tranſmitted to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800, the account that was actually tranſmitted by you on that day?

No; the account given in by me was ſomething ſimilar to this, but my calculations were wrong: they were corrected at the Office, I ſuppoſe, by direction of the Board, and I copied the account when corrected, on the 11th of July, as it now appears.

What was the amount of the account which you tranſmitted with your letter of the 9th of July 1800?

I do not recollect, but it was ſomething leſs than the amount of the account when corrected in the Office; I do not know how much.

Was the account which you tranſmitted with your letter of the 9th of July 1800, returned to you?——It was.

Have you that account, or a copy of it?

I believe not; at leaſt I could not find any ſuch thing among my papers.

Was the account which you tranſmitted to the Board, in your letter of the 9th of July 1800, made out from the Certificates of the Surgeons of the numbers of perſons that had been on full, half, and low diet?——Yes.

Are the accounts now ſhewn you of the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Owen for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, between the 22d of December 1799 and 31ſt of January 1800, and in the months of February, March, and April following, the accounts, or copies of the accounts, by which Mr. Owen was paid for the proviſions ſupplied?

I believe they may be copies of the accounts, but I am ſure I cannot ſay poſitively; I never ſaw any of them.

Are thoſe accounts in the hand-writing of Mr. Peacock, who was then your Agent?

I think the form is in the hand-writing of Mr. Peacock, but the account itſelf I believe is not.

Do you believe thoſe accounts ſtate the total quantities of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, that were ſupplied to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800?

I cannot ſay; I never ſaw one of theſe accounts.

Can you account for your having been made an allowance by the Sick and Wounded Board on 549 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of beef, as having been ſupplied the ſick priſoners at Forton, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th April 1800, as it appears by the accounts to which you have been queſtioned, that only 266 cwt. 0 qr. 16 lbs. were ſupplied?

I do not know how to account for it.

It alſo appears by the accounts to which you have been queſtioned, that 83 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lbs. of mutton, were ſupplied the ſick priſoners at Forton between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800; how do you account for your having been made an allowance by the Sick and Wounded Board on only 41 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.——I cannot ſay, I am ſure.

Did you compare the quantities of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, entered in the account which you tranſmitted to the Sick and Wounded Board, with the quantities of thoſe articles which you had paid for as ſupplied to the ſick priſoners, between the 22d of December 1799, and 30th of April 1800?——No, I never did compare them.

Why did you not make your ſtatement to the Sick and Wounded Board on the quantities of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, actually ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I wrote to the Board to allow my ſecond Contract to have a retroſpect to my firſt, and I had made no calculation of the quantities of beef and mutton ſupplied.

Why did you tranſmit an account to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800, grounded upon the calculated quantities of beef, mutton, bread,

Dr. Mein.

bread, and beer, according to the Certificates of the Surgeons, of the number of patients on full, half, and low diet, inſtead of ſtating the actual quantities of thoſe articles which had been ſupplied?

Becauſe the ſecond Contract was to be calculated by the Surgeon's returns.

Was it know to you at the time you tranſmitted the account to the Sick and Wounded Board on the 9th of July 1800, that the quantity of beef entered in that account, upon which your calculation was made, was greater than the quantity actually ſupplied?

No, it was not; I never added my Tradeſmens accounts together.

Have you any reaſon to believe that the Certificates of the Surgeon of Forton Hoſpital of the number of patients on full, half, and low diet, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800, were incorrect?

I have no reaſon to believe it.

Can you account for the exceſs of the beef above the quantity ſtated in Mr. Owen's account to have been ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton, and the deficiency in the mutton upon which you received the allowance, but by ſuppoſing the Surgeon's Certificates of the number of patients upon full, half, and low diet, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800, were incorrect?——I am ſure I cannot account for the difference.

Have you any of the accounts, or copies of the accounts, of the proviſions ſupplied by Mr. Richard Owen, or any other perſon, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——No.

Have you any of the receipts for money paid by you, or any of your Agents, for the proviſions ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war by Mr. Richard Owen, or any other perſon, under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I do not know that I have.

Have you any account that will ſhew the ſums that were paid by you, or on your account, to Mr. Owen?——No.

Will your Bankers or Agents accounts ſhew the ſums that were paid to Mr. Richard Owen?——They may ſhew ſome, but they cannot ſhew all.

Have you any of the accounts, or copies of accounts, of the quantities of beef mutton, bread, beer, and coals, ſupplied by any perſon for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war, under your Contract of the 26th of March 1800?——No.

Did you keep a table for, or make any extra allowance of proviſions to any of the Officers, or other perſons, acting under the Sick and Wounded Board, at any of the Dépôts for ſick priſoners of war, between the 22d of December 1799, and the end of the late war?

I did not keep any regular table, but to ſome of the French Surgeons I made ſome little extra allowance of proviſions, but I cannot ſay what; and I believe Dr. Grey of the Caton had ſome additional allowance of proviſions alſo, ſuch as wine, and other neceſſaries.

Was all the beer ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Mill Priſon, and on board the Caton Hoſpital Ship, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800, and between that period and the 31ſt of December 1801, furniſhed by Mr. John Greenway of Stoke?

He did not ſupply all, as all the beer ſaved by the warrant officers and crew of the Caton was purchaſed by my Steward, for the uſe of the priſoners.

Do you believe that 549 cwt. 1 qr. 21bs. of beef, the quantity upon which you received the allowance, were actually ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton, between the 22d of December 1799 and the 30th of April 1801?——I am ſure I cannot ſay as to that.

T. Mein.

Ewan Law.
Henry Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The

Dr. Mein.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 21ſt Day of February 1806.

IS it your deſire that the letter which you addreſſed to the Board on the 15th of this month, with its inclofure, ſhould form a part of your evidence?——Yes.

T. Mein.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

London, 15th Feb. 1806.

Sir,

I beg leave to avail myſelf of the indulgence granted by the Commiſſioners, when I laſt had the honour of appearing before them, viz. to give in any thing which might come to my recollection during their adjournment; I therefore beg you will have the goodneſs to lay the incloſed before the Board.

I remain,
Sir,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
T. Mein.

John Williams, Eſq.

How do you account for the great difference in Owen's ſupply of beef, and the number on full diet in January, February, March, and April; and alſo, why there ſhould be an exceſs of mutton?

I have no doubt but the latter aroſe from the Employé being indulged with their choice of beef or mutton; the Surgeon had it in his power to preſcribe either, therefore the exceſs of mutton ſhould be conſidered as beef. It now comes to my recollection, that there was ſome alteration from the uſual mode of diet at that time, which leſſened the quantity of beef, but to what extent I cannot poſitively ſpeak; but the patients had for ſupper, rice-gruel ſweetened with ſugar or molaſſes, in lieu of which an abatement I think of about four ounces of beef was made from thoſe on full diet. Another great cauſe of difference was Owen's falling into difficulties very early after the commencement of his Contract; for I remember Mr. Peacock ſtating the neceſſity of his being furniſhed with money to enable him to go to market to provide for the deficiencies, which were conſiderable, and of which he muſt have more knowledge than I can, from their coming to his obſervation ſo frequently.

I have to lament, that from the time elapſed ſince theſe circumſtances, as well as others, took place, that I cannot have ſo clear a recollection of them as I wiſh.

T. Mein.

The further Examination of Dr. THOMAS MEIN; taken upon Oath, the 21ſt day of February 1806.

DOES the explanation given in the paper accompanying your letter of the 15th of February 1806, apply to any particular Dépôt?

Yes, to Forton only.

In the paper accompanying your letter of the 15th of this month, you mention that you have no doubt but the exceſs of mutton ſupplied above the quantity on which you received an allowance by the Sick and Wounded Board, aroſe from the Employés being indulged with their choice of beef or mutton; to what claſs of perſons do you allude under the term Employé?

The French Surgeons and Servants.

What was the number of perſons of that deſcription employed at Forton?

I cannot ſay the number.

If you do not know the preciſe number, you are deſired to ſay the number as nearly as you can?——About fifty, but I cannot ſpeak poſitively.

Did

Dr. Mein.

Did you furniſh the ſick priſoners of war at the ſeveral Dépôts under your Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, with the full quantities of the articles preſcribed in the different ſchemes of diet?

No, I ſhould ſuppoſe not; the Surgeons had the power of altering the diets as they liked, I never interfered with them.

Was any alteration made in the diet of the ſick priſoners at Forton, between the 22d of December 1799, and 22d of April 1800, by which the full diet was made to differ from the ſcheme ſtated in the Contract?

Yes; they were furniſhed with rice-gruel in the afternoon, and, in lieu of it, an abatement was made from the allowance of beef.

What was the amount of that abatement?

I think it might be about four ounces; but I cannot be poſitive.

Are you certain that the abatement of beef exceeded two ounces?

I cannot ſpeak poſitive, only that I am inclined to think it was four.

Did ſuch alteration take place at any other Dépôt than Forton?

I do not recollect.

During what periods did the alteration of diet at Forton, which you have mentioned, take place?——I do not recollect exactly. It commenced before the beginning of my Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, and continued beyond the termination of it.

Why was not this alteration provided for, when you entered into the Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?——I do not know; it was not thought of by either party; it made no difference either to the Public or myſelf.

Did it not make a difference to the Public in the amount of the allowance which was made to you by the Board, and which was calculated on the quantity of beef that ought to have been ſupplied, and not on what was actually ſupplied?——I think not; for I was at the ſame expence.

Did you ever acquaint the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen with this alteration; and had you their permiſſion for this departure from the terms of your Contract?——No, I never acquainted the Board; it was the Surgeon's own management.

By the Book of Accounts of Mr. Richard Owen, exhibited to us by Mr. Minchin, the Solicitor to the Commiſſioners named in the Commiſſion of Bankruptcy againſt Mr. Owen, a copy of which is now ſhewn to you, it appears, that he ſupplied to the ſick priſoners of war at Stapleton, between the 22d of December 1799 and 30th of April 1800, and was paid by you for 23 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. of beef, and 24 cwt. 0 qrs. 1 lb. of mutton; and it alſo appears, that you received an allowance from the Sick and Wounded Board on 73 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. of beef, and 4 cwt. 0 qrs. 12 lbs. of mutton; how do you account for the great exceſs in the quantity of beef, and the deficiency in the quantity of mutton, on which you received the allowance?

I can account for it in no other way than that of the Surgeon's preſcribing it. (m)

Have you any account of the quantities of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, or of any of thoſe articles which were actually ſupplied to the ſick priſoners of war, at all or any of the Dépôts, under your Contracts of the 21ſt of December 1799, and the 26th of March 1800, or either of them?——None.

Can you inform the Board, in what manner ſuch an account can be procured?——No, I cannot.

You having been required, by a precept of this Board under date the 21ſt of January laſt, to produce all agreements, books of accounts, bills, receipts, and other papers or documents in your cuſtody or power, in any manner connected with your Contract of the 26th of November 1800; are the twenty-ſix receipts which you have delivered to the Board, all the papers of the deſcription ſpecified in that precept, now in your poſſeſſion or power?

All that I can find.

What has become of the remainder?——I do not know where they are.

Dr. Mein. Have they been deſtroyed?——I ſuppoſe they muſt, or loſt in moving from one place to another.

It appears by wafers affixed to ſome of the twenty-ſix receipts, delivered by you to the Board, that thoſe receipts have been annexed to other papers, what is become of thoſe papers?——They were deſtroyed; I took off the receipts from all the accounts at that time.

What were thoſe papers, and when were they deſtroyed?

They were the accounts, as ſpecified in the receipts, and they were deſtroyed when I left my lodgings in London to go into the country, ſome time in the ſummer of 1802.

For what purpoſe were the accounts deſtroyed?

Becauſe they were ſo bulky, and I conſidered them of no uſe.

Ewan Law. *T. Mein.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made this 21ſt of February 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him this day.

(m) and that I was obliged to pay to the Aſſignees of Mr. Handſard, the Sub-contractor with Mr. Owen, a ſum conſiderably above £.100. but I cannot ſay how much, for proviſions that were ſupplied by Mr. Handſard after the failure of Mr. Owen.

Ewan Law. *T. Mein.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 8.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein; dated the 20th March 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 20th March 1800.

Sir,

HAVING taken into conſideration the mode proper to be purſued for victualling, &c. of the ſick French priſoners at the Dépôts ſpecified in the margin*, after the expiration of the 22d of the next month, when your preſent Contract with us for performing that ſervice would expire, provided we gave you warning on the 22d of the preſent month to vacate the ſame, which, by the terms of it, we have the power to do, we have judged it adviſable, that, previouſly to our coming to a determination whether it may be eligible or not for us to give ſuch warning, to deſire your Anſwer to the following Queſtion:

* Forton,
Portcheſter,
Plymouth,
La Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship,
Stapleton,
Briſtol Priſon Hoſpital Ship.

Are you willing to carry on the Contract for ſix months from the 22d April next, and further, until one month's notice ſhall be given by either party of their intention to vacate it, at the preſent rate of one Shilling and ten Pence per man per diem?—the conditions to be ſimilar to thoſe in the Contract dated the 21ſt December laſt, with this exception, that you are to furniſh us with Certificates of the market prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Briſtol, and Chatham, on the 22d December laſt, and monthly with Certificates of the market prices of thoſe articles during the time the new Contract ſhall ſubſiſt, in order that an average may be formed therefrom, and that you may be paid ſuch addition as may appear equitable, in caſe it ſhall appear they have increaſed in price; and on the other hand, that an abatement may be made, provided they ſhall have decreaſed in price. It is neceſſary we ſhould receive your Anſwer to this Letter without the leaſt delay.

We are, &c. *J. Johnſton.*
Wm Gibbons.
Gil. Blane.
J. Harneſs.

Doctor *Mein.*

No. 9.

LETTER from Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 17th of June 1800.

Gentlemen, London, 17th June 1800.

AS I may find difficulty in procuring Certificates of the prices of proviſions at the different Dépôts through ſo regular a channel as you receive them from Portſmouth, I beg to ſubmit for your conſideration, that the prices returned to you weekly by the Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, ſhould be conſidered as the ſtandard for aſcertaining the allowance to be made me for beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, furniſhed to ſick priſoners of war, in purſuance of a Contract entered into with me on the 26th of March laſt.

I am, &c.

Thos Mein.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 10.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein; dated the 17th June 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,

Sir. the 17th June 1800.

WE have received your Letter of this date, and acquaint you, that we agree that the prices returned to us weekly by the Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, ſhall be conſidered as the ſtandard for aſcertaining the allowance to be made to you for beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, furniſhed to ſick priſoners of war, in purſuance of a Contract entered into with us on the 26th March laſt.

We are, &c.

Ja. Johnſton.
W. Gibbons.
Gil. Blane.

Doctor *Mein.*

No. 11.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein; dated the 25th of November 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,

Sir, the 25th November 1800.

IT appearing to us adviſable that the preſent Contract you hold with us for the victualling, &c. of ſick priſoners of war at the Dépôts ſpecified in the margin *, ſhould be diſſolved, we acquaint you therewith; and that we are willing to enter into a freſh Contract with you for performing ſuch ſervice, on the following terms:

* Forton near Goſport,
Portchetter Caſtle,
Mill Priſon Plymouth,
Le Caton P. H. S. Plymouth,
Stapleton near Briſtol,
Briſtol P. H. S. at Chatham.

The Contract Rate for victualling, &c. each patient, to be two ſhillings per man per diem, and the Contract to ſubſiſt for twelve months certain, and further, until three months warning ſhall be given by either party of their intention to vacate it. The ſervants employed at the Hoſpitals, excepting thoſe at Forton, are to be victualled by the Tranſport Board, as priſoners in health.

The

The ſervants employed at Forton, and on board the Priſon Hoſpital Ships, to be victualled by you as follows:

Each to be allowed daily,

Bread	- -	1¼ lb.
Beef	- -	¼
Beer	- -	1 quart.
Greens	- -	½ lb.

and one ſhilling and three-pence per man per diem to be allowed by us for their victualling.

The French Aſſiſtant Surgeons and the French Aſſiſtant Diſpenſers, employed at the Hoſpitals and on board the Hoſpital Ships, to be victualled as patients on full diet, and two ſhillings per man per diem to be allowed for their victualling.

You are to continue to pay the wages to ſuch deſcription of ſervants to be employed at the Hoſpitals, and on board the Hoſpital Ships, as you pay at preſent, it being underſtood that you are to be at liberty to ſelect ſuch priſoners for the reſpective ſituations as you think beſt adapted to fill them, and that they are to be paid at ſuch rates as you and they can agree for.

In the event of your agreeing to accept this offer, we ſhall expect you to conſider yourſelf bound to allow of the alteration in the mode of victualling the ſervants taking place ſo ſoon as we may judge proper, and to the new Contract in all other reſpects, commencing on the 1ſt of January 1801.

And we further expect to receive your reply to theſe propoſals to-morrow.

We are your very humble Servants,

Ja. Johnſton.
Gil. Blane.

Doctor *Mein.*

No. 12.

LETTER from Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Gentlemen, London, 26th November 1800.

AFTER duly conſidering the propoſals contained in your Letter of yeſterday's date, reſpecting a new Contract being entered into by me for ſupporting the priſoners of war at the ſeveral Hoſpitals therein mentioned, I accede to the terms propoſed by you; and remain, &c.

Tho' Mein.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 13.

The Examination of JOHN HARNESS, M. D. Chairman of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 10th of December 1805.

Dr. Harneſs. WERE any repreſentations made by Dr. Mein to your Board, regarding the terms on which he held the Contract entered into on the 22d of December 1799, before his letter to the Board of the 17th of May 1800?

Not that I know of: I believe the whole of the correſpondence has been furniſhed to your Board, in purſuance of your precept.

The Board, on the 20th of May, reply to Dr. Mein's letter, and acquaint him that they will take his requeſt into conſideration the end of the quarter; were any, and what ſteps taken by the Board in conſequence?

Whatever was done I preſume you have before you.

Were

Dr. Harneſs.

Were any, and what ſteps taken to examine and aſcertain the accuracy of Dr. Mein's ſtatement of loſs ſaid to have been ſuſtained by him whilſt he held the above-mentioned Contract, before the Commiſſioners allowed to him the ſum of £. 5,566. 7. 9. on that account?

I have not a doubt but there was; the Board would never have granted any ſum to Dr. Mein without aſcertaining the juſtneſs of his claim.

Have you any knowledge that ſuch an enquiry did actually take place?

I conclude it muſt be ſo, it being the general rule of office; I do not recollect the particular circumſtances ſufficiently to ſpeak poſitively on oath to the tranſaction.

Will it appear upon the face of any minutes or proceedings of the Board whether ſuch enquiry did take place?

I do not know of any other documents being in the Office, relating to Dr. Mein, but ſuch as you are in poſſeſſion of.

Is there any, and what record of the proceedings of the Sick and Wounded Board preſerved by them?

The original letters to the Board, together with the Board's directions upon them, are kept, and the anſwers are copied into books.

Are there any diſtinct books of minutes or proceedings kept by the Sick and Wounded Board?——No, not any; we conſider the correſpondence to be all the documents neceſſary.

What Member or Members of the Sick and Wounded Board do you conceive could ſpeak from poſitive knowledge of the tranſactions of the Board relating to Dr. Mein's Contract?——Sir William Gibbons and Dr. Blane, who had been ſome years in the Office at the period you have mentioned, whereas I had only juſt entered upon office.

For what reaſon did the Commiſſioners of Sick and Wounded make a deduction from the ſum of £. 6,071. 17. 10. claimed by Dr. Mein on account of the loſs ſuſtained in his Contract?

Becauſe they thought Dr. Mein entitled to a compenſation for his loſs, but not to the full extent appearing on the face of his demand.

Why was that deduction ſettled at a twelfth?

It appearing moſt equitable in the judgment of the Commiſſioners at that time.

Why did it appear more equitable than any other rate of deduction?

I do not know; it was the opinion of the Board at that moment.

It appears by the ſtatement delivered to your Board by Dr. Mein, that his averages are made to depend upon the prices of beef, &c. in each month, commencing 1ſt of January, and carried on to the end of April 1800, by which the prices for ten days in December 1799, when articles provided were loweſt are omitted, and nine days added at the end of April beyond the period of his Contract, when the prices were conſiderably higher; was this noticed by the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and why were the prices for the ten days in December omitted, and the prices for the nine days in April added in taking thoſe averages?——It is impoſſible for me to reply to it from memory.

Are there any documents in the Office by which the information ſought by the preceding queſtion can be obtained?

I do not know of any; if there are they certainly ſhall be forwarded.

Do the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen uſually advertize and receive tenders for Contracts?——They do (a).

What induced the Board, on the 20th of March 1800, to acquaint Dr. Mein that they ſhould give notice for annulling his then Contract for maintaining the ſick priſoners of war, if he did not accept a new Contract, in which the prices were to be regulated by the riſe and fall of certain articles of proviſion, and not be at a fixed rate as theretofore?

I do not conceive myſelf competent to give an immediate reply to that queſtion, as I do not recollect the circumſtances which induced the Board to adopt that meaſure.

Dr. Harneſs. By the new Contract entered into with Dr. Mein, on the 26th of March 1800, to take place on the 22d of April next, the prices upon beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, were to be regulated by the riſe or fall in each month on thoſe articles, compared with the prices which they bore on the 22d of December 1799; how were the prices on the 22d of December 1799, which were to ſerve as a ſtandard, aſcertained and fixed?

By the returns made, I conclude, from Haſlar and Plymouth, and likewiſe from Mr. Melliſh, who furniſhed the Board weekly with returns of the prices of meat in the market (b).

What induced the Board, upon an application from Dr. Mein, to accept of the prices at Portſmouth of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, as a ſtandard for the prices of thoſe articles at the ſeveral Dépôts of ſick priſoners of war compriſed in Dr. Mein's Contract?

It appears that Dr. Johnſtone, Sir William Gibbons, and Dr. Blane acceded to it, but what their motives were, I am not competent to ſay; but I have no doubt the Secretary would be able to explain them fully.

Did your Board, at any time, communicate with the Tranſport Board on the ſubject of the prices paid by them for the articles provided for priſoners of war in health?—Not to my knowledge.

Is it the cuſtom of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in all caſes, to make up to Contractors the loſſes they have ſuffered by their Contracts?

I believe not.

In what caſes is it done?

It has been done in caſes ſimilar to Dr. Mein's, in conſequence of advance of price of the articles of food in times of ſcarcity, and it likewiſe has been done in inſtances of the Parliament laying a duty upon particular articles; then the allowance of the duty impoſed has been granted; but in no other inſtances has it been done that I know of.

Do you know, or have you any reaſon to believe, that the prices of the articles of proviſions contained in Dr. Mein's Contract of the 22d of December 1799, did advance greatly between that time and the termination of the Contract in April 1800?

I conclude it muſt have been the caſe, judging by the documents before us.

To what documents do you allude?

The return made from Haſlar and Plymouth, and from Mr. Melliſh; the great riſe in proviſions was very generally felt.

Ch. M. Pole. *Jn° Harneſs*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS made the 11th of December 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 10th inſtant.

(a) Moſtly; but on ſome particular occaſions, the Board have been induced to enter into Contracts without advertizing.

(b) It appears that Mr. Melliſh's returns did not apply to Dr. Mein's Contract in any way, but they were called for as a ſatisfaction to the Board for the prices paid for meat at Haſlar Hoſpital, and for the meat provided for making portable ſoup.

Ch. M. Pole. *Jn° Harneſs.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

The

The further Examination of JOHN HARNESS, M. D. Chairman of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 14th of December 1805. *Dr. Harneſs.*

THE Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry having received from your Board the minute books of their proceedings, now ſhewn to you, you are deſired to explain that part of your Evidence given on the 10th of December 1805, in which you ſtate that no diſtinct books of minutes or proceedings are kept by the Sick and Wounded Board?

I was of opinion the books now produced could not relate to Dr. Mein's buſineſs, or any other ſubject you might be pleaſed to enquire into.

Do you conceive minutes of reſolutions relating to the making of Contracts as forming part of our Enquiry?——It certainly does.

It appearing by the minutes of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that on the 4th of March 1796, ſeveral reſolutions were entered into reſpecting the propriety of complying with applications from Contractors for advances on their exiſting Contracts, among which is the following;

"No addition to the terms of an exiſting Contract is to be made on "any account whatever, without an order from the Admiralty:"

Was any application made to the Admiralty before the advance was granted to Dr. Mein on his Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799?

I do not recollect ſufficiently to reply to it.

If ſuch application had been made, would it not appear in your correſpondence with the Board of Admiralty?

It certainly would appear in the Board's correſpondence with the Admiralty.

Has all the correſpondence of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, relating to Dr. Mein's Contracts for victualling ſick priſoners of war, been furniſhed to this Board?

On receiving your precept on that ſubject, I ſhewed it to the Secretary and the Principal of the Department, and they aſſured me all was ſent.

Ewan Law. *Jn° Harneſs.*
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 14.

The Examination of Sir WILLIAM GIBBONS, Bart. a Commiſſioner of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 12th of December 1805.

HOW long have you been a Commiſſioner for Sick and Wounded Seamen? *Sir W. Gibbons.*

About ſixteen years.

Are any particular duties allotted to your ſuperintendance?

No particular duties.

Were any repreſentations made by Dr. Mein to your Board, regarding the terms on which he held the Contract entered into on the 22d of December 1799, before his Letter to the Board of the 17th of May 1800?——I believe not.

The Board, on the 20th of May, reply to Dr. Mein's Letter, and acquaint him that they will take his requeſt into conſideration the end of the quarter; were any, and what ſteps taken by the Board in conſequence?

I do not recollect at preſent what ſteps were taken, though I conclude there were ſome.

Upon

Sir W. Gibbons.

Upon what reaſons do you conclude that ſteps were taken?

It is natural to conclude that ſome ſteps would be taken, as we promiſe in our Letter of the 20th of May to take Dr. Mein's requeſt into conſideration.

What are the uſual ſteps taken by the Board, upon applications from Contractors for compenſation for loſſes?

Enquiry is generally made of proper perſons, whether ſuch a riſe in the price of the article contracted to be ſupplied has taken place, as to entitle the Contractor to an exoneration of his loſs.

Are theſe enquiries recorded in the Office?——I believe always.

Were any, and what ſteps taken to examine and aſcertain the accuracy of Dr. Mein's ſtatement of loſs, ſaid to have been ſuſtained by him whilſt he held the above-mentioned Contract, before the Commiſſioners allowed to him the ſum of £. 5,566. 7. 9. on that account?——I do not know.

For what reaſon did the Commiſſioners of Sick and Wounded make a deduction from the ſum of £. 6,071. 17. 10. claimed by Dr. Mein, on account of the loſs ſuſtained on his Contract?

As far as my recollection will ſerve, that the whole burden of loſs ſhould not fall on the Public, but that Dr. Mein ſhould bear a proportion of it.

Why was that deduction ſettled at a twelfth?——There muſt be ſome proportion: there was no particular reaſon for the twelfth.

It appears by the ſtatement delivered to your Board by Dr. Mein, that his averages are made to depend upon the prices of beef, &c. in each month, commencing the 1ſt of January, and carried on to the end of April 1800, by which the prices for ten days in December 1799, when articles provided were loweſt, are omitted, and nine days added at the end of April beyond the period of his Contract, when the prices were conſiderably higher. Was this noticed by the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; and why were the prices for the ten days in December omitted, and the prices for the nine days in April added, in taking thoſe averages?——It certainly was not noticed by me.

Do the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen uſually advertiſe, and receive Tenders for Contracts?——Uſually, but not always.

What induced the Board, on the 20th of March 1800, to acquaint Dr. Mein that they ſhould give notice for annulling his then Contract for maintaining the Sick Priſoners of War, if he did not accept a new Contract, in which the prices were to be regulated by the riſe and fall of certain articles of proviſion, and not be at a fixed rate as theretofore?

We thought it for the intereſt of Government ſo to do: the particular motive does not at preſent occur to my recollection.

By the new Contract entered into with Dr. Mein on the 26th of March 1800, to take place on the 22d of April following, the prices upon beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, were to be regulated by the riſe or fall in each month on thoſe articles, compared with the prices which they bore on the 22d of December 1799; how were the prices on the 22d of December 1799, which were to ſerve as a ſtandard, aſcertained and fixed?——I really do not know.

Upon what ground did the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen grant to Dr. Mein's requeſt, that the principle of his new Contract ſhould have a retroſpect to the Contract commencing the 22d of December 1799?

It does not at preſent occur to my recollection.

What induced the Board, upon an application from Dr. Mein, to accept of the prices at Portſmouth of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, as a ſtandard for the prices of thoſe articles at the ſeveral Dépôts of Sick Priſoners of War, compriſed in Dr. Mein's Contract, inſtead of paying him according to the terms of the Contract, on the average of the prices at the ſeveral different Dépôts?

As far as my recollection ſerves, ſome difficulties occurred as to theſe numerous Returns, and our motive for accepting Dr. Mein's propoſals as to Haſlar was, that we thought we could implicitly rely on Governor Yeo, an active and accurate Officer.

Did

Did your Board at any time communicate with the Transport Board, on the subject of the prices paid by them for the articles provided for Priſoners of War in health?——Not to my recollection. *Sir W. Gibbons.*

Is it the cuſtom of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in all caſes, to make up to Contractors the loſſes they have ſuffered by their Contracts?

Not in all caſes, I believe, but in thoſe where the loſs appears to the Board extremely heavy.

Is it the practice of the Sick and Wounded Board to preſerve any minutes or record of their proceedings?

We have Minute-books, in which a variety of tranſactions and regulations are inſerted.

Ewan Law. *W. Gibbons.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 15.

The Examination of GILBERT BLANE, M. D. late a Commiſſioner of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 12th of December 1805.

HOW long was you a Commiſſioner for Sick and Wounded Seamen? *Dr. Blane.*

From autumn 1795, to ſpring 1802.

Were any repreſentations made by Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, regarding the terms on which he held the Contract entered into on the 22d of December 1799, before his letter to the Board of the 17th of May 1800?——There might, but I do not recollect that there were. My principal duty was to regulate the profeſſional buſineſs of the Board, and not to attend much to accounts.

The Board, on the 20th of May, reply to Dr. Mein's letter, and acquaint him, that they will take his requeſt into conſideration the end of the quarter; were any, and what ſteps taken by the Board in conſequence?

I recollect diſcuſſions on that ſubject in the courſe of the ſummer; the general principles of which were, that it would be both equitable and expedient to relax from the rigour of the Contract, on account of the very high and unexpected riſe in the price of proviſions; by expedient I meant, that Contractors ought not to be too harſhly or illiberally dealt by, leſt they ſhould be deterred in future from granting equally advantageous terms to Government.

Were any, and what ſteps taken to examine and aſcertain the accuracy of Dr. Mein's ſtatement of loſs, ſaid to have been ſuſtained by him whilſt he held the above-mentioned Contract, before the Commiſſioners allowed to him the ſum of £. 5,566. 7. 9. on that account?

I recollect comparative ſtatements of the prices of proviſions, at different periods, in the nature of calculations, being directed to be made, and which were laid before the Board.

Did thoſe ſtatements relate to Dr. Mein's Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, or to his new Contract of the 26th of March 1800?

I have no doubt they related to the Contract of 21ſt of December 1799.

Have you any recollection by whom ſuch ſtatements were furniſhed?

I have no recollection of it.

Dr. Blane. For what reaſon did the Commiſſioners of Sick and Wounded make a deduction from the ſum of £ 6,071. 17. 10. claimed by Dr. Mein on account of the loſs ſuſtained on his Contract?

If I remember well, we thought Dr. Mein was entitled to a compenſation for this unexpected loſs; but that, as Stewards for the Public, we ought not to give him the full amount, it being reaſonable that both parties ſhould divide the loſs.

Why was that deduction ſettled at a twelfth?——That I do not recollect.

It appears by the ſtatement delivered to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, by Dr. Mein, that his averages are made to depend upon the prices of beef, &c. in each month, commencing the 1ſt of January, and carried on to the end of April 1800, by which the prices for ten days in December 1799, when articles provided were loweſt, are omitted, and nine days added at the end of April, beyond the period of his Contract, when the prices were conſiderably higher; was this noticed by the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and why were the prices for the ten days in December omitted, and the prices for the nine days in April added, in taking thoſe averages?

I have not the leaſt recollection of that, as I have ſaid before, I did not pay ſo much attention to the accounts as ſome of the other Commiſſioners.

Did the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen uſually advertize and receive Tenders for Contracts?——Generally.

What induced the Board, on the 20th of March 1800, to acquaint Dr. Mein that they ſhould give notice for annulling his then Contract for maintaining the ſick priſoners of war, if he did not accept a new Contract, in which the prices were to be regulated by the riſe and fall of certain articles of proviſions, and not be at a fixed rate as theretofore?

I have no doubt that we were influenced in that by the precarioufneſs of markets at that time, and that it would be the means of preventing retroſpective complaints. (a)

By the new Contract entered into with Dr. Mein on the 26th of March 1800, to take place on the 22d of April following, the prices upon beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, were to be regulated by the riſe or fall in each month on thoſe articles compared with the prices which they bore on the 22d of December 1799; how were the prices on the 22d of December 1799, which were to ſerve as a ſtandard, aſcertained and fixed?

I have no recollection of that.

What induced the Board, upon an application from Dr. Mein, to accept of the prices at Portſmouth of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, as a ſtandard for the prices of thoſe articles at the ſeveral Dépôts of ſick priſoners of war, comprized in Dr. Mein's Contract, inſtead of paying him according to the terms of the Contract on the average of the prices at the ſeveral different Dépôts?

I have no recollection upon what principle that was decided.

Did the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen at any time communicate with the Tranſport Board on the ſubject of the prices paid by them for the articles provided for priſoners of war in health?

I do not recollect that they did.

Was it the cuſtom of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, in all caſes, to make up to Contractors the loſſes they had ſuffered by their Contracts?

No.

In what caſes was it done?——In caſes of ſtriking hardſhip.

Ch. M. Pole. *Gil. Blane.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 18th of December 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 12th inſtant. *Dr. Blane.*

(a) In caſe the markets roſe, and exorbitant gains in caſe the markets fell.

Ch. M. Pole. *Gil. Blane.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of GILBERT BLANE, M. D. late a Commiſſioner of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 13th day of December 1805.

IN your anſwer to a queſtion put to you yeſterday, you ſtated, as one of the reaſons for the propoſal made on the 20th of March 1800 by the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, to Dr. Mein, to vacate his then exiſting Contract, and to accept of one to be regulated by the Certificates of the market prices in each month, of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at the different Dépôts of ſick priſoners of war, that it was to prevent retroſpective complaints from the Contractors; was the ſame propoſal made at that time to any other perſons holding Contracts at fixed prices, for ſimilar articles of proviſions?

As far as I recollect it was not.

Why was it not?

We conſidered Dr. Mein as on a very peculiar footing, and different from any Contractor whatever, inaſmuch as we had been under the neceſſity of continuing him as a Contractor on the emergency of the French Government ſuddenly dropping the maintenance of their priſoners, and we conſidered him all along as holding what might prove only a temporary or proviſional Contract, as hopes were entertained the French Government might reſume the maintenance of their priſoners.

The ſum paid to Dr. Mein was for loſſes ſaid to have accrued on his Contract in the months of December 1799, January, February, March, and April 1800, owing to the increaſe in the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals; was any allowance for loſſes made to any other perſon holding Contracts for ſimilar articles in thoſe months?——I do not recollect that there were.

Dr. Mein, by his Contract, was to victual the ſick priſoners at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Briſtol, and Chatham; do you believe the prices of proviſions were generally the ſame at each of thoſe places, if not, at which place do you think they would be the higheſt?

It is generally underſtood that the articles of the neceſſaries of life are lower in the Weſt than in any other part of England; I do not know at which of theſe places they were higheſt.

If the object of the Board in making the Contract with Dr. Mein, commencing the 22d of April 1800, to depend upon the monthly prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, was to prevent retroſpective complaints, what induced the Board to vacate that Contract, and to propoſe to him on the 25th November of that year, to enter into a contract for victualling the ſick priſoners at a fixed rate of two Shillings a man per day, which propoſal was accepted by Dr. Mein, and continued in force till April 1802?

I apprehend the reaſon for it was, that the fluctuating ſtate of the prices of the neceſſaries of life, in conſequence of the ſcarcity, was then thought to be at an end, and probably becauſe then there was no further hope of the French Government reſuming the ſupport of their priſoners.

Were not, in fact, the prices of proviſions much higher and more fluctuating during the operation of that Contract than before?

As well as I recollect that was the caſe, but it was not what we could foreſee.

Did

Dr. Blane. Did Dr. Mein make any complaint to the Sick and Wounded Board of loſſes ſuſtained duing the operations of that Contract?

I do not recollect that he did, but I left the Board in the month of March following (b).

Ewan Law. *Gil. Blane.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ALTERATION made the 14th of December 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, in the Evidence given by him on the 13th inſt.

(b) It was in the year 1802 that I left the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

Ewan Law. *Gil. Blane.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of GILBERT BLANE, M. D. late a Commiſſioner of the Sick and Wounded Board; taken upon Oath, the 14th day of December 1805.

ARE we to underſtand that the Evidence you have given on the ſubject of Dr. Mein's Contract, and the proceedings of the Sick and Wounded Board thereon, is grounded on a recollection of the circumſtances which did then influence your own conduct, or the conduct of the Board, or on reaſons which ſuggeſted themſelves at the time of your examination, as likely to have been the ground of ſuch conduct?

I have ſpoken from the general principles and motives which influenced my public conduct in general, but not from a clear recollection of any thing as a mere matter of fact.

On the 4th of March 1796, the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, of which you was a Member, and then preſent, came to a reſolution for the prevention of detriment to the Service, ariſing from a compliance with the frequent applications on various pretences from Contractors, for advances to the prices of their Contracts, "that no addition to the terms of an exiſting Contract is to "be made, on any account whatever, without an order from the Admiralty "Board;" was any repreſentation made to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty before the application of Dr. Mein for an allowance for loſſes on his Contract was complied with?

I do not recollect whether there was or not, but it may be aſcertained by a reference to the correſpondence between the Board and the Admiralty.

Ewan Law. *Gil. Blane.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 16.

The Examination of JOSEPH STEWART, Eſquire, Secretary to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; taken upon Oath, the 14th day of December 1805.

Mr. Stewart. How long have you been Secretary to the Sick and Wounded Board?

I was appointed in February 1793.

Were

Mr. Stewart.

Were any repreſentations made by Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, regarding the terms on which he held the Contract entered into on the 22d of December 1799, before his letter to the Board of the 17th of May 1800?

Not to my knowledge; if any communication was made, it muſt have been by an interview with the Board, but I do not recollect being preſent at any ſuch interview.

Was you preſent at the Board when it was determined to grant the ſum of £. 5,566. 7. 9. to Dr. Mein, as a compenſation for loſſes ſaid to have been ſuſtained by him during the time he held his Contract for the care and maintenance of ſick priſoners of war, dated the 21ſt of December 1799?

I was preſent at that time.

Were any accounts of the prices which beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, bore whilſt Dr. Mein held that Contract, laid before the Board, beſides that given in by Dr. Mein?——Not to my knowledge.

Were any ſuch accounts called for?

I do not know of any having been called for.

Is it probable that any ſuch account ſhould have been called for without your knowing it?——I apprehend not.

Was the allowance to Dr. Mein granted upon his ſtatement of prices, or on what other ground?

It was grounded upon the ſtatements incloſed in his letter.

Are the ſtatements now produced to you the ſtatements to which you allude?

They are; the letter with theſe ſtatements (a) was referred to Mr. Tempeſt, who was then the principal Accountant in the priſoners department, with a minute upon it, that a deduction of one-twelfth was to be made from the amount. It is in my recollection that it was a queſtion at the Board, whether a deduction ſhould be made of one-tenth or one-twelfth; they determined that the latter deduction ſhould be made, and a minute was made accordingly.

Was the reference to Mr. Tempeſt made for the purpoſe of examining the calculations, or any other purpoſe?

I conceive it to be the duty of the principal Accountants of the different departments of the Office, not only to examine the calculations, but to ſtate any objections that may occur to them as to accounts or vouchers referred to them.

Were any particular directions given to Mr. Tempeſt at the time of ſuch reference being made to him?

I do not recollect any, excepting the minute on the letter, which directed the account to be allowed, deducting one-twelfth.

For what reaſon was one-twelfth deducted from the ſum claimed as his loſs by Dr. Mein?

I underſtood, from the diſcuſſion which took place at the Board at the time, that it was their opinion Dr. Mein ſhould be made ſome allowance on account of the extraordinary riſe in the price of proviſions, but not to the full extent of his account.

Had any meaſures been taken by the Board to aſcertain whether there had been an extraordinary riſe in the price of proviſions ſince the commencement of Dr. Mein's Contract?——I do not recollect any.

Do you believe that any ſuch meaſures were taken?——I do not.

When were the Certificates given in by Dr. Mein, dated the 31ſt of March and 30th of June 1800, of the prices of the above enumerated articles at Portſmouth, on the 22d of December 1799, delivered to the Sick and Wounded Board?——I cannot anſwer that queſtion poſitively, but when the papers were called for by the Board, thoſe Certificates were found in Dr. Mein's letter with the ſtatement of his loſs.

Mr. Stewart.

Was there any certificate of prices on the 22d of December 1799, given in by Dr. Mein, for any of the Dépôts for Sick Priſoners of War, included in his Contract, beſides Portſmouth?——Not to my knowledge.

Did the Board cauſe a Report to be made to them of the prices on that day at any of the Dépôts?

No, not by any directions to me, and I dare ſay if they had I muſt have heard of it.

Do the reaſons for making up loſſes to Contractors, in any inſtance, appear on the minutes?——Yes, I think they do.

Is there any entry in the Minute-books of the application made by Dr. Mein for an allowance, or of the reaſons which induced the Board to grant it?

Not any.

Can you aſſign any reaſon for the omiſſion?

None, except not having received directions to make any.

Have any reſolutions or regulations reſpecting advances to Contractors on their exiſting Contracts, been entered on the minutes of the Board ſince that of the 18th of September 1793?

Yes, a general minute dated the 4th of March 1796, relative to Contractors finding ſecurities, their being permitted to relinquiſh their Contracts on condition of their vacating ſuch other Contracts as they may have with the Board, and ſtating, that not any addition is to be made to the terms of an exiſting Contract without an order from the Admiralty for it.

What members of the Board were preſent at the time that reſolution was entered into?——The initials to the minute are R. B. denoting Dr. Robert Blair, W. G. Sir William Gibbons, Bart. and G. B. Dr. Gilbert Blane, who were the members then preſent.

Has the reſolution of the 4th of March 1796, been altered or reſcinded by any ſubſequent minute?——Not to my knowledge.

It appears that a Contract was entered into by the Sick and Wounded Board with Dr. Mein in November 1800, to commence from the 1ſt of January 1801, at two ſhillings per day per man; have any repreſentations been made by Dr. Mein to the Board, of loſſes ſuſtained by him during the continuance of that Contract?——Not any.

When, and by what authority, were fees on certain inſtruments iſſued from the office of Sick and Wounded Seamen, directed to be taken on public account?

By directions of the Admiralty in the year 1798 (b).

Has that order been complied with, and what is the amount of the fees which have been received in purſuance thereof?

It has been complied with, and the amount I apprehend is about £6,000.

By whom have ſuch fees been received?

By Mr. John Houſeman, the chief Clerk in my office.

To whom does he render an account of them?

To the Admiralty Board. The direction is to render the account quarterly, but, owing to ſome of the fees being received by officers at the Out-Ports, it is impracticable to tranſmit them immediately after the expiration of each quarter, but it is ſent as ſoon as Mr. Houſeman can make it up. Not any directions have been given for the appropriation of theſe fees. Mr. Houſeman paid into the Bank of England, on the 20th of July 1805, £. 5,700, at the recommendation of the Board, nearly the amount then in his hands (c).

Has any ſpecific application been made by the Sick and Wounded Board to the Admiralty, reſpecting the appropriation of the fees which have thus accumulated?——On the 20th of March 1802, the Board received a letter from Mr. Nepean, then Secretary to the Admiralty, deſiring to be informed how

Mr. Stewart.

how the fees had been diſpoſed of; the Board acquainted him, by their letter of the 23d, that they had been paid into the hands of one of the chief Clerks, and formed a fund to be appropriated in ſuch manner as their Lordſhips might think fit to direct. No directions for the appropriation of them have been received.

C. M. Pole. *Joſeph Stewart.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

ADDITIONS made the 16th of December 1805, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 14th inſtant.

(a) but the words upon Dr. Mein's Statement, "according to Board's Letter, dated 11th July 1800, as by Vouchers delivered herewith," and the deduction of one-twelfth, appear to have been added by Dr. Mein after the account was delivered to the Board, which additions were made without my knowledge.

(b) There was alſo an order from the Admiralty in September 1796, directing an account of the Fees on the appointment of Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates to be kept and tranſmitted to them, which was accordingly done. The amount between 8th September 1796 and 20th January 1798, is £. 363. 6. 0. which is in my poſſeſſion.

(c) Mr. Houſeman has ſince paid into the Bank, on the 18th November 1805, £. 290, and has now in his poſſeſſion £. 155. 8. 6.

Ch. M. Pole. *Joſeph Stewart.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 17.

LETTER from Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 17th of May 1800.

Gentlemen, Plymouth Dock, 17th May 1800.

FROM the conſiderable loſs I have ſuſtained by the great and rapid riſe in the price of proviſions, ſo immediately after my having entered into a Contract with you for ſupplying the Hoſpitals for Sick Priſoners of War at Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, and Stapleton, on the 22d of December laſt, I find myſelf obliged to humbly crave you will be pleaſed to ſuffer my preſent Contract to have a retroſpect to ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as you ſhall deem my caſe to deſerve. On your ſignifying to me your aſſent to this, I ſhall loſe no time in procuring the neceſſary documents for the aſcertainment of the prices of proviſions at various periods, at the above-mentioned places.

I am, &c.

Tho^s Mein.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 18.

LETTER from the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein; dated the 20th May 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 20th May 1800.

Sir,

WE have received your Letter of the 17th inſtant, requeſting that we would ſuffer the preſent Contract you hold with us for victualling of Sick Priſoners of War at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Stapleton, to have a retroſpect to ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as we may deem your caſe to deſerve: We acquaint you that we will, at the expiration of the preſent quarter, take your ſaid requeſt into our conſideration.

We are, &c.
Ja. Johnſton.
W. Gibbons.
Gil. Blane.
J. Harneſs.

Doctor *Mein.*

No. 19.

LETTER from Dr. Mein to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 9th of July 1800.

Gentlemen,

London, 9th July 1800.

WITH ſubmiſſion I beg leave to lay before you the incloſed Statement, and humbly crave you will have the goodneſs to take it into conſideration, and afford me that relief which you ſhall judge my caſe to require, from the very rapid and extraordinary increaſe of the price of proviſions mentioned in the incloſed Statement, as well as in every other article of Diet.

I am, &c.
Tho. Mein.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 20.

Received in Dr. Mein's Letter, 9th July 1800.

Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. to Thomas Mein, for an Allowance, in conſequence of the rapid and very great increaſe in the price of proviſions in the months of December, January, February, March, and April 1800, according to Board's Letter, dated 11th July 1800, as by Vouchers delivered herewith.

Total N° victualled - - 251,091

N° on Full Diet, 205,907. Half, 39,471. Low, 5,713.

		Beef.	Mutton.	Bread.	Beer.	Coals.
Average Price in the 4 Months	Cwt.	s. 64	s. d. 69 3	s. d. 32 6¼	s. d. 46 7½	s. 38
Price 22d Dec'		38	40 0	16 0	60 0	35
Difference		26	29 3	16 6¼	36 7½	23

				s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity ſupplied.	Beef	Cwt. 1,838 1 23	at	26 0	2,389 19 9
	Mutton	176 0 2½	at	29 3	258 13 9
	Bread	2,392 2 10	at	16 6¼	1,976 7 4
	Beer, Ton	546 35 Galls.	at	36 7½	998 7 0
	Coals, Chald.	390	at	23	448 10 0
				£.	6,071 17 10
			Deduct 1-12th		505 11 3
				£.	5,566 6 7

T. Mein.

Theſe

No. 21.

THESE are to certify the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that on the 22d of December 1799, the following articles were ſold in our market, at the prices expreſſed againſt them reſpectively; viz.

Beef	per Cwt.	38 Shillings.
Mutton	D°	40 D°.
Bread	D°	16 D°.
Beer	Tun	60 D°.
Coals	Chaldron	35 D°.

As witneſs our Hands at Goſport this 31ſt day of March 1800.

John Hellyer.
Ge° Lapthorne.
Jn° Newbery.

Witneſs,
J. Griffin.

No. 22.

THESE are to certify the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that on the 22d of December 1799, the following articles were ſold in our market at the prices expreſſed againſt them reſpectively; viz.

Beef	per Cwt.	38 Shillings.
Mutton	D°	40 D°.
Bread	D°	16 D°.
Beer		60 D°.
Coals	per Chaldron	35 D°.

As witneſs our Hands at Goſport this 30th June 1800.

Tho° Roſe, Brewer.
G. Hooper, Butcher.
W^m Friend, Butcher.
Peter Hughes, Brewer.
Fran° Smith, Coal-merchant.
W^m Iviney, Baker.

Witneſs,
J. Griffin.

No. 23.

TIME.	Beef. Cwt.	Mutton. Cwt.	Bread. Cwt.	Beer. Tons.	Coals. Chaldron.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January	2 12 0	2 16 0	1 5 0	3 16 0	3 4 0
February	2 16 0	3 3 0	1 10 6	4 10 0	3 2 0
March	3 4 0	3 12 0	1 17 4	5 4 0	2 18 0
April	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 17 4	5 16 6	2 8 0
May	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 17 4	5 16 6	2 2 0
June	4 4 0	4 6 0	1 18 0	5 16 6	1 18 0

THESE are to certify the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, that in the months above-mentioned, the ſeveral articles were ſold in Goſport market at the prices expreſſed againſt them reſpectively.

As witneſs our Hands at Goſport this 20th day of June 1800.

Witneſs,
J. Griffin.
Thos Hoſkins, Coal-merchant.
Thos Roſe, Brewer.

W. Friend, Butcher.
Wm Iviney, Baker.
P. Hughes, Brewer, Portſea.
J. Franklin, Chandler, Fareham.
Henry Whitear.
George Hooper, Butcher.

No. 24.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to Dr. Mein; dated the 11th of July 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 11th July 1800.

Sir,

WE have received your Letter of the 9th inſtant, incloſing a Statement, ſhewing the additional expence you have been at in victualling ſick priſoners of war in the months of December, January, February, March, and April laſt, in conſequence of the very rapid and extraordinary increaſe of the price of proviſions, as well as in every other article of diet; and having taken the ſame into our conſideration, we have reſolved to pay you the amount thereof, deducting from the total ſum one-twelfth.

We are, &c.

Ja. Johnſton.
Gil. Blane.
J. Harneſs.

Doctor *Mein.*

No. 25.

The Examination of HENRY KING, Eſquire, Carcaſe Saleſman in Newgate-market; taken upon Oath, the 13th of December 1805.

Mr. King.

ARE you in a conſiderable line of buſineſs?—Yes.

How long have you been in that line of buſineſs?
Upwards of twenty years.

Have you examined your books to aſcertain the prices of beef and mutton in Newgate-market, in the months of December 1799, January, February, March, and April 1800?
I have, and I now deliver a weekly account of the prices of ox beef and wether mutton in thoſe months, drawn out from my books.

Is Newgate the moſt conſiderable market of any in London?
I believe it is.

Are the prices in the other London markets generally the ſame as thoſe in Newgate-market?
Nearly the ſame; they vary very little.

When did the prices of meat get up in 1800?
They began to riſe in the beginning of April 1800. The deareſt time was in 1801.

Ch. M. Pole.
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Henry King.

The

The prices of Ox Beef and Wether Mutton at Newgate-market by the carcaſe, per ſtone of 8 pounds. *Mr King.*

		Beef.		Mutton.	
1799.		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
	25 November	3	10	3	10
	3 December	3	8	3	10
	10 - -	4	0	4	0
	17 - -	4	4	4	8
	24 - -	4	4	4	4
	31 - -	4	10	4	0
1800.					
	7 January	4	8	4	6
	14 - -	3	10	4	0
	21 - -	4	4	4	8
	28 - -	4	4	4	8
	4 February	4	2	4	4
	11 - -	4	4	4	4
	18 - -	4	2	4	2
	25 - -	4	2	4	6
	4 March	4	4	4	6
	11 - -	4	8	4	8
	18 - -	4	8	4	8
	25 - -	4	8	5	0
	1 April - -	4	8	4	8
	8 - -	5	0	5	4
	15 - -	4	10	5	4
	22 -	5	8	6	4
	29 - -	5	4	6	0

13th December 1805. *Henry King.*

No. 26.

LETTER from Henry Woodthorpe, Eſquire, Town Clerk of the City of London, with an Account of the Aſſize Price of Bread, from the 26th of November 1799 to the 30th of December 1800.

Gentlemen,

Agreeably to your deſire, I have the honour to ſend you the prices of the Peck Loaf from the 26th November 1799 (being the day of fixing the aſſize of bread previous to the 1ſt of December) to the 30th December 1800, and am, with the moſt perfect reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

H Woodthorpe.

Guildhall, London,
30th November 1805.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

PRICES

PRICES of the PECK LOAF,
Wheaten and Houſehold,
from December 1ſt 1799 to December 31ſt 1800, Weekly.

Memorandum—The Weight of the Peck Loaf, Wheaten and Houſehold, is invariably 17 lb. 6 oz. 0 dr.

Aſſize ſet.	Wheaten.	Houſehold.	Aſſize ſet.	Wheaten.	Houſehold.
	s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1799. Nov^r 26 - -	5 0	4 6	1800. July 1 - -	6 1	5 7
Dec^r 3 - -	5 1	4 7	8 - -	6 1	5 7
10 - -	4 11	4 5	15 - -	6 1	5 7
17 - -	4 8	4 2	22 - -	6 1	5 7
24 - -	4 10	4 4	29 - -	5 10	5 4
31 - -	5 0	4 6	Aug^t 5 - -	5 4	4 10
1800. Jan^y 7 - -	5 1	4 7	12 - -	4 8	4 2
14 - -	5 1	4 7	19 - -	4 2	3 8
21 - -	5 1	4 7	26 - -	4 6	4 0
28 - -	5 1	4 7	Sept^r 2 - -	5 0	4 6
Feb^y 4 - -	5 3	4 9	9 - -	5 7	5 1
11 - -	5 4	4 10	16 - -	5 7	5 1
18 - -	5 6	5 0	23 - -	5 5	4 11
25 - -	5 7	5 1	30 - -	5 2	4 8
March 4 - -	5 7	5 1	Oct^r 7 - -	5 1	4 7
11 - -	5 5	4 11	14 - -	5 1	4 7
18 - -	5 4	4 10	21 - -	5 6	5 0
25 - -	5 4	4 10	28 - -	5 7	5 1
April 1 - -	5 4	4 10	Nov^r 4 - -	5 10	5 4
8 - -	5 4	4 10	11 - -	5 10	5 4
15 - -	5 5	4 11	18 - -	6 1	5 7
22 - -	5 5	4 11	25 - -	6 1	5 7
29 - -	5 7	5 1	Dec^r 2 - -	6 1	5 7
May 6 - -	5 8	5 2	9 - -	6 2	5 8
13 - -	5 9	5 3	16 - -	6 6	6 0
20 - -	5 8	5 2	23 - -	7 0	6 6
27 - -	5 8	5 2	30 - -	7 1	6 7
June 3 - -	5 8	5 2			
10 - -	5 10	5 4			
17 - -	6 0	5 6			
24 - -	6 1	5 7			

No. 27.

LETTER from William Goldſon, Eſquire, Mayor of Portſmouth, with an Extract from the Regiſter of the Returns of Flour and the Aſſize of Bread, as fixed at Portſmouth, between the 3d of December 1799 and the 19th of Auguſt 1800.

Portſmouth, January 4th 1806.

Gentlemen,

PURSUANT to your requeſt, conveyed in your letter of the 2d inſtant, I have directed the incloſed extract to be made from the weekly Regiſter of the Prices of Flour and the Aſſize of Bread, fixed for this Borough.

It does not extend lower than the 19th of Auguſt 1800, for, having the honour to ſerve the office of Mayor during that period, when I found the price of Flour, after having ſuffered a rapid fall, beginning to riſe equally rapid, I had reaſons to ſuſpect ſome combination; and finding ſeveral Bakers willing to underſell, I inſtantly reſolved to drop the aſſize, and, for the public advantage, the Magiſtrates have never ſince thought it adviſable to renew it.

In the ſummer of 1800, during the period of the Riots, finding the ſupply of Flour for the towns ſo very deficient as to threaten alarming conſequences, while the Contractors for the Victualling Department took up almoſt all in the neighbourhood, I conſidered it my duty, having the charge of the peace of a diſtrict of ſo much conſequence at ſuch a critical period, to repreſent the ſame to his Grace the Duke of Portland; who, together with the Treaſury, conſidered it of ſuch importance, that directions were ſent to put an immediate ſtop to the Contracts for Biſcuit.

This had the deſired effect, for the quantity of Flour uſed by the ſeveral Contractors being ſo ſuddenly thrown into the market, from being reduced to two or three days ſupply, enough was ſoon obtained for 14 or 16 days, a quantity that ſhould always be in hand, to inſure a regular ſupply for a diſtrict ſo populous as this is.

There is one circumſtance I would wiſh to notice; how far it relates to the Victualling Department I am not ſufficiently acquainted. It relates to the Army Contracts for Bread. It is an evil, but I do not know how it can be obviated. The Contractors for Bread for the Army are paid, I believe, according to the average price of wheat in the diſtrict; now the returns of perſons employed by them have been uniformly higher than any other, although they do not uſe the beſt flour, and conſequently have not occaſion for the primeſt wheat.

In a corn-market like that of Portſea, where the proportion ſold is ſmall, it has often raiſed the average price 5 or 6*s.* per quarter, and I have even known it, when the purchaſers have been few, as high as 10*s.* or 50*s.* per load. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Wm Goldſon, Mayor.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

AN EXTRACT from the Regiſter of the Returns of Flour, and the Aſſize of Bread, as fixed in every Week by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Portſmouth, commencing 3d of December 1799, and continued Weekly unto 19th of Auguſt 1800.

DATE.	Average Price of Flour.	Peck Loaf, weighing 17lb. 6oz. to ſell for	Peck Loaf Houſehold, 17lb. 6oz. to ſell for
	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1799. Dec^r 3	4 3 11½	4 7	3 5
10	4 2 5½	4 7	3 5
17	3 18 11½	4 4	3 3
24	3 18 4½	4 4	3 3
31	4 4 0	4 7	3 5
1800. Jan^y 7	4 4 6	4 8	3 6
14	4 5 6	4 9	3 7
21	4 5 7	4 9	3 7
28	4 5 10	4 9	3 7
Feb^y 4	4 7 11½	4 10	3 8
11	4 9 7¼	4 11	3 8
18	4 14 0½	5 2	4 0
25	4 18 4¾	5 4	4 0
Mar. 4	4 19 1	5 4	4 0
Under the Aſſize of the Act for Wheaten Bread:	Wheaten Flour.	Wheaten Bread.	The Penny Loaf to weigh oz. dr.
11	4 16 5	5 4	4 5
18	4 14 0	5 2	4 8
25	4 15 8½	5 2	4 8
April 1	4 15 9	5 2	4 8
8	4 15 10	5 2	4 8
15	4 17 6½	5 3	4 7
22	4 18 0½	5 4	4 5
29	4 19 7¼	5 5	4 4
May 6	5 4 2	5 7	4 2
13	5 3 10¼	5 7	4 2
20	5 2 2	5 6	4 3
27	5 0 0	5 5	4 4
June 3	5 5 0	5 8	4 1
10	5 7 10¾	5 10	3 15
17	5 11 3¾	6 0	3 12
24	5 13 0	6 1	3 11
July 1	5 14 9	6 2	3 10
8	5 15 5½	6 2	3 10
15	5 15 9	6 2	3 10
22	5 14 3½	6 2	3 10
29	5 8 8	5 10	3 15
Auguſt 5	5 15 10	5 2	4 8
12	3 17 6	4 3	5 6
19	3 9 0	3 10	6 1
26	3 13 0	—	—

Borough of Portſmouth, Examined this 4th January 1806. *Wm Goldſon*, Mayor.

No. 28.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN LUCAS, of Goſport, Butcher; taken upon Oath, the 10th of January 1806.

Mr. Lucas.

EXAMINE the paper marked N° 1, containing the prices of beef and mutton at Goſport in December 1799, January, February, March, and April 1800, ſtated to have been received from you by Mr. George Hooper, of Goſport, and ſay whether thoſe were the prices of harbour beef and mutton at the times ſtated?

Yes; Mr. Hooper came in to me, and I looked over my books, and extracted that account therefrom.

What were the prices of the beſt beef and mutton at thoſe times?

I cannot exactly ſay, unleſs I had my books to refer to; I ſhould think the difference between the harbour meat alluded to in that account, and the beſt meat, would be a penny a pound.

Have you at any period ſupplied ſick priſoners of war with any articles of proviſions?——Yes.

What was the nature of the articles you ſupplied, under whoſe directions, and at what time did you ſupply them?

I ſupplied under Dr. Mein, beef and mutton to the ſick priſoners at Forton Priſon, ſoon after the time that Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply, till the priſoners left the Hoſpital; firſt, with Mr. Whitear for ſix months, and the reſt of the time with Mr. Dawſon. The price, to the beſt of my recollection, was about 48*s.* per hundred weight for beef, and the mutton about ſixpence a pound. I ſupplied alſo the priſoners at Portcheſter with Mr. Dawſon, under Dr. Mein, from about the time that Mr. Owen ceaſed to ſupply, till the priſoners left that Hoſpital, I think at about the ſame price as at Forton (a).

Did you continue to ſupply the beef and mutton to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, at the prices that were firſt agreed upon, or was there any alteration made therein?

I continued at the ſame prices as I began upon, until the priſoners went away.

What was the quality of the beef and mutton ſupplied by you to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter?

The beef was of an inferior quality; good wholeſome fleſhy beef; the mutton was wholeſome mutton, but of an inferior quality.

What do you apprehend was the difference in price per hundred weight between the meat you ſupplied, and the beſt beef and mutton?

I ſhould ſuppoſe in the beef there was a difference from fifteen ſhillings to a pound a hundred weight, and the mutton about ſix ſhillings a hundred weight.

Was the beef you ſupplied to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter, as good as the beef you ſupplied for the priſoners of war in health on board the priſon ſhips?——No.

Did you ſupply bull beef to the ſick priſoners at Forton and Portcheſter?

Yes; frequently, it was ſuch as was approved of, and I believe the lean meat was preferred to the fat.

Who inſpected the meat at the time of its receipt at the Priſon Hoſpitals?

In general, a Frenchman, who I underſtood was appointed for the purpoſe, and one of the Clerks of the Hoſpital.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Lucas.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ALTERATION

Mr. Lucas.

ALTERATION made the 6th day of February 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, in the Evidence given by him on the 10th of January 1806.

(a) Mr. Dawſon and myſelf did not ſupply beef and mutton to the priſoners at Portcheſter, until after the expiration of the time that I ſupplied with Mr. Whitear, and the prices were, for beef, 48*s.* per cwt. and for mutton, 58*s.*

Ch. M. Pole. *John Lucas.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN LUCAS, of Goſport, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 6th day of February 1806.

HAVE you ever ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with beef and mutton?—No.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——Yes.

Of what deſcription and quality is the beef and mutton uſually ſupplied?

The mutton is of as good quality as our market produces, of the Hampſhire and Somerſetſhire wether ſheep; the beef is good ſteer beef, which is in general not quite ſo good as the very beſt oxen which we buy for cutting.

What were the wholeſale prices of beef and mutton per cwt. of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital on the 22d of December 1799?

The beef, as nearly as I can collect from my books, was £. 2. 10*s.* and the mutton £. 2 16*s.*

What was the average of the wholeſale price of beef and mutton per cwt. of ſimilar quality, in each month during the year 1800?

The average prices at Goſport, in the Month of	Beef. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Mutton. £.	*s.*	*d.*
January 1800, was	2	12	0	2	16	0
February	2	12	0	3	0	0
March	2	16	0	3	5	0
April	3	6	0	3	10	0
May	3	10	0	4	4	0
June	3	15	0	4	0	0
July	3	10	0	3	10	0
Auguſt	3	5	0	3	5	0
September	2	16	0	3	0	0
October	2	16	0	2	18	0
November	2	16	0	2	18	0
December	2	16	0	2	18	0

Do you believe that beef was ſold in Goſport-market on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 38*s.* per cwt. or mutton at ſo low a price as 40*s.* per cwt.?——Bull beef, or very inferior cow beef, and very inferior mutton, might be ſold at thoſe prices.

Ch. M. Pole. *John Lucas.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 29.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Gosport; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, the 7th of February 1806.

Mr. Matthews.

HOW long did you carry on the business of a butcher at Gosport?
Forty years; I quitted business about the end of the year 1800.

Have you ever supplied the Royal Hospital at Haslar with beef and mutton?
I was in partnership with Mr. March, and served the Hospital for one year about twenty-five years ago.

Are you acquainted with the description and quality of the beef and mutton usually supplied to the Royal Hospital at Haslar?——Yes.

Of what description and quality is the beef and mutton usually supplied?
The mutton is good wether mutton, and the beef is good steer beef; the mutton is as good as in general to be obtained in the market, but the beef is not of the first quality.

What were the wholesale prices of beef and mutton per cwt. of similar quality, on the 22d of December 1799?——The wholesale price of beef by my books was 52*s.* per cwt. and the retail price of mutton was 6½*d.* per pound.

What was the average of the wholesale price of beef and mutton per cwt. of similar quality, in each month during the year 1800?
According to my books, the wholesale prices of such beef, and the retail prices of such mutton were,

	Beef.	Mutton.
In January 1800	52*l* per cwt.	7*d.* per lb.
February	56*l*	7
March	56*l*	7
April	60*l*	7 & 8
May	75*l*	9
June	75*l*	9
July	75*l*	9
August	70*l*	8
September	56*l*	8
October	56*l*	8
November	58*l*	7
December	58*l*	7

What is the usual reduction from the retail price on selling mutton wholesale?
I should think three Farthings or a Penny a Pound.

Do you believe that any beef was sold in Gosport-market on the 22d of December 1799, at so low a price as 38*s.* per cwt. or mutton at so low a price as 40*s.* per cwt?——If they were sold at those prices, they must have been of very inferior quality indeed.

Ch. M. Pole. *Wm Matthews.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 30.

The Examination of Mr. GEORGE HOOPER Butcher, at Gofport, taken upon Oath the 23d of December 1805.

Mr. Hooper.

DID you fupply any, and what articles of proviſions to Dr. Mein, for the uſe of the ſick priſoners of war at Portſmouth and its neighbourhood, in the month of December 1799, and upon what terms?

Yes, I did, beef, mutton, and veal. In the latter end of June 1799, I agreed with Mr. Gray, the Agent to Dr. Mein, to ſupply thoſe articles to the end of December, but I did not continue it longer than the 24th of December; Mr. Gray ſent for me, and told me that Dr. Mein had transferred the Contract to Mr. Bruce and Mr. Owen of Briſtol, and therefore that my agreement with him was at an end. To the beſt of my recollection the prices at which I agreed were fifty-two Shillings for beef, and fifty-ſix Shillings for mutton, but on ſettling, I was paid for the whole quantity ſupplied up to the 24th of December, only fifty-two Shillings, as a leſs quantity of mutton was ſupplied than was expected.

Did the prices which you received yield a fair profit?

Yes, I ſhould ſuppoſe ſo.

Have you at any time ſerved the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with beef and mutton?——Yes, I have had ſeveral Contracts.

Did you ſerve that Hoſpital in 1799 or 1800?

I did not in 1799, to the beſt of my remembrance. In 1800 Mr. Owen took the Contract for ſupplying the Hoſpital with beef and mutton; it commenced the 1ſt of February. Mr. Owen failed ſometime in the month of May following, and then I was told that the Sick and Hurt Board ſent to Mr. Hoad, in Wapping, to agree for the remaining part of the year, at a market price to be regulated every month, and to be fixed by Mr. Mellish, which was agreed to by Mr. Hoad. In that year, or the next, but I think in the ſame year, Mr. Hoad ſent a perſon to me to ſay, that as buſineſs called him much to Stilton, he would give up the Contract to me, provided the Board would conſent to it, which the Board did, and the Contract was aſſigned over to me, and I ſerved the Hoſpital on thoſe terms the remainder of that year and the following year.

Is the meat ſupplied for ſick priſoners of war equal in goodneſs to that furniſhed to the Royal Hoſpital?

No; for the Royal Hoſpital they will always have the firſt quality: the priſoners have good ſecond meat.

What is the difference in value per hundred weight?

I ſhould ſuppoſe five Shillings per hundred weight.

Is the ſignature of "G. Hooper" to the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, now ſhewn to you, purporting to be a ſtatement of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Gofport, on the 22d of December 1799, of your hand-writing?——Yes, that is my hand-writing.

By whom was that Certificate drawn out?——I do not know.

Who applied to you for your ſignature to that Certificate, and under what circumſtances did you ſign it?——I cannot ſay.

Did you ſign the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, from a poſitive knowledge of the prices which thoſe articles bore at the time?

That I cannot exactly ſay.

How was you ſatisfied of the propriety of the prices in the Certificate previous to ſigning it?

I dare ſay that I might ſuppoſe that was about our market price at that time of the year, as meat is cheaper by many ſhillings a hundred weight in November and December than at any other time of the year.

Were

Mr. Hooper.

Were the prices in that Certificate of £. 1. 18. 0. per hundred weight for beef, and £. 2. per hundred weight for mutton, the higheſt prices at which the beſt beef and mutton were ſold in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799?

No, not of the beſt beef and mutton, but of inferior quality, ſuch as we call harbour beef; but I do not think thoſe were the common ſelling prices of inferior meat on that day, but ſome might be ſold at thoſe prices.

What, according to the beſt of your recollection, was the common ſelling price of inferior beef and mutton at that time?

Beef from £. 2. 2. 0. to about £. 2. 6. 0. per hundred weight; mutton at about 6*d.* or 6½*d.* a pound, that is, £. 2. 16. 0. to £. 3. 0. 8. per hundred weight.

Can you ſpeak poſitively to the price of harbour beef on the 22d of December 1799?——No, I cannot, I do not pretend to ſay what was the exact price.

Did you underſtand that you ſigned as certifying the prices of bread, beer, and coals, or only of beef and mutton?

No, only for our own trade.

Is the ſignature of "George Hooper" to the Certificate, dated the 30th of June 1800, now ſhewn to you, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800, of your hand-writing?

No, I do not think it is, but I believe it is my daughter's writing.

Have you yourſelf any knowledge of that paper, or of the contents of it?

I have not.

Was it ſigned by your authority?——Not to my knowledge.

Was your daughter in the habit of ſigning for you, without your authority?

Yes; ſhe takes money, and gives receipts frequently in my name.

Are the prices ſtated in that Certificate the higheſt prices at which the beſt beef and mutton were ſold at Goſport, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?

Yes, I ſhould ſuppoſe they were the higheſt prices for articles of the beſt quality.

Are the prices of beef and mutton in Portſmouth and Goſport markets in general higher, or lower, than in London?

I think they are higher. We conceive London is the cheapeſt market where we can buy cattle.

Is the ſignature of "G. Hooper" which is ſubſcribed to your letter to this Board, dated the 19th of December 1805, of your hand-writing?——Yes.

Whoſe writing is the body of that letter?——Mr. Peacock's.

Who is Mr. Peacock?——He is a coal-merchant in Goſport.

Was he ever employed in Haſlar Hoſpital, and in what ſituation?

I have heard ſo. He was a ſtore-keeper at Forton Priſon when I firſt knew him, and kept the Contractor's accounts.

Have you brought with you any account of the prices at Goſport or Portſmouth of the ſecond kind of beef and mutton, called harbour beef and mutton, in the months of December 1799, January, February, March, and April 1800?

Yes, and they are expreſſed in the papers which I now deliver with my ſignature. The paper (No. 1.) ſtates the prices at Goſport, which I obtained from Mr. John Lucas; and the paper (N° 2.) ſtates the prices at Portſmouth, which I obtained from Meſſrs. Edwards and Padwick.

Did you compare them, and did they agree with your own ſelling prices at thoſe times?

Yes, I did, and the prices nearly agreed with mine. I thought theſe accounts, obtained from different perſons, would be more ſatisfactory to you

Mr. Hooper.

you than an account from my own books, and in fact, I ſold very little beef in the wholeſale way in thoſe five months.

Ch. M. Pole. *G. Hooper.*
Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

(No. 1.)

PRICES of MEAT.

1799. Decemr -	By Beef the 9th, 10th, and 22d, to Ayling, Jones, & Co. at - - - - - -	£.2	2 0 per cwt.
	Mutton - - - - - -		6 *d.* per lb.
1800. Jan. 22 to 25	Beef - - - - - -		46 *s.* per cwt.
	Mutton - - - - - -		6½ *d.* per lb.
February -	Mutton - - - - - -		6½ *d.* per lb.
	Beef - - - - - -		54 *s.* per cwt.
March - -	Mutton - - - - -		7 *d.* per lb.
	Beef - - - - -		56 *s.* per cwt.
April - -	Mutton - - - - - -		8 *d.* per lb.
	Beef - - - - - -		65 *s.* per cwt.
May - -	Mutton - - - - - -		8 *d.* per lb.
	Beef - - - - - -		65 *s.* per cwt.

I received this of John Lucas of Goſport.
G. Hooper.

(No. 2.)

Average Price of Harbour Beef and Mutton in 1799.

1799. December, 47 *s.* per cwt. 6½ *d.* per lb.
1800. January - 52 *s.* - - 7 *d.*
February 56 *s.* 6 *d.* - 7 *d.*
March - 58 *s.* - - 7½ *d.*
April - 60 *s.* - - 8 *d.*

I received this of Meſſrs. Edwards and Padwick.
G. Hooper.

The further Examination of Mr. GEORGE HOOPER, of Goſport, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 7th of February 1806.

HAD you any idea of the purpoſe for which you was requeſted to ſign the Certificate of the prices of beef and mutton on the 22d of December 1799?
Not to my knowledge.

What was the wholeſale price of beef and mutton at Goſport, of a quality equal to that ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar on the 22nd of December 1799, and the average price of ſuch beef and mutton in January, February, March, and April 1800?
The prices of ſuch beef and mutton per cwt. as well as I can collect them from my books, on the 22d of December 1799, were, Beef 50 *s.* Mutton 54 *s.*

	Beef.	Mutton.
	s.	*s.*
In January 1800, were - -	50 - -	56
February - - - -	52 - -	60
March - - - -	56 - -	65
April - - - - -	63 - -	72

Is the ſignature of "George Hooper," to the bill for beef and mutton ſupplied Mr. Peacock, between the 22d and 24th of December 1799, your hand-writing?——No.

Was

Mr. Hooper.

Was that bill made out on your account, and by whom?
It was made out on my account, and I believe by my ſon.

Do you believe any beef was ſold in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as thirty-eight ſhillings per cwt. or mutton at ſo low a price as forty ſhillings per cwt.?
If it was, it muſt have been of inferior quality.

Do you apprehend it muſt have been of an inferior quality to what is called harbour beef and mutton?——Yes.

Ch. M. Pole. *G. Hooper.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. GEORGE HOOPER, of Goſport, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 12th of February 1806.

WAS you frequently applied to by perſons belonging to this Hoſpital for the prices of beef and mutton in the year 1800?——Yes, I was.

Who was the perſon that generally applied to you for the prices?
Some of the Clerks of the Hoſpital, I believe ſeveral of them; ſometimes Mr. Mottley the Agent.

Did you from time to time furniſh them with the actual prices of beef and mutton, of a quality ſimilar to that ſupplied to the Hoſpital, according to the beſt of your judgment?
No, I do not exactly ſay I did; I underſtood it was a thing of no great conſequence, ſo I was not very nice: they went to others beſides me.

Did you furniſh them with the wholeſale or retail prices of beef and mutton?
I cannot take upon me to ſay.

If you ſtated the price per cwt. do you conceive it was the wholeſale price?——Yes.

Had you any communication with any perſon connected with or concerned in the ſupply of proviſions to the Sick Priſoners of War, relative to your furniſhing the Officers of Haſlar Hoſpital with the prices of thoſe articles?
Not to my knowledge.

What was the wholeſale average price of beef and mutton, of a quality ſimilar to that ſupplied the Hoſpital in each month from April, in the year 1800?

	Beef.				Mutton.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
May 1800	3	18	0	per cwt.	4	4	0	per cwt.
June	3	18	0		4	0	0	
July	3	14	0		3	14	8	
Auguſt	3	5	0		3	5	0	
September	2	16	0		3	3	0	
October	2	16	0		3	0	0	
November	2	16	0		3	0	0	
December	2	16	0		3	0	0	

John Ford. *G. Hooper.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 31.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Portſmouth, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 11th day of February 1806.

Mr. Edwards.

HAVE you ever ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with beef and mutton?——Never.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton, which were ſupplied to that Hoſpital, in the years 1799 and 1800?

Yes; I always underſtood it to be of the ſame quality that they have now, which is good ox beef, and good wether mutton; as good meat as comes to the market.

What was the wholeſale price per cwt. of beef and mutton at Goſport, of ſimilar quality, on the 22d of December 1799?

I cannot ſpeak poſitively to the prices at Goſport; the prices at Portſmouth, taken from my books, were,

	£.	s.	d.
Beef - -	2	10	0
Mutton - -	3	0	8

What was the average price of ſuch beef and mutton per cwt. at Portſmouth, in each month, during the years 1800 and 1801?

	Beef. per Cwt.			Mutton. per Cwt.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In January 1800	2	15	0	3	5	4
February	3	0	0	3	7	8
March	3	3	0	3	10	0
April	3	10	0	3	14	8
May	3	10	0	3	14	8
June	3	15	0	4	4	0
July	3	10	0	3	14	8
Auguſt	3	0	0	3	10	0
September	2	16	0	3	7	8
October	2	16	0	3	7	8
November	2	16	0	3	7	8
December	2	16	0	3	7	8
January 1801	3	0	0	3	10	0
February	3	0	0	3	10	0
March	3	10	0	3	19	4
April	4	0	0	4	4	0
May	3	10	0	3	19	4
June	3	10	0	3	19	4
July	3	5	0	3	10	0
Auguſt	3	3	0	3	10	0
September	3	0	0	3	7	8
October	3	0	0	3	7	8
November	3	0	0	3	7	8
December	3	0	0	3	7	8

Is there in general any difference in the price of meat at Portſmouth and Goſport?——I do not think there is in general any difference; we all buy at the ſame markets.

Do you believe that any beef was ſold at Goſport on the 22d. of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 38*s.* per cwt. or mutton at ſo low a price as 40*s.* per cwt.?——I ſhould think not. The loweſt price, at which I ſold the inferior meat on the 22d of December 1799, were,

Beef - - - -	44*s.* per Cwt.
Mutton - - -	56*s.*

What was the deſcription and quality of ſuch beef and mutton?

Harbour beef and mutton, ſuch as is ſupplied to the tranſports and colliers.

Are

Mr. Edwards.

Are you acquainted with John Hellyer, who was a butcher, and lived in this neighbourhood in 1800?

I never knew but one man of that name, who was a journeyman with Mr. James Way, a butcher in this town, who went to ſea with Captain Barker, and I underſtood the crew were all drowned.

Did John Hellyer ever carry on buſineſs for himſelf as a butcher?

Never to my knowledge.

What reduction do you generally make from the retail price on ſelling beef and mutton by the cwt.?

Very often as much as a penny in the pound; never leſs than a half-penny.

John Ford. *Wm Edwards.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 32.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM FRIEND, of Portſea, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 8th Day of February 1806.

Mr. Friend.

HOW long have you been in buſineſs as a butcher?

About thirty-five years.

Have you ever ſupplied beef and mutton to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

Yes, I have.

When, and under what circumſtances, did you ſupply thoſe articles?

Under Contract with the Sick and Wounded Board, in the year 1799.

What deſcription of meat did you furniſh to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

Good wether mutton and good ox beef.

Was the beef and mutton as good as could generally be obtained in Goſport market?——Yes.

What were the wholeſale prices of beef and mutton per cwt. at Goſport, on the 2nd of December 1799, of a ſimilar quality to that uſually ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

On reference to my books the price of ſuch beef at Portſea, appears to have been 50*s.* a cwt. and mutton 60*s.* a cwt. I do not apprehend there is any difference between the prices at Portſea and Goſport.

What were the average wholeſale prices of ſimilar articles at Portſea, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?

On reference to my books the prices of ſuch beef and mutton appear to have been,

In January 1800,	Beef about	54	*s.*	per cwt.	Mutton about	60	*s.*	8	*d.*	per cwt.
February	- -	60	-	-	-	-		65	4	
March	- -	66	-	-	-	-		70	0	
April	- -	70	-	-		-		74	8	

Are the ſignatures of "William Friend" to the two Certificates now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport-market, on the 2nd of December 1799, and in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——No.

Whoſe hand-writing do you apprehend they are?

I apprehend, by comparing them with my book, they are the hand-writing of my couſin, William Friend, but they were ſigned without my authority.

Was

Mr. Friend. Was your couſin in buſineſs as a butcher in June 1800?
Not for himſelf; he was acting under me.

What was his age in June 1800?——I believe, about 21 or 22 years.

Do you believe that beef was ſold in Goſport Market on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 38*s.* per cwt. or mutton at ſo low a price as 40*s.* per cwt.?
By no means whatever, unleſs it was bull beef, which might be ſold at that price. I do not think even the worſt mutton was ſold at 40*s.* per cwt.

Is the bill to Mr. Peacock, now ſhewn to you, for beef and mutton, between the 25th and 27th of March 1800, in your hand-writing?
No; it is my couſin's.

For what purpoſe was that beef and mutton ſupplied to Mr. Peacock?
By my books it appears to have been ſupplied to Forton Hoſpital.

What was the deſcription and quality of that beef and mutton?
It was of an inferior quality.

Can you ſpeak to the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton ſupplied to Forton Hoſpital in the year 1800?
It was inferior kind of meat, ſuch as cow and ſtag beef, and the mutton was of an inferior ſort, but the whole was underſtood to be good and wholeſome.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Friend.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 33.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM VIGAR, of Goſport, Baker; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 6th day of February 1806.

Mr. Vigar. HAVE you ever ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with bread?——Yes.

When, and under what circumſtances, did you ſupply that Hoſpital with bread?——I ſupplied them about ſix or ſeven years ago, in partnerſhip with Mr. Jukes, under contract with the Sick and Wounded Board.

What was the deſcription and quality of the bread which you ſupplied?
Made of the beſt wheaten flour, paſſed through a ſeventeen ſhilling cloth.

Did you make any ſuch bread as that ſupplied the Hoſpital for ſale in 1799 or 1800?——I did not.

Was there any ſuch made at Goſport for ſale in thoſe years?
There was not; they only make it of fine flour.

What was the price of bread made of fine flour at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, and the average price in each month during the year 1800?

	s.	*d.*
The price of the Gallon Loaf, weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. on the 22d of December 1799, was	2	3
The Average Price in January 1800, was	2	4
February	2	6
March	2	8
April	2	8
May	2	9
June	2	11½
July	3	0
Auguſt	2	6½
September	2	2
October	2	4½
November	2	9
December	3	0½

What

Mr. Vigar.

What were the wholeſale prices in thoſe periods?
One Penny a gallon leſs.

What is the difference in the price per cwt. of the beſt bread, and the bread uſually ſupplied to the Hoſpital?——About a Shilling per cwt.

Do you believe that bread was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen Shillings per cwt.?——No, I do not.

What do you apprehend was the loweſt price on that day?
The price that I have ſtated.

Are you acquainted with Mr. William Ivimy, who was a Baker at Portcheſter in the year 1800?——No, I am not.

Ch. M. Pole. *William Vigar.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 34.

The Examination of Mr. JAMES PAUL, of Goſport, Miller; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 7th of February 1806.

Mr. Paul.

HOW long did you carry on the buſineſs of a Baker at Goſport?
From the year 1779 to Auguſt 1800.

Have you ever ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with bread?
I have, under contract with the Sick and Wounded Board; I believe in 1794.

What was the deſcription and quality of the bread which you ſupplied?
Made from the beſt wheaten flour, paſſed through a ſeventeen-ſhilling cloth.

What deſcription of bread was baked at Goſport for ſale in December 1799, and in the year 1800?
Generally bread made from the beſt wheaten flour, but there was ſome few inſtances of cheaper bread being made by way of experiment, for which little ſale could be procured.

What was the price of the gallon loaf, made from fine flour, on the 22d of December 1799, and the average price in each month, during the year 1800?
I quitted the retail buſineſs in September 1800; the price of the gallon loaf, weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. between the 2d of December 1799 and 31ſt of Auguſt 1800, was as follows:

		s.	d.
1799.	From 2d Decr to 15th Decr 1799	2	4
	16 to 5 Jany 1800	2	3
1800.	6 Jany to 26	2	4
	27 to 9 Feby	2	5
	10 to 23	2	6
	24 to 2 March	2	7
	3 March to 4 May	2	8
	5 May to 1 June	2	9
	2 June to 8	2	10
	9 to 15	2	11
	16 to 6 July	3	0
	7 July to 27	3	1
	28 to 3 Auguſt	2	11
	4 Auguſt to 10	2	8
	11 to 17	2	4
	18 to 31	2	2

What were the wholeſale prices in thoſe periods?
The wholeſale prices would have been a Penny a gallon leſs.

Mr. Paul.

What is the difference in the price per cwt. of the bread made from fine flour, and that uſually ſupplied to the Hoſpital, ſuch as you have deſcribed?
From fourteen to ſixteen pence.

Is the ſignature of "James Paul" to the account now ſhewn you, of bread ſupplied the ſick priſoners at Forton, between the 23d of December 1799 and the 3d of January 1800, your hand-writing?——Yes.

What price was paid for that bread?——The price ſtated, three pence a pound.

If you had baked ſuch bread for public ſale, between the 23d of December 1799 and the 3d of January 1800, what would have been the wholeſale price per cwt.?——Twenty-eight Shillings.

It appearing that you charged three pence per pound for the bread ſupplied for the uſe of the ſick priſoners, and two pence three farthings per pound for that ſupplied to the priſoners in health, what conſtituted the difference in the quality?——That ſupplied the priſoners in health was coarſer.

Was the bread which you then ſupplied to the ſick priſoners at Forton, equal in quality to the bread ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?
I believe it was.

Do you believe that bread was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen Shillings per cwt.?
I ſhould think it impoſſible.

Was the price of the gallon loaf, at the times you have ſtated, ſet regularly by the Magiſtrates?
I cannot take upon me to ſay poſitively, but I think at Goſport we followed the prices ſet by the Mayor of Portſmouth.

Ch. M. Pole. *Ja^s Paul.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 35.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN NEWBERY, of Goſport, Baker; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar near Goſport, 12th day of February 1806.

Mr. Newbery.

HOW long have you carried on the buſineſs of a baker, and at what places?
Above ten years in Charlotte-ſtreet, Blackfriars-road; at Forton; and in Everett-ſtreet, Ruſſell-ſquare.

Where did you reſide on the 31ſt of March 1800?
At Forton, where I carried on buſineſs from 1798 to 1801 or 1802.

Are you acquainted with the deſcripton and quality of the bread uſually ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——No, I never ſaw it.

Have you any books or accounts from which you can furniſh the price of bread at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, and the average price in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?——Yes.

What deſcriptions of bread were baked at Goſport for ſale on the 22d of December 1799, and in the year 1800?
Bread from fine flour; none other to my knowledge.

According to your books, what were the prices at Goſport of bread made from fine flour on the 22d of December 1799, and in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?
The price of the gallon loaf weighing 8 lb. 11 oz.
on the 22d of December 1799, was 2*s.* 3*d.*
The average price in January 1800 — 2 3
February — 2 5
March — 2 8
April — 2 8

What

Mr. Newbery.

What do you apprehend is the difference in the price of bread made from the beſt wheaten flour, paſſed through a ſeventeen ſhillings cloth, a ſample of which is now ſhewn you, and that made from fine flour?

About three halfpence per gallon.

What is the uſual reduction in the retail price of bread on ſelling it wholeſale?——A Penny a gallon.

Is the ſignature of "John Newbery" to the Certificate now ſhewn you, dated the 31ſt of March 1800, purporting to ſtate the price of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, on the 22d of December 1799, your hand-writing?

Yes, that is my hand-writing.

Who requeſted you to ſign ſuch Certificate?——Mr. Peacock himſelf.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, relative to your ſigning it?

He ſaid it was cuſtomary, it was merely matter of form; for my part I did not look at it.

Did you not read it over?——I cannot recollect.

Did you refer to your books or accounts to aſcertain the price of bread, previouſly to your ſigning ſuch Certificate?——No.

Was the price of bread ſet down in that Certificate at the time it was preſented to you for ſigning?——Yes, Mr. Lapthorne ſigned it at the ſame time.

Was Mr. Griffin preſent when you ſigned it?——He was not.

Did you take any, and what ſteps, to aſcertain whether bread was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at 16*s.* per cwt. the price ſtated in the Certificate, before you ſigned it?——I did not.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?

No, only Mr. Peacock ſaid it was only matter of form; he aſked me if I would be ſo good as to ſign it.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the deſcription and quality of the bread, which you was required to certify the price of, mentioned to you?——No.

What was the deſcription and quality of the bread to which you intended the price ſtated in the Certificate ſhould have reference?

I do not know; the price of the beſt bread was what I have ſtated to you.

Did you receive any preſent, or derive any profit or advantage, in conſequence of your ſigning ſuch Certificate?——No.

Was any promiſe made to you to induce you to ſign ſuch Certificate?

No.

Was any ſort of bread ſold at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen Shillings per cwt.?——No, not ſo cheap as that.

What do you apprehend was the loweſt price of bread at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799?

Two Shillings and three pence the gallon loaf.

John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

John Newbery.

No. 36.

The Examination of Mr. EDWARD GOODEVE, of Portſea, Baker; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 8th of February 1806.

Mr. Goodeve. HOW long have you carried on the buſineſs of a baker?

I ſucceeded to my father's buſineſs about ſeven years and a half ago.

What deſcription of bread was baked at Goſport, Portſmouth, and Portſea, in December 1799, and during the year 1800?

White bread made from fine flour; I cannot ſay whether, at that time, any ſecond bread was baked, but when it was, it ſold for a Penny a gallon leſs than the white bread.

What were the prices of bread made from fine flour, between the 1ſt of December 1799 and the 31ſt of December 1800, at Goſport?

That I cannot anſwer. The prices at Portſea, according to my books, were,

			s.	d.	
1799.	From 1ſt Decr	to 17	2	3½	per Gallon Loaf.
	18 -	to 31	2	2	
1800.	1 January, the Trade ceaſed baking.				
	From 2 Jany	to 7	2	3½	
	8 -	to 14	2	4	
	15 -	to 4 Febr	2	4½	
	5 Febr	to 11	2	5	
	12 -	to 18	2	5½	
	19 -	to 25	2	7	
	26 -	to 18 March	2	8	
	19 March	to 15 April	2	7	
	16 April	to 22	2	7½	
	23 -	to 29	2	8	
	30 -	to 6 May	2	8½	
	7 May	to 20	2	9½	
	21 -	to 27	2	9	
	28 -	to 3 June	2	8½	
	4 June	to 10	2	10	
	11 -	to 17	2	11	
	18 -	to 24	3	0	
	25 -	to 1 July	3	0½	
	2 July	to 29	3	1	
	30 -	to 5 Augt	2	11	
	6 Augt	to 12	2	7	
	13 -	to 19	2	1½	
	20 -	to 26	1	11	
	27 -	to 2 Septr	2	0½	
	3 Septr	to 9	2	2	
	10 -	to 20	2	3½	
	The Magiſtrates ceaſed fixing the price.				
1800.	From 21 Septr	to 27 Septr	2	2	
	28 -	to 11 Octr	2	1	
	12 Octr	to 18	2	2	
	19 -	to 25	2	4	
	26 -	to 1 Novr	2	6	
	2 Novr	to 15	2	8	
	16 -	to 30	2	9	
	1 Decr	to 13 Decr	2	10	
	14 -	to 20	3	1	
	21 -	to 31	3	2½	

What

Mr. Goodeve.

What is the uſual reduction in the retail price of bread on ſelling it wholeſale?——A Penny per gallon.

Is there generally any difference in the price of bread at Goſport and Portſea?——Generally much the ſame; I have known inſtances of their being a little higher and a little lower, but the difference has been very trifling.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the bread uſually ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

I cannot exactly ſay; I never ſaw any.

What do you apprehend would be the general difference in the price of bread made from fine flour, and that made from the beſt wheaten flour, paſſed through a ſeventeen-ſhilling cloth?——About a Penny per gallon.

How do you apprehend the bakers at Goſport were governed in the price of bread in the month of December 1799, and during the year 1800?

I apprehend they fixed their own price during that time.

Do you believe bread was expoſed to ſale at Goſport on the 2d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen Shillings a cwt.?

No, it is impoſſible.

Ch. M. Pole. *Edw^d Goodeve.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. EDWARD GOODEVE, of Portſea, Baker; taken upon Oath at Portſmouth the 12th of February 1806.

WHAT was the price of the gallon loaf at Portſea, made from fine flour, between the 1ſt of January and 31ſt of December 1801?

			s.	d.
From the 1ſt Jan^y 1801	to the 10th Jan^y 1801		3	2½
11	24		3	1½
25	7 Feb^y		3	3
8 Feb^y	24		3	1
25	28		3	4
1 March	25 April		3	5
26 April	2 May		3	3
3 May	9		2	11
10	16		2	6
17	23		2	3
24	31		2	6
1 June	6 June		2	9
7	20		3	0
21	5 July		2	11
6 July	18		3	0
19	2 Aug^t		3	3
3 Aug^t	9		3	0
10	15		2	11
16	23		2	8
24	29		2	4
30	5 Sept^r		2	2
6 Sept^r	3 O&^r		2	3
4 O&^r	10		2	1
11	17		1	9
18	24		1	6
25	7 Nov^r		1	7
8 Nov^r	15		1	6
16	21		1	7
22	19 Dec^r		1	8
20 Dec^r	31		1	9

John Ford. *Edw^d Goodeve.*
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 37.

The Examination of Mr. JOSEPH GOODEVE, ſenior, of Goſport, Brewer; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 6th of February 1806.

Mr. Goodeve.

HOW long have you carried on buſineſs as a brewer at Goſport?
I begun on the 3d of January 1775.

Have you ever ſupplied the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar with beer?
Several years; I have had many Contracts.

When had you the laſt Contract?
It commenced on the 1ſt of this month, for twelve months.

What is the deſcription and quality of the beer which you now ſupply?
Very good table beer, made equal to eight buſhels of malt to the tun.

Is ſuch beer brewed at Goſport for ſale?
Yes, ſometimes, but not generally.

What is the deſcription and quality of the beer uſually brewed at Goſport for ſale?——Table beer, generally of inferior quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, ſold at twenty Shillings a barrel; there is another deſcription of beer brewed for the ſhipping principally, which is of an inferior quality, and is ſold at twelve Shillings a barrel.

What was the price of beer per tun of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital on the 22d of December 1799, and the price of table beer?
I did not ſupply the Hoſpital at that time, but I ſhould have ſold it in the wholeſale way at £. 5. 18. 6. per tun. The price of table beer on that day was £. 5. 8. 0. per tun.

What was the average price of beer per tun of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, and of table beer, in each month, during the year 1800?

	Hoſpital Beer.			Table Beer.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In January 1800	5	19	5	5	8	0
February	6	0	2	5	8	0
March	6	4	6	5	8	0
April	6	8	3	5	8	0
May	6	9	6	5	8	0
June	6	9	6	5	8	0
July	6	13	0	5	8	0
Auguſt	6	4	6	5	8	0
September	6	4	6	5	8	0
October	6	9	6	5	8	0
November	6	16	6			
December	6	16	6			

In the months of November and December, no beer was brewed of the inferior quality alluded to in the column of table beer, but beer brewed of a quality equal to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, was ſold at £. 7. 4. 0. per tun.

From May to December 1800, I ſupplied beer to the Hoſpital at the following prices:

In May	£. 6	3	0 per Tun.
June	6	3	0
July	6	3	0
Auguſt	5	15	0
September	5	15	0
October	6	3	0
November	6	10	0
December	6	10	0

The reaſon for thoſe prices being leſs than what I have ſtated as the wholeſale prices is, the certainty and promptneſs of the payment.

Has

Has the beer which you have ſupplied to the Hoſpital ſince 1799 been of the ſame quality with that which you are now ſupplying?——Yes. *Mr. Goodeve*

Do you believe that beer was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixty Shillings per tun?

Yes, that is the price I ſold inferior ſmall beer for at that time to the ſhops for the purpoſe of retailing, and to the ſhipping, I ſold it at ſixty-three Shillings per tun.

Did Mr. Thomas Roſe and Mr. Peter Hughes carry on buſineſs as brewers in this neighbourhood in the year 1800?

Mr. Roſe did, and I think he had a Partner, but I am not ſure; I do not recollect the name of Peter Hughes.

Did Mr. Roſe then tranſact much buſineſs?

I believe he then brewed nothing but table and ſmall beer.

Ch. M. Pole. *Josh Goodeve.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. JOSEPH GOODEVE, ſenior, of Goſport, Brewer; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 11th of February 1806.

WHAT was the average wholeſale price of beer of a ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, in each month, during the year 1801?

I ſupplied the Hoſpital with beer in 1801, and the following are the prices which I was paid for it, and alſo the prices at which I would have ſold it to individuals in a wholeſale way; the reaſon for ſelling it cheaper to Government, I have before explained.

	Price paid to me for the Beer ſupplied the Hoſpital	Price which I would have charged to Individuals
January 1801	£. 6 10 0	£. 6 17 0
February —	6 10 0	6 17 0
March —	6 6 0	6 15 0
April —	6 6 0	6 15 0
May —	6 3 0	6 12 6
June —	6 0 0	6 9 6
July —	6 0 0	6 9 6
Auguſt —	6 0 0	6 9 6
September —	5 14 0	6 2 6
October —	5 9 0	5 18 6
November —	5 0 0	5 9 6
December —	5 0 0	5 9 6

John Ford. *Josh Goodeve.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 38.

The Examination of Mr. JOSEPH GOODEVE, a Partner in the Houſe of John, Joſeph, and Benjamin Goodeve, Brewers of Goſport; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 7th of February 1806.

HOW long have you been in buſineſs as a brewer?

About ſix months; we ſucceeded to the buſineſs of our father, Mr. James Goodeve, who had been about nine years in that line.

Are you in poſſeſſion of your Father's Books?——Yes.

Are

Mr. Goodeve.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the beer uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

Yes, it is made a tun from eight buſhels of good malt.

Can you ſtate, from your father's books, what was the price of beer per tun, of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied to the Hoſpital; and of table beer, on the 22d of December 1799?——Yes; my father did not brew any beer of a quality ſimilar to that ſupplied to the Hoſpital at that time, but according to the then price of malt and hops, the price would have been £. 5. 19. 6. a tun; the price of table beer was £. 5. 8. a tun.

Can you ſtate, from your father's books, what was the average price of beer per tun, of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, and of table beer, in each month during the year 1800?

Yes; the price of beer of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital, according to the price of malt and hops, would have been as follows: The actual price of table beer is ſtated in each month.

	Hoſpital Beer per Tun.	Table Beer per Tun.
January 1800	£. 5 18 0	5 8 0
February —	5 19 0	5 8 0
March —	6 5 0	5 8 0
April —	6 7 6	5 8 0
May —	6 9 0	5 8 0
June —	6 10 0	5 8 0
July —	6 14 0	5 8 0
Auguſt —	6 4 0	5 8 0
September —	6 4 0	5 8 0
October —	6 10 0	5 8 0
November —	6 15 0	7 4 0
December —	6 16 0	7 4 0

Do you believe that beer was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 60*s.* per tun?

Common ſmall beer was ſold at that price to the ſhops for the purpoſe of retailing.

Ch. M. Pole. *Joſeph Goodeve.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 39.

The Examination of Mr. JAMES WHITCOMB, of Goſport, formerly Brewer; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 12th day of February 1806.

Mr. Whitcomb.

HOW long did you carry on the buſineſs of a brewer at Goſport?

About fourteen years. I ceaſed about four years ago.

Are you acquainted with the deſcription and quality of the beer ſupplied for the uſe of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——Yes.

What is its deſcription and quality?——Beer brewed from eight buſhels of good malt to the tun.

What was the price of beer per tun of ſimilar quality, and of table beer, on the 22d of December 1799?——I did not then brew any beer of ſimilar quality to that ſupplied the Hoſpital; but if I had been applied to for any quantity, I would have furniſhed it at £. 5. 12. per tun; the price of table beer was £. 5. 8. per tun.

What

Mr. Whitcomb.

What was the average price of beer per tun of similar quality to that supplied the Hospital, and of table beer, in each month, during the year 1800?

The prices at which I would have furnished beer of similar quality to that supplied the Hospital, and the actual price of table beer, were as follow:

	Hospital Beer per Tun.	Table Beer per Tun.
In January 1800	£. 5 16 0	5 8 0
February	5 19 0	—
March	6 2 0	—
April	6 9 0	—
May	6 7 6	—
June	6 7 6	—
July	6 14 0	—
August	6 5 0	—
September	6 4 6	—
October	6 7 0	—
November	6 14 6	—
December	6 15 0	—

Owing to the rise in the price of malt in November and December 1800, good table beer could not have been brewed under £. 7. 4. per tun.

John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
James Whitcomb.

No. 40.

The Examination of Mr. THOMAS ROSE, of Forton, Brewer; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, the 7th day of February 1806.

Mr. Rose.

HOW long have you carried on the business of a brewer at Forton?

About fifteen years.

Have you ever supplied beer to the Royal Hospital at Haslar?

No; except twenty hogsheads, by the Governor's order, when the Contract was vacant in the year 1796 or 1797, or thereabouts.

What description and quality of beer did you furnish to the Royal Hospital at Haslar?——Beer brewed a tun from eight bushels of malt.

What was the price at Gosport of beer per tun of a similar quality to that supplied to the Hospital, and of table and small beer, on the 22d of December 1799?——The price of beer, similar to that supplied the Royal Hospital, was,

on the 22d of December 1799,	£. 5 17 0 per Tun.
Table beer	5 8 0
Small beer	3 3 0.

What was the average price at Gosport of beer, of a similar quality to that supplied the Hospital, and of table and small beer, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?

	Hospital Beer.	Table Beer.	Small Beer.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In January 1800 the price per tun was	6 0 0	5 8 0	3 3 0
February	5 18 6	5 8 0	3 3 0
March	6 3 0	5 8 0	3 3 0
April	6 10 0	5 8 0	3 3 0

Mr. Roſe.

The prices I have ſtated for the Hoſpital beer are the prices at which I could have ſupplied ſuch beer, calculated from the price of malt and hops at the time, as I did not brew any beer of that quality; and the prices I have ſtated for the ſmall beer, are the prices charged to conſumers. To the ſhops, for the purpoſe of retailing, it was ſold at £. 3. per tun.

Is the ſignature of "Thomas Roſe" to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?

I believe Mr. Peacock brought it to me, but I cannot exactly ſay.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, relative to your ſigning it?——No.

Did you refer to your books or accounts to aſcertain the price of beer on the 22d of December 1799, previouſly to your ſigning that Certificate?

I cannot ſay I did exactly then, when the Certificate was brought to me.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?

No.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the quality of the beer which you was required to certify the price of, mentioned to you?——No.

What was the quality of the beer to which you intended the price in that Certificate to have reference?——Common ſmall beer.

Is the ſignature of "Thomas Roſe," to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?——I cannot exactly ſay.

Had you any, and what communication with Mr. Peacock, or any other perſon, on the ſubject of your ſigning that Certificate?——None at all.

Did you refer to your books or accounts to aſcertain the average price of beer in thoſe months, previouſly to your ſigning that Certificate?

I conſidered the price of malt and hops, but I did not the price of beer altogether.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?

No, never.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the deſcription and quality of the beer, which you was required to certify the price of, mentioned to you?——That I cannot ſay.

What was the quality of the beer to which you intended the prices in that Certificate to have a reference?

Good wholeſome beer to the ſick priſoners of war at Forton.

Did you ſupply ſuch beer to the ſick priſoners at Forton in the months of February and March 1800?——Yes.

Was Mr. J. Griffin, ſurgeon of Forton Hoſpital preſent, at the time of your ſigning either or both of the Certificates to which you have been queſtioned, dated the 30th of June 1800?——I do not recollect that he was.

Is the ſignature of "Thomas Roſe" to the bill now ſhewn you for beer ſupplied by you to Mr. Richard Owen, for Forton Hoſpital, between the 22d and 26th of December 1799, your hand-writing?——Yes.

How came you to certify that the price of beer at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, was ſixty Shillings per tun, when you on that day, by the bill

bill to which you have been queſtioned, appear to have charged £. 4. 13. 9. per tun?——Becauſe that was of other quality. *Mr. Roſe.*

Is the bill now ſhewn you for beer ſupplied Mr. Richard Owen, for Forton Hoſpital, between the 11th of February and 31ſt of March 1800, in your handwriting?——Yes.

How came you to certify that the price of beer at Goſport, in February 1800, was £. 4. 10. 0. per tun, and in March £. 5. 4. 0. when it appears by the bill to which you have been queſtioned, that you was then charging only £. 3. 5. 0. per tun?——To the beſt of my knowledge, the Certificate was made with additional price to the beer to ſupply the ſick priſoners of war at Forton.

You have ſaid the Certificate was intended to apply to good wholeſome beer for the ſick priſoners at Forton, and as you yourſelf ſupplied that beer in February and March at £. 3. 5. 0. a tun, why did you certify that the price of the beer was £. 4. 10. 0. per tun in February, and £. 5. 4. 0. in March?

I look upon it it was owing to the riſe in malt; I cannot exactly ſay.

Would not the price of malt affect the price of the beer which you ſupplied, as well as the price in the Certificate?——I cannot exactly ſay about it.

Were the prices of beer in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, entered in the Certificate, previous to its being preſented to you for ſignature?——That I cannot ſay.

If you had been called upon to have ſtated on oath the price of ſuch beer as you ſupplied to Forton Hoſpital in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, ſhould you have ſtated thoſe which are entered in the Certificate?——No, this was done thinking to have a better price for it.

Who was to have the better price for it?——Myſelf, who ſupplied it.

You have ſaid, that you certified thoſe prices in hopes of getting a better price; what induced you to entertain ſuch hopes?

I was in hopes to have a better price for the future, as well as for what had been ſupplied. I have no doubt but the Certificate was brought to me to ſign as a matter of form among the reſt. I had nothing to do with the ſupply then.

Did you receive for the beer ſupplied by you to Forton Hoſpital in February and March 1800, a higher price than that ſtated in the bills to which you have been queſtioned, namely £. 3. 5. 0. a tun?——No.

Was you promiſed a better price for the beer you had ſupplied, in conſequence of your ſigning either of the Certificates to which you have been queſtioned?

that I cannot ſay.

Do you believe you was?——I cannot ſay.

Was you paid any thing, or did you derive any profit or advantage, in conſequence of your ſigning both or either of thoſe Certificates?——Nothing.

Was the quality of the beer which you ſupplied, to Forton Hoſpital very inferior to that uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?

It was not ſo good as that ſupplied to Haſlar.

Did you ſign the two Certificates to which you have been queſtioned at the ſame time?——I cannot ſay.

Why did you ſign two Certificates of the ſame date as to the price of beer, meaning, as you ſtate, that one ſhould apply to ſmall beer, and the other to good wholeſome beer, for the priſoners at Forton?——That I cannot ſay.

Did Mr. Peter Hughes carry on buſineſs as a brewer in this neighbourhood, in the year 1800?——Yes, at Portſmouth. He is dead.

Did he tranſact much buſineſs as a brewer in 1800?——I cannot ſay.

Ch. M. Pole. *Tho^s Roſe.*
John Ford.
H^y Nicholls.

The

No. 41.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM HEWSON, of Gosport; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, the 7th of February 1806.

Mr. Hewson.

HOW long have you been in business as a coal-merchant at Gosport?

I believe I was about sixteen or seventeen years; I quitted the coal business in June 1801.

What was the price of coals per chaldron on the 22d of December 1799, at Gosport?——£. s. 0. 0. and those were the dearest coals I ever sold; that was the actual price at which I bought the cargo.

What was the average price of coals per chaldron, in each month, during the year 1800, at Gosport?

In January -	1800 - - -	£. 2 14 0 to £. 2 18 0
February	— - - -	£. 2 6 0 to 2 14 0
March	— - - -	- - £. 2 14 0
April	— - - -	£. 1 16 0 to 2 2 0
May	— - - -	- - £. 1 16 0
June	— - - -	- - £. 1 16 0
July	— - - -	- - £. 2 2 0
August	— - - -	- - £. 2 0 0
September	— - - -	- - £. 2 0 0
October	— - - -	- - £. 2 0 0
November	— - - -	- - £. 2 2 0
December	— - - -	- - £. 2 7 0.

Do you believe that coals were sold at Gosport on the 22d of December 1799, at so low a price as thirty-five Shillings a chaldron?

No such thing I am positive.

What do you believe was the lowest price at which coals were sold at Gosport on the 22d of December 1799?

I am convinced, and very sure, that none were sold under £. s. 0. 0. per chaldron. The prices I have stated are the prices of coals sold from the ships. The coals sold from store are in general three Shillings a chaldron higher than those sold from the ships.

Do you know any person of the name of Francis Smith, who carried on business as a coal-merchant on or about the 22d of December 1799?

I do not recollect such a person.

Ch. M. Pole. *Wm Hewson.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

The

The further Examination of Mr. WILLIAM HEWSON, of Gosport; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, the 11th of February 1806.

WHAT was the average price of coals per chaldron at Gosport, in each month during the year 1801? *Mr. Hewson.*

In January 1801	£. 2	7	0 per Chaldron.
February —	1	18	0 —
March —	1	14	0 —
April —	1	14	0 —
May —	1	14	0 —
June —	1	14	0 —
July —	1	15	0 —
August —	1	15	0 —
September —	1	15	0 —
October —	1	16	0 —
November —	1	12	0 —
December —	£. 1. 10	0 to 1	16 0 —

John Ford. *Wm Hewson.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 42.

The Examination of Mr. THOMAS HOSKINS, of Gosport, Coal-merchant; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, the 7th of February 1806.

HOW long have you carried on business as a coal-merchant at Gosport? *Mr. Hoskins.*
About twenty-five years.

What was the price of coals per chaldron on the 22d of December 1799?
The price of Sunderland coals on the 22d of December 1799, was 60*s.* per chaldron.

Have you ever known coals to be at so high a price as they were in December 1799?——Yes; six Shillings higher, but that was only part of one cargo: I do not exactly recollect the time.

What was the average price of coals per chaldron in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?
In January 1800 the price of Sunderland coals was, from 54*s.* to 60*s.* per chaldron.
In February 1800, 45*s.* to 54*s.*
March - - 54*s.*
April - - 42*s.* to 46*s.*

Is the signature of "Thomas Hoskins" to the Certificate now shewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to state the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Gosport market, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requested you to sign that Certificate?——I cannot recollect.

Had you any communication with any person relative to your signing it?
I do not recollect that I had any; I remember something about its being brought to me as a matter of form, and I signed it without enquiring any thing about the prices.

Did you refer to your books or accounts, to ascertain the prices of coals in those months, previously to your signing that Certificate?
I do not recollect that I did; I think I signed it as a matter of form.

Mr. Hoſkins. Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?

I think I did underſtand that it was to fix the price of coals delivered at Forton Priſon, as well as I recollect.

At the time you ſigned the Certificate to which you have been queſtioned, was the Certificate now ſhewn you, dated the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, preſented to you for your ſignature?

I do not recollect that it was.

Were coals ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 35 *s.* per chaldron?——No I am very certain of that; I gave 58 *s.* per chaldron for whole cargoes about that time.

Are you acquainted with any perſon of the name of Francis Smith, who carried on the buſineſs of a coal-merchant on or about the 22d of December 1799?——No, I never heard of ſuch a perſon during the twenty-five years I have been in buſineſs.

What is the uſual difference in the price of coals at Goſport and Fareham?

They are generally two or three Shillings a chaldron higher at Fareham than at Goſport.

Is there uſually any, and what difference, in the price at Goſport of Newcaſtle and Sunderland coals?

We have tried to bring the beſt Newcaſtle coals here, but the inhabitants would not give for them a ſuperior price to the Sunderland; the Newcaſtle coals brought to this Port are of an inferior ſort, and ſell for the ſame price as Sunderland.

Ch. M. Pole. *Thoˢ Hoſkins.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 43.

The Examination of Mr. ARTHUR KELSEY, of Fareham, coal-merchant; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 6th of February 1806.

Mr. Kelſey. HOW long have you been in buſineſs as a coal-merchant?——Since 1797.

What was the price of coals per chaldron on the 22d of December 1799?

I did not ſell any coals on the 22d of December 1799, but on the 2d of that month I ſold them at 63 *s*; on the 5th at 65 *s.*; on the 11th at 66 *s.*; 15th at 62 *s.*; and the 30th at 64 *s.* I have ſeen the books of Mr. Strugnell, who was a conſiderable coal-merchant at Fareham, and it appears that he ſold coals on the 21ſt and 23d of December 1799, at £. 3. 10 *s.* per chaldron for money: the 22d of December, I believe, was Sunday.

What was the average price of coals per chaldron, in each month, during the year 1800?——The average price of coals at Fareham, in

	s.	*d.*	
January 1800 was - - -	59	0	per Chaldron
February — - - - -	65	0	—
March — - - - -	48	3	—
April — - - - -	50	0	—
May — - - - -	42	0	—
June — - - - -	42	0	—
July — - - - -	40	6	—
Auguſt — - - - -	40	6	—
September — - - - -	40	0	—
October — - - - -	42	0	—
	39	0	—
November — - - - -	43	0	—
December — - - - -	48	0	—

Are

Mr. Kelſey.

Are the two bills now ſhewn you, for coals ſupplied to Mr. Owen, between the 30th of December 1799 and 22d of April 1800, in your hand-writing?

They are in my ſon's writing, and they were made out on my account.

Were the coals which you ſupplied to Mr. Owen, as ſtated in thoſe bills, charged at above, or below the market price?

They were charged at the market price.

Do you believe that coals were ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 35*s.* per chaldron?

No, I believe not; they certainly were not at Fareham.

Have you ever known coals as high as they were in December 1799?

No.

Do you know any perſon of the name of Francis Smith, who did buſineſs as a coal-merchant in the year 1800?——No.

Ch. M. Pole. *A. Kelſey.*
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 44.

The Examination of Mr. JOSEPH CAVE, of Portſmouth, coal-merchant; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 11th of February 1806.

Mr. Cave.

HOW long have you carried on the buſineſs of a coal-merchant at Portſmouth?——About twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years.

What was the price of coals per chaldron at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799?

I cannot ſpeak poſitively to the price at Goſport; the price at Portſmouth, taken from my day-book, was £. 3. 6*s.* per chaldron.

What was the average price of coals per chaldron at Portſmouth, in each month, during the year 1800?

In January 1800	£. 2	18	0	per Chaldron.
February	2	10	0	—
March	2	14	0	—
April	2	8	0	—
May	2	0	0	—
June	2	0	0	—
July	2	0	0	—
Auguſt	2	0	0	—
September	2	1	0	—
October	2	2	0	—
November	2	3	0	—
December	2	8	0	—

The prices I have ſtated are the money prices. When we ſell on credit, we charge two Shillings a chaldron more.

Is there in general any difference in the price of coals at Goſport and at Portſmouth?

I believe they are rather dearer at Portſmouth than at Goſport; at the latter place the colliers are diſcharged on the beach, whereas here we are obliged to have craft to diſcharge them.

What do you apprehend is the general difference in the price of coals at Goſport and at Portſmouth?——About a Shilling a chaldron.

Do you believe that coals were ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 35*s.* per chaldron?——No, certainly not.

John Ford. *Joſeph Cave.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

Appendix,

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Average Prices paid in each Month for the BEEF, and Haſlar, and alſo the Prices paid to Dr. Thomas Mein, for the like Articles, furniſhed Contract of the 21ſt of December 1799, from the 22d of that month to the 31ſt been made to any of the Contractors in addition to the Contract Prices; and ſpecifying,

	22 to 31 December 1799.	January 1800.	February.	March.	April.	May.
						BEEF,
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth -	51/11	51/11	47/5	47/5	47/5	47/5
D° - - Haſlar -	50/10	50/10	49/6	49/6	49/6	65/6½
Doctor Mein - - - - -	61/10	61/10	61/10	61/10	61/10	79/9
						MUTTON,
Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth -	55/11	55/11	51/10	51/10	51/10	51/10
D° - - Haſlar -	59/6	59/6	58/.	58/.	58/.	72/7
Doctor Mein - - - - -	66/9¾	66/9¾	66/9¾	66/9¾	69/9¾	83/.
						BREAD,
Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth -	28/7	30/5¼	33/2	32/3¾	32/4¾	34/4
D° - - Haſlar -	28/1½	29/11¾	32/8½	31/10¼	31/11¼	33/10½
Doctor Mein - - - - -	31/1¾	31/1¾	31/1¾	31/1¾	31/1¾	32/4
						BEER,
Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth -	80/.	80/.	72/.	72/.	72/.	72/.
D° - - Haſlar -	92/.	92/.	104/.	104/.	104/.	125/2½
Doctor Mein - - - - -	93/7	93/7	93/7	93/7	93/7	126/.
						COALS,
Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth -	52/7½	- - - -	52/7½	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
D° - - Haſlar -	- - - -	- - - -	52/3¼	- - - -	46/7½	39/6
Doctor Mein - - - - -	56/1	56/1	56/1	56/1	56/1	36/6

No. 45.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
29 January 1806.

MUTTON, BREAD, BEER, and COALS, ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpitals at Plymouth for the uſe of the Sick Priſoners of War at the different Depôts mentioned in his December 1800, including in ſuch Prices any Allowances or Compenſations which have by way of Note, the Allowances which have been made.

June.	July.	Auguſt.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
per Cwt.							
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
47/5	47/5	47/5	47/5	47/5	47/5	47/5	
80/.	65/.	70/.	70/.	60/.	60/.	60/.	
80/9	70/.	63/6	65/.	65/.	65/.	65/.	
per Cwt.							
51/10	51/10	51/10	51/10	51/10	51/10	51/10	
88/.	70/.	75/.	75/.	80/.	80/.	80/.	
83/.	75/.	71/3	70/.	70/.	70/.	70/.	
per Cwt.							
35/8¾	36/3¾	27/8¾	39/4¾	32/.	35/10¾	39/9¾	
35/3¾	35/9¾	27/3¾	38/11¼	31/6½	35/5¼	39/3¾	
35/2	36/6	30/2	27/3	27/10	33/7	37/3	
per Tun.							
72/.	72/.	72/.	72/.	72/.	72/.	72/.	
123/.	123/.	115/.	115/.	123/.	130/.	130/.	
125/3	123/.	115/.	115/.	123/.	130/.	130/.	
per Chaldron.							
46/10½	46/10½	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	37/5	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	37/5	
37/6	39/10	39/9	40/.	40/3	41/7	47/.	

Note.—The Perſon whoſe Contract for ſupplying, among other Articles, for the

the ſervice of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, BEEF, MUTTON, and BEER, began on the 1ſt of February 1800, became a Bankrupt in the month of May following; it was therefore neceſſary to make other arrangements for the ſupply of thoſe articles: The prices paid for them during the month were as under:

BEEF:

Between the 1ſt and 7th May - -	49/6 per cwt.	Forming, according to the quantity ſupplied at each price, an average as ſtated.
On the 8th - - - - -	80/	
Between 9th and 31ſt - - -	70/	

MUTTON:

Between the 1ſt and 7th May -	58/ per cwt.	Forming, according to the quantity ſupplied at each price, an average as ſtated.
8th - 11th - -	84/	
12th - 31ſt - -	75/	

BEER:

Between the 1ſt and 19th May -	126/ per tun.	Forming, according to the quantity ſupplied at each price, an average as ſtated.
20th - 31ſt - -	123/	

BREAD:

The price of the bread at Haſlar and Plymouth was governed by the London market prices of the time.

COALS:

The coals are not paid for monthly, but from time to time, as ſent into the cellars of the Hoſpital.

Thoſe for Haſlar, previous to the month of May 1800, are ſupplied under a Contract entered into in July 1799, originally at 38/11 per chaldron: to that price was afterwards added ſo much more as would make up the prime coſt to the Contractor, and 2½ per cent. by way of commiſſion, for his trouble in the purchaſe. In May 1800 they were purchaſed by the Governor at a price which he ſtated 3 *s.* per chaldron under the market price.

At Plymouth. The coals, in December 1799, and February 1800, were ſupplied under a Contract with Mr. Will^m Kent, for 600 quarters, at 20/6 per quarter, to which was afterwards added an allowance of £. 100, to make up the loſs Mr. Kent had ſuſtained by the completion of his Contract, making a price of 52 *s.* 7½ *d.* per chaldron.

The prices ſtated as allowed to Doctor Mein, were not actually ſo paid, but are formed from the certified prices of the articles on the 22d of December 1799, when his Contract was entered into; and the advance thereon, between that period and the 31ſt December 1800, abating a twelfth from ſuch advance, between the 22d December and the 30th April. Doctor Mein was therefore paid the advance only on the different articles, over and above his Contract-rate of 1/10 per ration, grounded on the certified prices on the 22d December 1799.

Jn^o Harneſs. *J. Weir.*

No. 46.

LETTER from the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to William Yeo, Eſquire, Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; dated the 23d of December 1799.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
23d December 1799.

Sir,

THE under-mentioned perſons being the loweſt offerers on the late publication for ſupplying the articles ſet againſt their names for the ſervice of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, we acquaint you therewith, and requeſt you will call on them to name their Securities, making us acquainted who they propoſe, when you have ſatisfied yourſelf as to their reſponſibility.

The

The tenders for bread being, from the preſent ſtate of the Corn-market, at ſuch a price that we could not accept either of them, we have made an agreement with Meſſrs. Joſeph Hay and Co. to continue to ſupply bread for twelve months from the expiration of their preſent Contract; and, when the Agreement has been duly ſigned, a copy will be tranſmitted for your information.

(Signed) *R. Blair.*
Ja. Johnſton.

To Lieut. *Park* (in the abſence of the Governor) Haſlar.

Richard Owen	Beef	49/6 per cwt.
—	Mutton	58 *s.*
—	Oatmeal	25 *s.* per buſhel.
—	Cheeſe	63 *s.* per cwt.
—	Salt	12/10 per buſhel.
—	Beer	104 *s.* per tun.
—	Bavins	13 *s.* per hundred.
Matt^w March	Rice	40 *s.* per. cwt.
—	Scotch Barley	29/6 per cwt.
James White	Candles	8/9 per dozen lbs.
William Parker	Soap	7/3 per dozen lbs.
—	Wood aſhes	10¾ d. per buſhel.
Matt^w March	Vinegar	1/2¾ per gallon.

No. 47.

LETTER from Mr. Richard Owen to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 18th of March 1800.

Gentlemen. Fareham, 18th March 1800.

FROM the extreme riſe in the different articles of proviſions induces me to ſolicit your Board, that you will be pleaſed to allow me an increaſe of price on beef, mutton, and oatmeal (Contracts for which I have the honour to hold under you for the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar) agreeable to what the increaſe of the markets unexpectedly have riſen to ſince I undertook to victual under Contract for that Hoſpital: nothing ſhort of a very heavy loſs would have induced me to have given you this trouble, but I truſt you will be pleaſed to take the ſame into your conſideration, and allow me a price according to the preſent markets.

I am, &c. *Rich^d Owen.*

To the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

No. 48.

Letter from the Board to the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; dated the 19th of March 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
Sir, 19th March 1800.

WE beg to ſend you incloſed copy of a letter dated the 18th inſtant, which we have received from Mr. Richard Owen, Contractor for ſupplying ſundry articles for the ſervice of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, and we deſire you will enquire and let us know what increaſe in price has taken place on the articles of beef, mutton, and oatmeal, ſince Mr. Owen took the Contract to ſupply them.

We are, &c.

J. Johnſton.
G. Blane.

To Governor *Yeo*, Haſlar.

No. 49.

LETTER from the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital to the Board; dated the 24th of March 1800.

Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, the 24th March 1800

Gentlemen,

INCLOSED is Mr. Mottley's Return of the number of Patients received into this Hoſpital yeſterday.

On the receipt of your letter, incloſing one from Mr. Owen, I have endeavoured to eſtabliſh, by enquiry, whether his complaint was well founded or not; I therefore, without its being known for what purpoſe, got a perſon to endeavour to eſtabliſh the fact among the retail butchers of Goſport, Portſmouth, and Portſea, and they all declare there is a riſe in cattle; but as this is the quarter of the year which is allowed to be the deareſt, I am inclined to think that it is to anſwer their private purpoſes, in order to exact more eaſily their own price from the conſumer, and I am the more inclined to believe this to be the caſe, that His Majeſty's Military Hoſpital at Forton has juſt entered into engagements, which are to commence to-morrow, for good ox beef at fifty-three Shillings and Sixpence per hundred weight, and good wether mutton at forty-nine Shillings, expreſſed qualities, exactly ſimilar to thoſe for this Hoſpital, now ſurely, if there was the ſurprizing riſe which Mr. Owen ſpeaks to in his letter, it is a fair concluſion that no perſon would be mad enough to enter into ſuch engagements at the moment the riſe ſhould take place, and which, upon the average of beef and mutton, is much lower than the engagements for this Hoſpital, our beef being at forty-nine Shillings and Sixpence, and mutton at fifty-eight Shillings per hundred weight.

The oatmeal, I full well recollect an obſervation being made at the time of his tender being accepted by the Board, that he muſt loſe money by it, therefore I do not feel ſurprized at his complaint in that article; at the ſame time, I ſhould imagine that it was a thing would ſpeedily relieve itſelf, from the price of corn being reduced.

I am, &c. *W. Yeo.*

To the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

No. 50.

LETTER from the Board to Mr. Richard Owen; dated the 27th of March 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen, 27th March 1800.

Sir,

WE have received your letter of the 18th inſtant, and acquaint you that we do not think proper to releaſe you from your Contract for ſupplying ſundry articles of proviſions for the ſervice of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar; nor to make you any addition to the prices agreed to be paid you for beef, mutton, and oatmeal.

We are, &c. *J. Johnſton.*
G. Blane.

To Mr. *Richard Owen*, Fareham.

No. 51.

LETTER from Mr. Richard Owen to the Board; dated the 5th of April 1800.

Fareham, 5th April 1800.

Gentlemen,

I TRUST you will excuſe me troubling you a ſecond time on the extreme riſe of proviſions and malt; nothing ſhort of a very great loſs would have induced me to be thus troubleſome; I hope your Board will take the ſame into your

your conſideration, and be pleaſed to allow me an increaſe of price, as your Board may think proper; I take the liberty to encloſe you Certificates of the difference in price now, and when I took the Contract, to prove to you the neceſſity of any application.

I am, &c.

Rich^d Owen.

To the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

We the underſigned do hereby certify to the Commmiſſioners of His Majeſty's Sick and Hurt Office, that the prices of the under-mentioned articles, were, as expreſſed againſt each reſpectively, on the 10th day of January 1800, at Goſport, Hants.

Ox beef	42/ per cwt.	
Wether mutton	48/	
Oatmeal	22/	
Beer, ſay Malt	46/	*J. Clark.*
Hops	£. 18.	

As witneſs our hands at Goſport, this 4th day of April 1800.

For beef 42/. For mutton 48/. For oatmeal For beer

Iſaac Mereweather. *R^d Porter.*

We the underſigned do hereby certify to the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Sick and Hurt Office, that the prices of the under-mentioned articles, are, as expreſſed againſt each reſpectively: As witneſs our hands this 4th day of April 1800, at Goſport.

Ox beef	73/ per cwt.	*Iſaac Mereweather.*
Wether mutton	84/	
Oatmeal	34/ per cwt.	*Rich^d Porter.*
Beer, ſay malt	82/	*J. Clark.*
hops	£. 17. to £. 18.	

No. 52.

LETTER from the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital to the Board; dated the 9th of April 1800.

Royal Hoſpital, at Haſlar, 9th April 1800.

Gentlemen,

INCLOSED is Mr. Mottley's Return of the number of Patients received into this Hoſpital yeſterday.

According to your requeſt, I directed the Steward and Agent to make the neceſſary enquiries reſpecting the market price of good ox beef and wether mutton, at Portſmouth; and the following are the names of the market butchers, with their prices, both at Portſmouth and Goſport; but it is neceſſary for me to obſerve, that I am of opinion that the aſtoniſhing price ariſes from the moment only, and the power they poſſeſs of impoſing whatever they think proper, from the vaſt outfit of ſhipping, as well as the number of Indiamen and merchant ſhips that reſort to this port in war time; and the butchers very well know that the different meat muſt be had by them at any price, and which the inhabitants of this country likewiſe feel the very ſevere effects of; I beg leave likewiſe to add, that, from a converſation with a butcher, the price in all probability will be conſiderably lowered, if the ſupply was to be for the remainder of this year's Contract.

I am, &c.

W. Yeo.

Portſmouth. Butchers Names.			s. d.
Way	Good Ox Beef		65/4 per cwt.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		72/4
Edwards	D° Ox Beef		60/.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		74/8
Tollervey	D° Ox Beef		60/.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		74/8

Goſport. Butchers Names.			£.			
Hooper	Good Ox Beef		3	0	0	per cwt.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		3	5	0	
Lucas	D° Ox Beef		3	5	0	
D°	D° Wether Mutton		0	0	7½	per lb.
Matthews	D° Ox Beef		3	10	0	per cwt.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		0	0	8	per lb.
Stone	D° Ox Beef		3	0	0	per cwt.
D°	D° Wether Mutton		3	9	0	
Charlett	D° Ox Beef		3	3	0	
D°	D° Wether Mutton		0	0	8	per lb.

To the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen.

No. 53.

LETTER from the Board to Mr. Richard Owen; dated the 10th of April 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen
10th April 1800.

Sir,

WE have received your Letter of the 5th inſtant, with the Certificates mentioned to be incloſed therein, and acquaint you, that having cauſed enquiry to be made of the market-prices of beef and mutton at Portſmouth and Goſport, we are ſurprized to find they are conſiderably lower than what is ſtated in the Certificate you have ſent to us; and although your having acted in this unwarrantable manner would have juſtified us in refuſing to grant you any relief, we are unwilling to withhold it altogether, as it might be ruinous to you: we have therefore taken ſteps to be informed of the prices of the before-mentioned articles, and beer, weekly; and at the expiration of the preſent quarter, we ſhall take into conſideration what addition it may be reaſonable to make to your Contract-rate.

We are, &c

J. Johnſton.
W. Gibbons.
G. Blane.
J. Harneſs

To Mr. *Owen*, Fareham.

No. 54.

LETTER from the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 4th of November 1805.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
4th Nov. 1805.

Gentlemen,

IN return to your Precept, dated the 24th ultimo, requiring to be informed upon what ground a deduction of one-twelfth part was made from the ſum ſtated by Dr. Thomas Mein, in his Letter of the 9th July 1800, as the additional expence ſuſtained by him on his Contract for victualling Sick Priſoners of War, dated the 21ſt December 1799, in conſequence of the riſe in the prices of proviſions, we beg to acquaint you that we have not any official record of the grounds

grounds on which the ſaid deduction was made; but that it is in the recollection of ſuch of the Members of the Board as belonged to it at that time, that it was done becauſe they thought Dr. Mein entitled to a compenſation for his loſs, but not to the full extent of what appeared on the face of his ſtatement.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servants,
Jn° Harneſs.
W. Gibbons.
J. Weir.

Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry.

No. 55.

The Examination of THOMAS ANDREWS MINCHIN, Eſquire, of Goſport, Attorney at Law; taken upon Oath, the 27th day of January 1806.

Mr. Minchin.

ARE you Solicitor to the Aſſignees acting under the Commiſſion of Bankruptcy taken out againſt Mr. Richard Owen?——I am.

Are the following papers, which you tranſmitted to the Board on the 16th inſtant, correct copies of the originals in your poſſeſſion:

Memorandum of Articles of Agreement between Mr. T. Grey, on the part of Dr. Mein, and Mr. Richard Owen, dated the 21ſt of December 1799:

Articles of Agreement between Dr. Mein and Mr. Richard Owen, dated 26th December 1799:

Claim made by Mr. John Bayton, Junior, Attorney to Dr. Mein, for a dividend of the effects of Mr. Richard Owen, on the ſum of £. 300. being the difference of the prices of the ſeveral articles of proviſions agreed to be ſupplied by the ſaid Richard Owen to the Hoſpital Priſons at Portcheſter, Forton, and Stapleton, and which were neglected to be ſupplied, from the 1ſt of May to the 5th of July 1800.

Reſolution of the Creditors of Mr. Richard Owen, at a meeting on the 11th of September 1800, to annul the Agreement or Contract made between Mr. Owen and Dr. Mein:?

They are.

Is Mr. John Bayton, junior, the ſubſcribing witneſs to the agreement between Dr. Thomas Mein and Mr. Richard Owen, bearing date the 26th of December 1799, now living?——He is dead.

Is the ſignature of his name, as the ſubſcribing witneſs to that agreement, in his hand-writing?

Yes, it is; and the whole body and contents of the agreement itſelf are in his hand-writing.

Is the ſignature of "John Bayton, junior," to the claim bearing date the 16th of Auguſt 1800, made by the ſaid John Bayton, junior, as Attorney for Dr. Thomas Mein, the hand-writing of the ſaid John Bayton?

Yes, it is; and the whole body and contents of the claim are in his hand-writing.

Are the ſignatures of "John Goodeve, Joſeph Franklin, and John Bayton," to the reſolution of the meeting of the creditors of Mr. Richard Owen, bearing date the 11th of September 1800, and the ſignature of "Richard Owen" conſenting to ſuch reſolution, the hand-writing of thoſe perſons reſpectively?

They are.

How did the articles of Agreement between Mr. Richard Owen and Mr. T. Grey, on the part of Dr. Mein, and thoſe between Dr. Mein and Mr. Richard Owen, come into your poſſeſſion?

They were delivered by Richard Owen to the Commiſſioners named in the Commiſſion of Bankruptcy againſt him, on his examination, and were entruſted by his Commiſſioners to me, as Solicitor to the Aſſignees under the ſaid Commiſſion.

Were

Mr. Minchin.

Were there any perſons in partnerſhip with Mr. Richard Owen in ſupplying the ſick priſoners of war with proviſions, under his Agreement with Dr. Mein?

Not that I know of; the Bankrupt on his ſaid examination having ſworn, that the ſame was a ſeparate concern of his.

Had you, as Solicitor to the Aſſignees of Mr. Richard Owen, any communication with Dr. Mein or Mr. John Peacock of Goſport, reſpecting the accounts between Dr. Mein and Mr. Owen?

With Dr. Mein I certainly had none; I believe I have had communications with Mr. Peacock in relation to Dr. Mein's accounts with Mr. Owen, but what the purport of theſe communications was, I cannot recollect.

Did you ſettle any account between Dr. Mein and Mr. Richard Owen with Mr. Peacock?——Never.

How long have you been acquainted with Mr. John Peacock of Goſport?

About ſix years.

Is Mr. Peacock a perſon of good character, whoſe evidence may be relied upon?

I have never heard any thing to his diſcredit; I believe him to be a perſon of good character, and a man whoſe evidence may be relied upon.

Are the ſignatures of "Richard Owen, and Clark and Son, to the Agreement dated 23d and 28th of December 1799, their hand-writing?——Yes, they are.

Are the ſignatures of "James King and Richard Owen" to the Agreement, dated the 8th of January 1800, their hand-writing?——Yes, they are.

Ewan Law. *Thoˢ Andˢ Minchin.*
John Ford.
Hʸ Nicholls.

The further Examination of THOMAS ANDREWS MINCHIN, Eſquire, of Goſport, Attorney at Law; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 13th of February 1806.

ARE the ſeveral papers now produced to you to which you have affixed your ſignature, true copies of the originals?——They are.

How did the originals come into your poſſeſſion?

As Solicitor to the Aſſignees under the Commiſſion of Bankrupt againſt Owen, and they were delivered by Richard Owen to his Commiſſioners on his examination.

John Ford. *Thoˢ Andˢ Minchin.*
Hʸ Nicholls.
Wᵐ Mackworth Praed.

No. 56.

ARTICLES of Agreement entered into by Dr. Grey on the part of Dr. Mein, with Mr. Richard Owen, for the ſupply of Beef, Mutton, Bread, Beer, and various other Articles, for the Sick Priſoners of War at Forton and Portcheſter Hoſpitals; dated the 21ſt of December 1799.

Goſport, 21ſt December 1799.

ARTICLE 1.—Richard Owen contracts with Dr. Thomas Mein to ſupply the French Priſon Hoſpital at Forton and Portcheſter, with the under-mentioned articles

articles at the annexed prices, their ſeveral qualities to be exactly the ſame as thoſe ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar:

Viz.

Beef	at 46/ per cwt.
Mutton	50/ do.
Bread	22/ per cwt. for 6 months.
	21/ do.
Beer	91/ per tun.
Milk	9d. per gallon.
Vegetables	1d. per lb.
Coals	at market price.
Faggots	11/ per 100.
Butter	10d. per lb.
Cheeſe	48/ per cwt.
Salt	20/ ditto
Oatmeal	25/ ditto
Vinegar	1/2 per gallon.
Soap	72/ per cwt.
Candles	10/ per doz.
Dead to be buried	7/6 each.

Art. 2.—This Contract to continue for twelve months from the date hereof.

Art. 3.—Any of the contracting parties breaking this engagement ſhall be ſubject to a penalty of £. 2,000.

Art. 4.—Three lawful rejections of any of the articles above-mentioned ſhall be deemed, to all intents and purpoſes, a breach of Contract.

Art. 5.—Mr. Owen ſhall be paid at the end of every three months by bills at ninety days date.

Art. 6.—This engagement ſhall be fully binding, unleſs it is objected to by Dr. Mein, which ſhall be done in due time.

(Signed) *R^d Owen.*
T. Grey, for Dr. *Mein.*

The 4th day of October 1800, at the Swan Inn, Chicheſter, exhibited to us under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt againſt Richard Owen.

(Signed) *Tho^s Gaune.*
R. Wilmot.
Ed^d Johnſton.

Examined,
T. A. Minchin.

No. 57.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT had, made, concluded, and agreed upon this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1799, between THOMAS MEIN, of Plymouth Dock, in the County of Devon, Doctor of Phyſic, of the one part, and RICHARD OWEN, of Fareham, in the County of Southampton, Gentleman, of the other part, as follows:

WHEREAS the ſaid Thomas Mein hath contracted with the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded Board for victualling the ſeveral Priſon Hoſpitals in ſuch Contract mentioned: And whereas the ſaid Richard Owen hath agreed with the ſaid Thomas Mein to victual the Priſon Hoſpitals hereinafter named, on the terms hereinafter expreſſed: Now theſe Articles witneſs, and firſt, the ſaid Richard Owen doth hereby for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, contract and agree to, and with the ſaid Thomas Mein, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, that he the ſaid Richard Owen, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſhall and will, for the ſpace of twelve calendar months from henceforth (provided the ſaid Thomas Mein ſhall ſo long hold his Contract under the ſaid

Board) find, ſerve, and ſupply, unto and for ſuch priſoners of war as ſhall from time to time be confined in His Majeſty's Priſon Hoſpitals at Forton and Portcheſter, in the county of Southampton, and at Stapleton near Briſtol, with all and ſingular the articles hereinafter mentioned, in ſuch quantities, and at ſuch times as he ſhall be required by the perſon or perſons in that behalf duly authorized, at the prices or ſums againſt the ſaid reſpective Articles affixed and ſet; to wit:

Beef	-	at 46*s.* per hundred weight.
Mutton	-	at 50*s.* per hundred weight.
Bread	-	at 25*s.* per hundred weight for the firſt ſix months.
	and	at 21*s.* - - - - - - - for the laſt ſix months.
Beer	-	at 91*s.* per tun.
Milk	-	at 9*d.* per gallon.
Vegetables		at 5*s.* per hundred weight.
Coals		at the market price.
Faggots		at 11*s.* per hundred.
Butter	-	at 10*d.* per pound.
Cheeſe	-	at 48*s.* per hundred weight.
Salt	-	at 26*s.* per hundred weight.
Oatmeal		at 25*s.* per hundred weight.
Vinegar		at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon.
Soap	-	at 72*s.* per hundred weight.
Candles		at 10*d.* per pound.

The dead priſoners to be buried at 7*s.* and 6*d.* each.

And further, that the ſaid ſeveral articles, proviſions, and things above ſpecified, when delivered at the ſaid reſpective Hoſpitals, ſhall ſeverally be of ſuch qualities, goodneſs, and deſcription, in every reſpect, as thoſe are which are ſent and ſupplied by the ſeveral Contractors to His Majeſty's Hoſpital at Haſlar, in the county of Southampton aforeſaid, or in default thereof the ſeveral articles, proviſions, and things, ſo deficient in quality, ſhall be returned to the ſaid Richard Owen, who ſhall forthwith ſupply others in exchange for the ſame, of the goodneſs and quality above-mentioned, or in default thereof the ſaid Thomas Mein, his Agents or Aſſigns, ſhall be at liberty to provide and furniſh the ſeveral articles and things in the room and ſtead of ſuch ſo returned or refuſed, and ſhall and may deduct their coſts and charges for ſo doing out of the then next payment to be made to the ſaid Richard Owen; and the ſaid Thomas Mein for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth promiſe and agree to and with the ſaid Richard Owen, that he the ſaid Thomas Mein ſhall and will, at the end of every three months during the term of this Agreement, well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid unto or for the ſaid Richard Owen, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, the full ſum and ſums of money which ſhall be due and owing to the ſaid Richard Owen, by virtue of this Agreement, for the ſupply of the ſaid reſpective articles for the three months then immediately preceding, according to the rates and prices above ſet forth, ſuch payments to be made in good Bills of Exchange, payable in ninety days after date, or in default thereof the ſaid Thomas Mein ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid Richard Owen the ſum of two thouſand Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain: And laſtly, the ſaid Richard Owen for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth promiſe and agree to and with the ſaid Thomas Mein, that if the ſaid Richard Owen ſhall make default in this Contract, and ſhall at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, neglect or refuſe to ſupply the ſaid ſeveral articles above-mentioned at the rates and prices above ſet forth, or if he ſhall three ſeveral times during the ſaid term, ſerve and ſend into the ſaid Priſon Hoſpitals, or either of them, any articles of inferior quality, and contrary to the terms of this Agreement, that in either of the ſaid caſes, he the ſaid Richard Owen ſhall and will forfeit and pay to the ſaid Thomas Mein the ſum of two thouſand Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid parties have hereto ſet their hands the day and year firſt above written.

Witneſs, *T. Mein.*
John Bayton, jun^r,
Atty at Law,
Goſport, Hants.

The

No. 58.

CASE.

Dr. THOMAS MEIN is a Contractor under Government, for ſupplying the ſeveral Hoſpitals for Priſoners of War within this kingdom, with all kinds of proviſions.

On the 26th day of December laſt, he agreed with Mr. Richard Owen, for ſupplying under him, three of theſe Hoſpitals, for the term of one year, and an Agreement was executed in the following words:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of Agreement, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1799, between Thomas Mein of Plymouth-Dock, in the County of Devon, Eſq. Dr of Phyſic, of the one part, and Richd Owen, of Fareham, in the County of Southtōn, Gentn, of the other part, as follows; (videlicet)

Whereas the ſd Dr. Thoſ Mein hath contracted with the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded Board, for victualling the ſeveral Priſon Hoſpitals in ſuch Contract mentioned: And whereas the ſd Richd Owen hath agreed with the ſd Thoſ Mein to victual the ſeveral Priſon Hoſpitals hereinafter named, on the terms herein expreſſed: Now theſe articles witneſs, and firſt, the ſaid Rd Owen doth hereby for himſelf, his Exōrs and Admōrs, contract and agree to and with the ſd Thoſ Mein, his Exōrs and Admōrs, that he the ſd Rd Owen, his Exōrs or Admōrs, ſhall and will for the ſpace of twelve calendar months from henceforth (provided the ſd Thoſ Mein ſhall ſo long hold his Contract under the ſd Board), find, ſerve, and ſupply, unto and for ſuch priſoners of war as ſhall from time to time be confined in His Majeſty's Priſon Hoſpitals at Forton and Portcheſter, in the ſd County of Southtōn, and at Stapleton near Briſtol, with all and ſingular the articles hereinafter mentioned, in ſuch quantities, and at ſuch times as he ſhall be required by the perſon or perſons in that behalf duly authorized, at the prices or ſums againſt the ſaid reſpective articles affixed and ſet; to wit:

[Here follows a Schedule of Articles and Prices:]

And further, that the ſd ſeveral articles, proviſions, and things above ſpecified, when delivered at the ſd reſpective Hoſpitals, ſhall ſeverally be of ſuch qualities, goodneſs, and deſcription, in every reſpect, as thoſe are which are ſent and ſupplied by the ſeveral Contractors to His Majeſty's Hoſpital at Haſlar, in the ſd County of Southtōn, or in default thereof, the ſeveral articles, proviſions, & things, ſo deficient in quality, ſhall be returned to the ſaid Rd Owen, who ſhall forthwith ſupply others in exchange for the ſame, of the goodneſs and quality above-mentioned, or in default thereof the ſd Thoſ Mein, and his Agents or Aſſigns, ſhall be at liberty to provide & furniſh the ſeveral articles and things, in the room and ſtead of ſuch ſo returned or refuſed, and ſhall and may deduct their coſts and charges for ſo doing out of the then next payment to be made to the ſd Richd Owen, his Exōrs or Admōrs; and the ſd Thoſ Mein for himſelf, his Exōrs and Admōrs, doth promiſe and agree to & with the ſd Richd Owen, his Exōrs and Admōrs, in manner following; (that is to ſay) that he the ſd Thoſ Mein, his Exōrs or Admōrs, ſhall and will at the end of every 3 months during the term of this Agreement, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto or for the ſd Richd Owen, his Exōrs or Admōrs, the full ſum and ſums of money due and owing to the ſd Richd Owen, by virtue of this Agreement, for the ſupply of the ſaid reſpective articles, proviſions, and things, for the three months then immediately preceding, according to the rates and prices above ſet forth, ſuch payments to be made in good Bills of Exchange, payable in 90 days after date; and the ſd Rd Owen for himſelf, his Exōrs & Admōrs, doth promiſe and agree to and with the ſd Thoſ Mein, his Exōrs and Admōrs, that if he the ſd Rd Owen ſhall make default in this Contract, and ſhall at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, neglect or refuſe to ſupply the ſd ſeveral articles, proviſions, and things above-mentioned, at the rates and prices above

[illegible]

ſet forth; or if he ſhall three ſeveral times during the s^d^ term, ſerve and ſend into the s^d^ Priſon Hoſpitals, or either of them, any articles, proviſions, or things of inferior quality, and contrary to the terms and meaning of this Agreement, that then and in either of the s^d^ caſes, he the s^d^ Rich^d^ Owen, his Exōrs or Admōrs, ſhall and will forfeit and pay unto the s^d^ Tho^s^ Mein, his Exōrs or Admōrs, the ſum of £. 2,000 of lawful money of Great Britain; and the s^d^ Tho^s^ Mein doth promiſe and agree to and with the s^d^ R^d^ Owen, his Exōrs & Admōrs, that if default ſhall be made by the s^d^ Tho^s^ Mein, his Exōrs or Admōrs, in payment of the ſeveral ſums above agreed to be paid to the s^d^ Rich^d^ Owen, in manner and at the times above mentioned, he the ſaid Tho^s^ Mein, his Exōrs or Admōrs, ſhall and will forfeit and pay to the s^d^ Rich^d^ Owen, the ſum of £. 2,000 of lawful money of Great Britain. In witneſs, &c.

Mr. Owen complied with the terms of his Agreement till about the 23d of April laſt, when (it is preſumed) being in inſolvent circumſtances, and unable to procure the neceſſary proviſions, he diſcontinued his ſupplies altogether, and kept out of ſight to avoid his creditors. For on the 26th of June, a commiſſion of Bankrupt iſſued againſt him, which has been ſince regularly proceeded on, and the 16th inſtant was fixed for his final examination, but he has obtained an order for an enlargement. The proof of the act of bankruptcy was generally for keeping his houſe, &c. in the months of April, May, and June laſt. From the 23d April to the preſent time, the ſeveral articles ſpecified in the Agreement have been furniſhed by Dr. Mein, at an expence, owing to the enhanced price of proviſions, of near £. 500 above the prices ſpecified in his agreement with the Bankrupt.

Application was made to the Commiſſioners & Aſſignees of the Bankrupt, at their laſt meeting, for ſome relief to Dr. Mein, either by the Aſſignees taking upon themſelves the execution of the above Agreement, or by conſenting to cancel it; but they having doubts as to their authority, and what was the proper line of conduct for the Aſſignees to purſue on the occaſion, declined doing either for the preſent, ſtating it as their opinion, that they could give no relief to Dr. Mein; but that they conceived, that after the bankrupt's final examination, if the Contract appeared beneficial, the Aſſignees muſt diſpoſe of it for the benefit of the creditors. A claim was then made for Dr. Mein as a creditor, for £. 300. the difference in the price of the articles ſupplied from the 23d April to the 5th July, the day on which the Bankrupt's name appeared in the Gazette.

Your Opinion is on this Caſe requeſted, as well for the guidance of the Aſſignees, as of Dr. Mein.

1ſt. Whether the abandonment of this Agreement by the Bankrupt is a forfeiture of his intereſt therein?

2dly. Whether, if it be not forfeited, the Aſſignees can diſpoſe of it (if it ſhould appear to be a beneficial Contract) without indemnifying Dr. Mein for his loſs, ariſing from the temporary non-performance of it?

3dly. Whether the Aſſignees, on having notice of the Contract, and a demand for the ſupplies, are, pending the preſent enlargement of the Bankrupt's examination, bound to furniſh them?

4thly. Have the Aſſignees a power to cancel the Agreement, ſhould they be diſpoſed ſo to do, on Dr. Mein's waiving his ſaid claim on the eſtate of the Bankrupt?

5thly. How would you adviſe both Dr. Mein and the Aſſignees to act hereupon, ſo as to obtain relief to the former, and that the latter may be ſafe and correct in what they do?

Copy of Opinion.

1ſt. I am inclined to think, that the Agreement is not abſolutely forfeited by a neglect to ſupply the articles ſtipulated for, but, under the circumſtances, that does not ſeem material to Dr. Mein, becauſe he has a right, by the Agreement, himſelf

himſelf, to provide the articles required, and deduct the amount he pays out of the money contracted by him to be paid, ſo that the Aſſignees, nor any perſon claiming under them, could require payment from Dr. Mein, of the articles heretofore furniſhed, or to be furniſhed in future, until they had paid him what he had diſburſed.

2dly. I think the Aſſignees may diſpoſe of the Contract, without indemnifying Dr. Mein, but he will have the power of indemnifying himſelf by retaining what he may have diſburſed, and which, I think, he may do before any perſon claiming under this Contract can call upon him to pay for articles ſupplied, or which may be ſupplied.

3dly. The Aſſignees certainly are not bound to furniſh the ſupplies; the Agreement cannot be compulſory upon them. I think they ought immediately to call a meeting of the Creditors, and take their opinion upon the propriety of at once abandoning the Agreement, or without delay, attempting to diſpoſe of it.

4thly. The Aſſignees have a power of abandoning the Agreement; but I think, it would be prudent for them firſt to take the opinion of the Creditors; this they ſhould do without delay, and there can be little doubt of the Creditors concurring in the waiving of the Agreement.

William Cooke,
Lincoln's-Inn,
27th Aug^{t} 1800.

No. 59.

LETTER from Mr. John Gilbert, Butcher, of Plymouth Dock; dated the 11th of February 1806.

Plymouth Dock, Feb. 11th 1806.

Honourable Commiſſioners,

IN anſwer to your enquiry reſpecting the prices received from Dr. Mein for beef and mutton, for Mill Priſon and Le Caton Hoſpital Ship, for ſick priſoners of war, the prices inſerted is a juſt ſtatement till the 31ſt of July 1800, which is the laſt month we ſerved Dr. Mein; he then let it to a butcher in Plymouth, by the name of John Diſting, which is ſince dead. By the beſt information I can get, his price was 50*s.* per cwt. for beef and mutton, during the war; we never received any thing in addition more than the price inſerted.

I am,
Gentlemen,
With due reſpect, your moſt
Obedient very humble Servant at command,

John Gilbert.

1799.	Dec. Month - -	45*l* per cwt.
1800.	January - -	45*l*
	February - -	45*l*
	March - - -	50*l*
	April - - -	50*l*
	May - - -	80*l*
	June - - -	80*l*
	July - - -	60*l*.

To the Honourable Commiſſioners,
Office of Naval Enquiry.

No. 60.

LETTER from Mr. John Greenway, Brewer, of Stoke near Plymouth Dock; dated the 31ſt of January 1806.

Stoke, near Plymouth, Jan. 31ſt 1806.

To the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry,

IN anſwer to your Letter of the 28th inſtant, yeſterday received, have to acquaint you, that I never entered into any written Agreement with Dr. Mein for the ſupply of beer to the Mill Priſon and Caton Priſon Hoſpital Ship. Annexed is the prices of beer ſupplied at the above places, between the 22d of December 1799 and December 1800; viz.

From Dec. 22d 1799, to January 31ſt 1800, including - - - } at 72/ per tun;
From Jan. 31ſt 1800, to Dec. 1800, at 80/ per tun;

without any other allowance whatever.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
John Greenway.

No. 61.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM IVIMY, of Portſea, Baker; taken upon Oath, at the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport, the 7th of February 1806.

Mr. Ivimy.

HOW long have you carried on the buſineſs of a baker?——About nine years.

Have you ever ſupplied bread to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——No.

Are you acquainted with the quality of the bread uſually ſupplied to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar?——No.

What was the wholeſale price of bread per hundred weight, made from fine flour, on the 22d of December 1799, and the average price in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800?——I do not know.

Have you any books or accounts, by which you can aſcertain the prices at thoſe periods?——No.

Is the ſignature of "William Ivimy," to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market on the 22d of December 1799, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?——Mr. Peacock.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, relative to your ſigning it?——No.

Did you refer to your books or accounts to aſcertain the price of bread on the 22d of December 1799, previouſly to your ſigning that Certificate?——No.

Was the price of bread ſet down in the Certificate at the time it was preſented to you for ſigning?——Yes.

Did you take any, and what ſteps, to aſcertain whether bread was ſold at Goſport on the 22d of December 1799, at ſixteen Shillings per cwt. the price ſtated in the Certificate, previous to your ſigning it?——No.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?——No.

When

Mr. Ivim.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the quality of the bread, which you was required to certify the price of, mentioned to you?
I do not recollect that it was.

What was the quality of the bread, to which you intended the price in that Certificate to have a reference?——I cannot ſay.

Is the ſignature of "William Ivimy," to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?——Mr. Peacock.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, on the ſubject of your ſigning that Certificate?——No, not the leaſt.

Did you refer to your books or accounts, to aſcertain the average price of bread in thoſe months, previouſly to your ſigning the Certificate?
I cannot ſay.

Do you believe you did?——I do not think I did.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?——No.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the deſcription and quality of the bread, which you was required to certify the price of, mentioned to you?——I do not recollect.

What was the deſcription and quality of the bread to which you intended the prices in that Certificate to have a reference?——I cannot recollect.

Was Mr. J. Griffin, Surgeon of Forton Hoſpital, preſent at the time of your ſigning either or both of the Certificates to which you have been queſtioned, dated the 30th of June 1800?——I do not know whether he was or not.

What did you ſuppoſe was the object of the Certificates which you ſigned?
I cannot tell.

Is the bill to Mr. Owen, now ſhewn you, for bread ſupplied the ſick priſoners at Portcheſter, Caſtle between the 24th of December 1799 and the 5th of January 1800, in your hand-writing?——Yes.

What was the deſcription and quality of the bread which you ſupplied for the uſe of the Portcheſter Hoſpital, between the 24th of December 1799 and the 5th of January 1800?——I do not recollect.

What price was you paid for it?——Twenty-eight ſhillings per cwt. the price ſtated in the bill.

How could you certify that the price of bread at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799, was ſixteen ſhillings per cwt. when by the bill, to which you have been queſtioned, it appears you charged twenty-eight ſhillings per cwt. on the 24th of that month?
The price in the bill I will vouch for as being correct, according to the market price at the time; the Certificate was ſigned, I have no doubt, without my paying any attention at all to it.

Do you believe the price of bread, between the 22d and 24th of December 1799, increaſed twelve ſhillings per cwt.?——No.

Do you believe there was any increaſe in the price of bread between the 22d and 24th of December 1799?——I cannot ſay.

Did you receive any preſent, or derive any profit or advantage, in conſequence of your ſigning either or both of the Certificates to which you have been queſtioned?——No.

Was any promiſe made to you, which induced you to ſign either or both of thoſe Certificates?——No.

Can you take upon yourſelf to ſay that bread was ſold in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen ſhillings per cwt.?
I cannot recollect.

Do

Mr. Ivimy. Do you believe bread was ſold at Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as ſixteen Shillings per cwt.?

No, I do not think it could.

Ch. M. Pole. *W^m Ivimy.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 62.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM FRIEND, of Portſea, Butcher; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 8th day of February 1806.

Mr. Friend. HOW long have you carried on the buſineſs of a butcher?——About two years, on my own account.

How was you employed in the year 1800? — Under Mr. William Friend, as his foreman.

Is the ſignature of "William Friend," to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, your hand-writing?——Yes; I had then been with Mr. Friend but a ſhort time.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?

I cannot ſay poſitively, but I believe it was Mr. Peacock.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, relative to your ſigning it?——I do not recollect any.

Did you take any ſteps to aſcertain the prices of beef and mutton in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, previouſly to your ſigning that Certificate?——I do not recollect that I took any; the only thing I could know by was Mr. Friend's book.

Do you believe that beef was ſold in Goſport market, on the 22d of December 1799, at ſo low a price as 38*s.* a cwt. or mutton at ſo low a price as 40*s.* a cwt.?

On referring to Mr. Friend's Account Book, which is the only thing I have to go by, it does not appear that any was ſold at thoſe prices: at the time of ſigning the Certificate I was very young; I believe they were not ſold at thoſe prices.

Did you underſtand for what purpoſe ſuch Certificate was required?——No.

When you was applied to to ſign that Certificate, was the deſcription and quality of the articles, which you was required to certify the prices of, mentioned to you?——I do not believe there was any thing ſaid about it.

Is the ſignature of "William Friend," to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in Goſport market, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——Yes.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?——To the beſt of my recollection, it was Mr. Peacock.

Had you any, and what communication with him, or any other perſon, on the ſubject of your ſigning that Certificate?——I do not recollect any.

Did you refer to the books or accounts of Mr. Friend, to aſcertain the average prices of beef and mutton in thoſe months, previouſly to your ſigning that Certificate?——I do not recollect that I did.

Do you believe you did?——No.

Did

Did you understand for what purpose such Certificate was required? *Mr. Friend.*
No, I do not recollect that I did.

When you was applied to to sign that Certificate, was the description and quality of the articles, which you was required to certify the prices of, mentioned to you?——No, I do not recollect that they were.

Was Mr. J. Griffin, Surgeon of Forton Hospital, present at the time of your signing either or both of the Certificates to which you have been questioned, dated the 30th of June 1800?——I do not recollect that he was.

Was there any prospect of advantage held forth to you, in order to induce you to sign either or both of those Certificates?——No.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Friend.*
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

No. 63.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN HELLYER, of Gosport, late of Forton, Publican; taken upon Oath, at Portsmouth, the 13th of February 1806.

IS the signature of "John Hellyer" to the Certificate now shewn you, bearing date the 31st of March 1800, purporting to state the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Gosport, on the 22d of December, your handwriting?——Yes. *Mr. Hellyer.*

Where did you reside, and what business did you carry on, on the 31st of March 1800?——I resided at Forton, worked at my trade as a plumber, and kept a public house.

Who requested you to sign that Certificate?——I do not know.

Did you take any steps to ascertain the prices of any of the articles specified in the Certificate at Gosport, on the 22d of December 1799, previously to your signing that Certificate?——No.

For what purpose did you sign that Certificate?
I do not know; I see my name, but I know nothing more.

Did George Lapthorne, who signed that Certificate, reside at Forton in March 1800?——He did; he kept a public house there, and died about six months ago.

John Ford. *John Hellyer.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 64.

The Examination of Mr. HENRY WHITEAR, of Ann's Hill, near Gosport, Farmer; taken upon Oath, at Portsmouth, the 13th day of February 1806.

HAVE you carried on the business of a butcher, and between what periods? *Mr. Whitear.*
I served my time to a butcher, and about thirty years ago carried on the business for six or eight months.

Mr. Whitear.

Did you furniſh beef and mutton to the ſick priſoners of war at Forton and Portcheſter during the late war, between what periods, and under what circumſtances?——I ſupplied beef and mutton to the ſick priſoners at Forton, in partnerſhip with Mr. Lucas, under an agreement, which I believe was verbal, with Mr. Peacock, from the 8th October 1800 to 31ſt March 1801.

What was the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton which you engaged to ſupply?——Good beef and mutton, ſuch as would be received at the Hoſpital.

At what price did you agree to furniſh the beef and mutton for the ſick priſoners?——Beef at 46*s.* per cwt. mutton at 50*s.* per cwt.

Did you receive the ſame prices during the whole time that you ſupplied thoſe articles?——Exactly the ſame, neither more nor leſs.

What was the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton which you ſupplied?——My ſervant carried it in, and it was accepted; it was of a ſecond quality.

Did you ſupply cow and bull beef?——Yes, it appears ſo by my books.

What quantity of beef and mutton did you and Mr. Lucas ſupply to the ſick priſoners at Forton, in each month, during the time of your agreement with Mr. Peacock?

	Beef.			Mutton.		
	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
From 8th to 29th October 1800 - -	50	1	25	12	1	5
In November - - - - - - -	84	0	4	18	0	13
December - - - - - - -	115	1	15	17	3	21
January - - - 1801 - -	127	3	18	15	1	3
February - - - - - -	118	1	4	10	3	17
March - - - - - - -	118	1	4	10	3	10

Are the quantities of beef and mutton which you have ſtated, the quantities for which you was paid by Mr. Peacock on account of Dr. Mein?
They are the quantities I was paid for.

Did you and Mr. Lucas ſupply the whole of the beef and mutton for the ſick priſoners at Forton, between the 8th of October 1800 and 31ſt of March 1801, or did Mr. Peacock purchaſe any beef or mutton in conſequence of your failing to ſupply?——I believe we ſupplied it all.

Is the ſignature of "Henry Whitear" to the Certificate now ſhewn you, dated the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——It is my hand-writing.

Who requeſted you to ſign that Certificate?——I cannot tell.

Had you any knowledge of the purpoſe for which ſuch Certificate was required?——Not in the leaſt.

Were the prices of the ſeveral articles in the different months inſerted in the Certificate, when it was brought to you for your ſignature?
I think they were.

Did you take any, and what ſteps, to aſcertain that the prices inſerted in the Certificate, were correct previouſly to your ſigning it?——No, I did not.

Do you believe beef was ſold in Goſport Market in April 1800, at ſo high a price as £. 4. 4. 0. per cwt. or mutton at ſo high a price as £. 4. 6. 0. per cwt.?
No, by no means; I think not.

Was you at or about the time of ſigning that Certificate requeſted to ſign a Certificate of the prices of the ſame articles at any other period?
Not to my recollection.

John Ford. *Hy Whitear.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 65.

The Examination of Mr. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, of Fareham, Tallow chandler and Soap-boiler; taken upon Oath, at Portſmouth, the 13th day of February 1806.

IS the ſignature of "J. Franklin" to the Certificate now ſhewn you, bearing date the 30th of June 1800, purporting to ſtate the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1800, your hand-writing?——It is. *Mr. Franklin.*

For what purpoſe did you ſign that Certificate?
I do not recollect for what purpoſe it was ſigned.

Who requeſted you to ſign it?——I do not recollect who it was.

Had you any, and what communication with any perſon, on the ſubject of your ſigning that Certificate?——None, to my knowledge.

Did you take any, and what ſteps, to aſcertain that the prices ſtated in that Certificate were correct, before you ſigned it?
I took no particular ſteps; the perſons who brought me the Certificate, I apprehend, told me thoſe were the prices at which the articles were ſold, and I ſigned it.

Are you in the practice of ſigning Certificates of the prices of articles not in the line of your buſineſs?——No.

Did you ever ſign any other Certificate of that ſort?
Not to my knowledge.

Was you, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1800, in the practice of ſupplying ſoap, candles, and other articles, for the uſe of the ſick priſoners at Forton Hoſpital?——Yes.

Was Mr. J. Griffin, the witneſs to that Certificate, preſent when you ſigned it?——I do not recollect he was.

John Ford. *Jos^h Franklin.*
H^y Nicholls.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 66.

LETTER from Meſſrs Joſeph Hay and Company to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 18th of December 1799.

Parliament-ſtreet,
18th December 1799.

Gentlemen,

AS we are given to underſtand, the French have declined to victual their Priſoners of War in this country, and that they are to be victualled by this Government from the 22d inſtant; and having formerly had the honour to be employed by your Board in victualling the Sick Priſoners of War, we beg leave to tender our ſervices to revictual them at all the Dépôts, or wherever the Board may think proper, being ready to begin on an immediate notice.

We are, &c.
Jo^s Hay and Co.

Commiſſioners for
Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 67.

LETTER from the Board to Meſſrs Hay and Company; dated the 20th of December 1799.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
20th December 1799.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 18th inſtant, tendering your ſervices to victual the Sick French Priſoners of War at all the Dépôts, or wherever we may think proper; and in reply to your ſaid Letter, we deſire you will take ſteps for victualling the Priſoners of this deſcription, without delay, at the places named in the margin*, it being intended that they ſhould be ſubſiſted at the expence of this country, from the 21ſt inſtant.

* Normancroſs, Edinburgh, Liverpool.

You are to inſtruct your Agents to cauſe the Priſoners to be victualled on ſuch ſcheme of diet as the Surgeons employed by us may direct.

It is our intention for you to continue to victual the Sick Priſoners at the before-mentioned places for three months certain, and further, until we ſhall give you one month's warning of our intention to provide otherways for them.

We are
Your very humble Servants,

R. Blair.
J. Johnſton.
G. Blane.

Meſſrs. *J. Hay* and Co.

No. 68.

LETTER from Meſſrs. Hay and Company to the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 26th of March 1800.

Parliament-ſtreet,
26th March 1800.

Gentlemen,

AGREEABLE to your Letter of the 25th October laſt, and ſubſequent verbal inſtructions, to victual the Sick Priſoners of War, for which a reaſonable allowance would be made us, we have continued performing that ſervice at the different Dépôts pointed out to us; and as the 31ſt inſtant is the concluſion of a quarter, we beg leave, if agreeable to you, to propoſe that our allowance for victualling all Priſoners of War, &c. on the hoſpital diets, ſhall be at the rate of ſixteen pence each per day; this we hope your Board will approve of: at the ſame time we have ſuch confidence in your juſtice, that we have no heſitation in ſaying, that whatever allowance, or different mode you may think proper, we ſhall be ready to adopt.

We are, &c.
Joˢ Hay and Co.

Commiſſioners for
Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

No. 69.

LETTER from the Board to Meſſrs. Hay and Company; dated the 1ſt of April 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
1ſt April 1800.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 26th ultimo, and acquaint you, that we will allow you at the rate of one Shilling and four pence per man per diem from the 21ſt of December laſt, for the Sick Priſoners of War victualled by you.

We are
Your very humble Servants,

J. Johnſton.
W. Gibbons.
G. Blane.
J. Harneſs.

Meſſrs. *Joſeph Hay* and Co.

No. 70.

LETTER from Meſſrs. Hay and Company to the Board; dated the 23d July 1800.

Gentlemen, Parliament-ſtreet, 23d July 1800.

WHEN we had the honour of agreeing with you for the victualling the ſick priſoners of war, at the rate of 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per man per day, there was not an idea of the prices of all kinds of proviſions getting to the extraordinary pitch they have now reached: although we have no *claim* on this account, yet we take the liberty of ſubmitting it to your conſideration, hoping you will think it proper to give us ſome aid.

Having ſo often experienced your candour and juſtice, we leave it entirely to you what the allowance ſhould be, and from what period it ſhould commence, remaining moſt reſpectfully, &c.

Jo^s Hay & Co.

No. 71.

LETTER from the Board to Meſſrs. Hay and Company; dated the 28th July 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,

Gentlemen, 28th July 1800.

WE have received your letter of the 23d inſtant, and conſent to allow you at the rate of one Penny Halfpenny per man per diem, in addition to your preſent price of one Shilling and four Pence, for victualling ſick priſoners of war, ſuch addition to commence on the 1ſt of January laſt.

We are,

Your very humble Servants,

J. Johnſton.
W. Gibbons.
G. Blane.

Meſſrs. *Joſeph Hay* & Co.

No. 72.

The Examination of WILLIAM YEO, Eſquire, Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar; taken upon Oath at that Hoſpital, the 5th of February 1806.

Mr. Yeo.

HOW did you aſcertain the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, from which you formed the average reported by you weekly to the Sick and Wounded Board, between the 20th of April and 28th of December 1800?

From the Reports in general of Mr. Merrit the Steward, and Mr. Mottley the Agent, and ſometimes one of their Clerks.

Were any written directions given by you reſpecting the aſcertaining ſuch prices?——No, but I communicated the Board's letter to them.

Did the Steward and Agent report ſuch prices to you verbally or in writing?

Sometimes verbally, and ſometimes in writing.

What was the deſcription and quality of the articles which they were directed to enquire the price of?

Concluding that it was reſpecting the proviſions ſupplied the Hoſpital, I directed them to enquire the average prices of ſuch proviſions.

Were the prices reported by you the wholeſale or retail prices?

I naturally conceive that they were the wholeſale prices, as the prices were ſtated per cwt.

Was you aware of the purpoſe for which you was required to make ſuch Reports?——No.

Mr. Yeo. What was the deſcription and quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer, ſupplied to the Hoſpital during the year 1800?

Good ox beef, in quarters; good wether mutton, in ſides; bread made from the beſt wheaten flour, ranged through a ſeventeen-ſhilling cloth; beer brewed from good ſtrong amber malt, eight buſhels to a tun, to be meaſured before ground.

Was the beef and mutton ſupplied of the beſt quality, or inferior to the beſt quality of thoſe articles uſually brought to market?

They were of the beſt quality.

Have the articles ſupplied ſince that time been uſually of ſuch quality?

Equal.

Has the beef and mutton uſually ſupplied to the Hoſpital been of as good quality as any you could purchaſe in the market?——In general better.

What deſcription of coals is uſually ſupplied for the uſe of the Hoſpital?

Sometimes Newcaſtle, and ſometimes Sunderland.

Can you ſpeak to the quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer, which were ſupplied to the ſick priſoners of war at Forton or Portcheſter, in the year 1800, or at any ſubſequent period during the late war?——No.

What brewers, butchers, bakers, and coal-merchants, do you apprehend are beſt capable of giving us information reſpecting the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, between the 21ſt of December 1799 and the 31ſt of December 1800?

I am not ſufficiently acquainted with the characters of thoſe perſons to anſwer the queſtion.

Ch. M. Pole. *W. Yeo,* Governor.
John Ford.
Hy Nicholls.

No. 73.

The Examination of Mr. GEORGE MOTTLEY, Agent to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, near Goſport; taken upon Oath at that Hoſpital, the 5th day of February 1806.

Mr. Mottley. HOW long have you been employed in the Hoſpital, and in what capacities?

I was entered as an extra Clerk in the Steward's office in November 1778, and diſcharged in May 1783, on the Peace. On the death of the Agent's Clerk, I believe in December 1785, I applied for the appointment; the Sick and Hurt Board, inſtead of granting my requeſt, offered me an appointment in their office, which I accepted; I ſerved there about two years, and then exchanged with the Agent's Clerk here, I think in February 1788, and in January 1795 I was appointed Agent.

Did you collect the average prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, reported by the Governor to the Sick and Wounded Board, between the 20th of April and the 28th of December 1800?

Whenever the Governor made ſuch Reports, I generally collected them for him. Sometimes they were collected by the Steward; and at others by the Governor's Clerk.

Had you any written directions for your guidance in collecting ſuch prices?

I had no written order that I recollect, but I ſaw the letter from the Sick and Hurt Board to the Governor.

What directions did you receive?

I conceive the directions to have been to obtain the market prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, of qualities equal to thoſe ſupplied for the ſervice of this Hoſpital.

Who

Mr. Mottley.

Who were the perſons that you uſually applied to for the prices?

Always the perſons that I thought moſt likely to give me the fair prices; reſpecting the beef and mutton, to Mr. George Hooper and Mr. John Lucas, and others whoſe names I do not recollect; reſpecting the bread, to Mr. James Paul and Mr. William Vigar; reſpecting the beer, to Mr. Joſeph Goodeve of North-ſtreet, and others; reſpecting the coals, to Mr. Matthias March, who is dead; all theſe perſons reſided in Goſport, and I do not recollect the names of any other Tradeſmen, to whom I applied for the prices.

Were any of the perſons of whom you enquired the prices of the different articles then under contract, to ſupply the Hoſpitals with ſimilar articles?

No; I think not.

What was the deſcription and quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer, which you enquired the price of?

Good ox beef; good wether mutton; bread made of the beſt wheaten flour, as expreſſed in the Contract for this Hoſpital, dreſſed through a cloth of ſeventeen Shillings price; and the beer the ſame as that ſupplied the Hoſpital, with the quality of which Mr. Goodeve was acquainted.

Has the beef and mutton ſupplied the Hoſpital ſince 1799, been of as good quality as could generally be obtained in Goſport market?

I think they have.

Did you report the retail or the wholeſale price of the different articles?

I always conſidered them as the prices at which the perſons from whom I obtained them, would have furniſhed the different articles for the ſervice of this Hoſpital; that is, beef in quarters; mutton in ſides; bread, per cwt.; and beer per tun.

Were your Reports of the prices made verbally or in writing, and to whom?

They were ſometimes made in writing, and at other times verbally to the Governor.

Had you any knowledge of the purpoſe to which the Reports of the prices made by you were to be applied?——Not the ſmalleſt.

What is the deſcription of coals uſually ſupplied for the uſe of the Hoſpital?

What are deemed the beſt in this port.

Had you any communication with any perſon reſpecting the prices of the articles which you was to report, beſides the perſon by whom you was directed to collect the account of ſuch prices, and the perſons from whom you obtained them?——No.

Can you ſpeak to the quality of the beef, mutton, bread, and beer, which were ſupplied to the ſick priſoners of war at Forton or Portcheſter in the year 1800, or at any ſubſequent period, during the late War?——No.

Geo. Mottley.

Ch. M. Pole.
John Ford.
Henry Nicholls.

The further Examination of Mr. George Mottley, Agent to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar; taken upon Oath at that Hoſpital, the 11th day of February 1806.

DID you collect the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, upon which the Governor made his Reports to the Sick and Wounded Board, in the months of September, October, November, and December 1800?

I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that period. I never made any memorandums of it, but for the purpoſe of delivering it to the Governor next morning. During the latter part of this time, I believe Mr. Hammond, my firſt Clerk, more frequently collected the prices than I did.

Can

Mr. Mottley. Can you ſay to whom you applied for the prices of beef and mutton in thoſe months?——I think to Mr. Hooper only.

Was you as careful in collecting the prices in thoſe months, as you was when firſt directed to perform that duty?

I took particular pains in the firſt inſtance to aſcertain from whom I was likely to obtain the moſt correct information, and after having done ſo, and the Tradeſmen underſtood the buſineſs I came to them upon, I ſimply aſked them for the prices for the week.

Do you recollect whether in the year 1800, you enquired the prices of beef, and mutton per pound, or whether you enquired the prices per cwt.?

Always the prices per cwt.

John Ford. *Geo. Mottley.*
Hª Nicholls.
Wᵐ Mackworth Praed.

No. 74.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, firſt Clerk to the Agent, and acting as Clerk to the Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar; taken upon Oath in that Hoſpital, the 12th day of February 1806.

Mr. Hammond. HOW long have you acted as the Governor's Clerk?

Seven years this month.

Between what periods were the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, reported weekly by the Governor of this Hoſpital to the Sick and Wounded Board?——Between April 1800 and January 1804.

By whom were the Reports of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, collected, upon which the Governor made the weekly Returns of the prices of thoſe articles to the Sick and Wounded Board in 1800?

Mr. Mottley at firſt collected the prices, and afterwards I enquired the prices of beef, mutton, and coals, but when I commenced I cannot ſay. The price of bread, during the whole or a great part of the time that the prices were reported, was ſent by Mr. Paul to the Agent, weekly; reſpecting the beer, I do not remember making any enquiry, as Mr. Goodeve came over himſelf monthly, and reported the prices, but I believe only a part of the time that the prices were reported to the Board: I am not certain whether, at firſt, Mr. Merrett the Steward did not ſometimes collect the prices: when I ceaſed to do ſo, the clerk next to me in the Agent's-office collected them.

Were ſuch Reports made to the Governor verbally or in writing?

I think, when Mr. Mottley collected the prices, he put them down on a ſlip of paper and gave it to the Governor. When I collected them, I inſerted them in the letter to the Board, previouſly to my preſenting the letter to the Governor for ſignature.

Are any of the written Reports preſerved?——None, that I know of.

When you was employed to collect ſuch Reports, of whom did you enquire the prices of the articles?

Principally Mr. Hooper, of the beef and mutton; but I believe I enquired two or three times of Mr. Lucas, and two or three times of Mr. Doling. The price of the coals I enquired of Mr. Marſh and Mr. Midlane, of Goſport.

What was the deſcription and quality of the beef and mutton you enquired the prices of?——I think good beef and mutton. I conceive it was well underſtood by the butchers the ſort of meat I wanted to know the prices of, becauſe Mr. Hooper, the butcher, knew there was a return to be made to the Board every week, and the ſort of beef and mutton which was ſupplied to this Hoſpital.

Did

Mr. Hammond

Did Mr. Mottley tell you the names of the perſons of whom you was to enquire the prices?——Not to my knowledge.

Did you enquire for the wholeſale or retail prices?

I only aſked the average prices, without ſaying whether it was the wholeſale or retail price, but they gave me the price per cwt.

Had you any knowledge of the purpoſe for which the weekly Reports of the prices were required?——I had not.

What did you ſuppoſe was the object of ſuch Reports?——I had no idea.

Had you any communication with any perſon connected with, or concerned in the ſupply of proviſions to the ſick priſoners of war at Forton or Portcheſter, relative to the prices of the articles which were reported by the Governor to the Sick and Wounded Board?——None.

Do you know who collected the account of the prices of beef and mutton in September, October, November, and December 1800?——I do not.

John Ford. *John Hammond.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND; taken upon Oath at Haſlar Hoſpital, the 12th of February 1806.

DID the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, between the 22d of December 1799 and the 31ſt of July 1800, call upon the Governor of this Hoſpital for an account of the prices of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and coals, at Goſport, on the 22d of December 1799?

I have examined all the letters to the Governor during that period, and do not find they did.

John Ford. *John Hammond.*
Hy Nicholls.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

No. 75.

LETTER from the Board to the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; dated the 14th of April 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
14th April 1800.

Sir,

WE have received your letter of the 8th inſtant, incloſing one addreſſed to you by Mr. Naters, ſtating that he had delivered 519 chaldrons of coals for the ſervice of the Hoſpital, at the price they were bought for, and acquaint you, that we ſhall ſhortly write to you on the ſubject of a remuneration to be made to him for his trouble.

We deſire you will give directions for a ſufficient quantity of coals being purchaſed from time to time, to keep up a ſtock for ſix weeks conſumption, and that you will direct the Steward and Agent to report weekly the market-price, in order that we may form a judgment of the proper time to advertiſe for tenders.

(Signed) *Jas Johnſton.*
W. Gibbons.
Gil. Blane.
Jno Harneſs.

Wilm Yeo, Eſq. Haſlar.

No. 76.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; dated the 14th April 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
14th April 1800.

Sir,

WE deſire you will report to us, weekly, the market-prices of beef, mutton, and beer, in the neighbourhood of Haſlar.

(Signed) *Ja. Johnſton.*
W. Gibbons.
Gil. Blane.
Jn° Harneſs.

Will^m Yeo, Eſq. Haſlar.

No. 77.

LETTER from the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen to the Governor of Haſlar Hoſpital; dated the 13th June 1800.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 13th June 1800.

Sir,

WE deſire you will direct the Steward and Agent of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar to make the neceſſary enquiry, in order to enable you to report to us the price of bread in that neighbourhood, ſubſequent to the 1ſt of laſt month, and that you will alſo cauſe the price of that article to be included in the Report of the ſeveral articles tranſmitted to us weekly.

We are, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servants,

J. Johnſton.
G. Blane.
J. Harneſs.

W^m Yeo, Eſq. Haſlar.

No. 78.

ACCOUNT of Provisions supplied by Mr. Richard Owen to Portchester and Forton Hospitals, from 22d December 1799 to the 31st January 1800.

Quality of PROVISIONS.	FORTON. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs. galls.	PORTCHESTER. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs. galls.	TOTAL. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs.	Price per Cwt. or Tun.	£.	s.	d.
Beef	91	2	13	62	1	4	153	3	17	at 46	353	19	5½
Mutton	28	3	25	13	1	12	42	1	9	50	105	16	6
Bread	213	1	6	88	0	10	301	1	16	25	376	14	9¾
Greens	63	2	18	29	0	24	92	3	14	5	23	4	4½
Rice	6	3	21	0	1	0	7	0	21	44	15	16	3
Salt	8	0	0	3	3	18	11	3	18	26	15	9	8
Milk	0	0	1444	0	0	516. 7	0	0	1960. 7	9 d.	73	10	8
Beer	40	2	0	20	2	0	61	0	0	91	277	11	0
Vinegar	-	-	-	0	0	32	0	0	32	14	1	17	4
Oatmeal	10	0	0	3	2	0	13	2	0	25	16	17	6
Soap	2	1	6	3	0	25	5	2	3	72	19	17	11
Coals	0	35 ch.	0	26 Ch.	0	22 B.	61 ch.	0	22 B.	57/.	175	11	10
Charcoal	-	-	-	0	0	20	0	0	20	8 d.	0	13	4
Bavins	0	0	200	0	0	25	0	0	225	11	1	4	9
Cheese	2	0	4	-	-	-	2	0	4	48	4	17	9
Candles	0	0	12 doz.	-	-	-	0	0	12 doz.	10	6	0	0
Rush Lights	0	0	2	-	-	-	0	0	2	- -	1	0	0
Old Butter	0	0	739	-	-	-	0	0	739	8 d.	24	12	8
Lard	0	0	11	-	-	-	0	0	11	10 d.	0	9	2
Honey	1	0	4	-	-	-	1	0	4	8½ d.	4	2	2
Barley	6	0	0	-	-	-	6	0	0	53	15	18	0
Lies	0	0	96	-	-	-	0	0	96	- -	0	4	6
										£.	1,515	9	7¾

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Merreweather	141	2	1
Hooper	12	1	16
Beef	153	3	17

(A Copy.) *T. A. Minchin.*

ACCOUNT of Provisions supplied by Mr. Richard Owen to Forton and Portchester Hospitals, in February 1800.

Quality of PROVISIONS.	FORTON. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs. gall.	PORTCHESTER. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs. gall.	TOTAL. Cwt. Tuns.	qrs. or, hhds.	lbs. gall.	Price per Cwt. or Tun.	£.	s.	d.
Beef	48	2	2	68	2	2	117	0	14	at 46	269	7	9
Mutton	19	3	14	7	3	2	27	2	26	50	69	6	7¼
Bread	132	0	20	82	0	24	214	1	16	25	267	19	9¾
Beer	26	3	0	18	2	34	45	1	34	91	206	12	0¾
Greens	50	2	4	35	0	0	85	2	4	5	21	7	8
Salt	5	0	0	1	3	16	6	3	16	26	8	19	2½
Oatmeal	7	2	0	4	2	2	12	0	2	25	15	0	5¼
Cheese	11	3	11	-	-	-	11	3	11	48	28	8	8½
Coals	20	0	0	23	18	0	43	18	0	52	113	2	0
Candles	16 doz.	0	11 lb.	11 doz.		10 lb.	28 doz.		9 lb.	10	14	7	6
Soap	4	3	23	2	1	7	7	1	2	72	26	3	3½
Old Butter	0	3	16	0	2	2	1	1	18	74/8	5	5	8
Vinegar	32 galls.			0	0	32	0	0	64	14 d.	3	14	8
Milk	-	-	1022	0	0	451	0	0	1473	9 d.	55	4	9
Bavins	-	-	-	0	100 N°		0	0	100 N°	11	0	11	0
Charcoal	-	-	-	0	30 b.	0	0	0	30 b.	8 d.	1	0	0
										£.	1,106	11	1

(A Copy.) *T. A. Minchin.*

ACCOUNT of Provisions supplied by Mr. Richard Owen to Forton and Portchester Hospitals, in March 1800.

Quality of PROVISIONS.	FORTON. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	PORTCHESTER. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	TOTAL. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	Price per Cwt. or Tun.	£. s. d.
Beef	60 0 21	69 0 27	129 1 20	at 46	297 13 8½
Mutton	15 0 25	12 2 9	27 3 6	50	69 10 2
Bread	152 3 13	95 3 10	248 2 23	25	310 17 7½
Beer	30 0 0	19 0 0	49 0 0	91	222 19 0
Salt	6 1 26	3 0 26	9 2 24	26	12 12 6¼
Oatmeal	7 3 0	5 0 10	12 3 10	25	16 0 11½
Greens	55 1 12	50 3 20	106 1 4	5	26 11 5¼
Milk	0 0 992	0 0 509. 4	1591. 4 gal.	9	59 13 7½
Soap	4 0 4	1 0 0	5 0 4	72	18 2 6¾
Coals	33 Ch. 18 B.	8 Ch. 33 B^s	42 Ch. 15 B^s	51	108 3 3
Candles	0 0 148	0 0 112	0 0 260	10	10 16 8
Vinegar	- - - - - -	0 0 31½	0 0 31½	14	1 16 9
Ch rcoal	- - - - - -	36½ B^s	36½ B^s	8	1 4 4
Bavins	- - - - - -	213 N°	213 N°	11	1 3 5
Carriage of Coals	- - - - - -	59 Ch.	- - - - - -	4	11 16 0
D° - - D° - -	69 chald.	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	3	10 7 0
				£.	1,179 9 1

(A Copy.) *T. A. Minchin.*

ACCOUNT of Provisions supplied by Mr. Richard Owen to Portchester and Forton Hospitals, in April 1800.

Quality of PROVISIONS.	FORTON. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	PORTCHESTER. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	TOTAL. Cwt. qrs. lbs. or, Tuns. hhds. galls.	Price per Cwt. or Tun.	£. s. d.
Beef	65 3 8	70 3 13	136 2 21	at 46	314 7 7½
Mutton	19 0 10	11 1 1	30 1 11	50	75 17 4½
Bread	160 3 20	98 2 12	259 2 4	25	324 8 4½
Beer	- - - - - -	18 3 0	18 3 0	91	85 6 3
Milk	- - - - - -	62 gall^s	0 0 623	9	23 7 3
Salt	3 2 0	2 2 0	6 0 0	26	7 16 0
Candles	0 3 26	1 0 18	2 0 16	10	10 0 0
Vinegar	0 0 31½	0 0 31½	0 0 63	14	3 13 6
Soap	6 2 20	4 1 11	11 0 3	72	39 13 11
Greens	48 2 8	41 3 16	90 1 24	5	22 12 3½
Coals	4 Ch^d	11 Ch^d	15 Ch^d	46	34 10 0
Bavins	0 0 100	0 0 120	0 0 220	10	1 4 2¼
Oatmeal	4 2 0	- - - - - -	4 2 0	25	5 12 6
				£.	948 9 3½

(A Copy.) *T. A. Minchin.*

No. 79.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Naval Naval Enquiry to Mr. T. Blatherwick, formerly Surgeon of the Priſon Hoſpital at Portcheſter; dated the 26th of April 1806.

Office of Naval Enquiry, N° 24, Great George-ſtreet
26th April 1806.

Sir,

THE Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry having nearly brought to a concluſion their enquiries on the ſubject which has for ſome time paſt engaged their attention, they cannot delay any longer calling upon you for explanation on ſome points relating thereto which require elucidation; but, conſidering the circumſtances in which you ſtand with reſpect to Lady Dixon, the Board are very unwilling to occaſion your abſence from Fareham at the preſent time, if it can be avoided. I have therefore their commands to ſtate to you the points on which they require explanation, and to inform you that, ſhould your anſwers prove ſatisfactory, they will excuſe you from a perſonal attendance on them, although it will be a departure from their general practice in this reſpect.

The Board, in the courſe of their inveſtigation into the mode in which the Contracts made by Dr. Mein with the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, for victualling ſick priſoners during the late war, had been conducted, diſcovered that the Certificates of the number of patients victualled at Portcheſter Hoſpital, granted by you monthly to Dr. Mein, between the months of September 1800 and April 1801, differed materially in reſpect to the numbers on the different diets of full, half, and low, from the Statements contained in your Quarterly Books, according to the following Table:

TIME.	By the Certificates granted to Dr. Mein.			By the Quarter Books.		
	Full Diet.	Half Diet.	Low Diet.	Full Diet, including the Employed.	Half Diet.	Low Diet.
1800: Oct^r -	7,052	3,691	363	4,272	6,244	790
Nov^r -	7,286	3,943	387	4,267	6,753	595
Dec^r -	7,624	3,936	318	3,176	8,143	643
1801: Jan^y -	8,472	3,802	494	3,545	8,422	894
Feb^y -	8,284	4,242	462	4,465	7,972	635
March -	8,244	4,796	589	4,649	8,586	487

I incloſe copies of the Certificates granted by you to Dr. Mein, within the period above-mentioned, and of the Statements in your Quarterly Books, and have to requeſt that you will explain fully to the Board, and with as little delay as poſſible, the cauſes to which the difference in theſe documents is to be attributed; ſtating, at the ſame time, by whom the Certificates to the Contractor were made out, and what examination you gave them before you ſigned them.

As the practice of ſtating in your Quarterly Books the number of patients victualled on the different diets, did not commence till Chriſtmas Quarter 1800, I have further to requeſt you will ſtate the circumſtances which led to the adoption of that practice, and why it was not introduced at an earlier period.

Although the Board have not in their poſſeſſion any Document with which to contraſt the Certificates granted by you to Dr. Mein, of the number of patients on the different diets prior to October 1800, yet, as the number certified by you to have been victualled on full diet in the courſe of the year 1800 greatly exceeds the number ſtated by you, in your Quarter Books, to have been ſo victualled in 1801, in proportion to the total numbers victualled in thoſe years, as will appear by the following Statement:

TIME.	By the Certificates granted to Dr. Mein, in 1800.			By the Quarter Books, in 1801.		
	Full Diet.	Half Diet.	Low Diet.	Full Diet including the Employed.	Half Diet.	Low Diet.
January - - -	5,549	2,206	340	3,545	8,422	894
February - -	7,482	1,928	307	4,465	7,972	635
March - - -	7,715	2,735	292	4,649	8,586	487
April - - -	7,362	2,796	83	3,953	7,500	518
May - - -	8,447	2,287	152	4,093	7,128	311
June - - -	9,257	2,864	132	3,771	6,443	168
July - - - -	10,755	3,069	206	3,831	6,513	146
Auguſt - - -	6,731	3,555	959	3,253	5,519	196
September - -	6,745	2,706	352	3,423	5,645	112

The Board are deſirous of receiving full explanation on this point.

I am, Sir,

T. Blatherwick, Eſq^r^,
Surgeon, Fareham.

Your very obedient Servant,
John Williams.

No. 8c.

LETTER from Mr. T. Blatherwick; dated the 26th of April 1806.

Sir. Fareham, 29th April 1806.

I DULY received your's of the 26th, containing Abſtracts from Accounts relating to Dr. Mein's Contract, and beg to expreſs myſelf ſenſible of the indulgence of the Board in forwarding the Accounts to Fareham; and to aſſure the Commiſſioners, that I ſhall willingly give every information in my power relating thereto.

I have attentively peruſed copies of the Certificates given to Dr. Mein in the months of October, November, and December 1800, and January, February, and March 1801, contraſted with the amount of the Quarterly Books for the ſame time, and find the difference ſo uniform and great, that I cannot conſider it the effect of chance.

The Hoſpital Accounts were kept by Mr. Joſeph Martre, who was appointed Clerk by the Sick and Hurt Board for that purpoſe, in which he was aſſiſted by a French priſoner, by the name of Germaine. The Quarterly Account Book was principally kept by Germaine, and the amount of the Certificates, I underſtood, collected either from theſe Books, or the Diet Books of the Hoſpital, by them together, and re-examined by Mr. Martre before they were brought to me, and ſo marked as examined, brought to me for my ſignature, which I never heſitated affixing, upon being aſſured the Account was correct.

I believe the mode of returning the different Diets in the Certificates originated with Dr. Mein; but I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that, as it is ſo long ago.

I have occupied a very conſiderable portion of my time, ſince the receipt of your's, in examining a great number of old papers, hoping to have found Duplicates of the Certificates granted to Dr. Mein, in which I have been diſappointed, but have been fortunate enough to find the Diet Books of that Hoſpital from February 1800 to Auguſt 1801, both incluſive, which, as they repreſent the Victualling Day-book of the Hoſpital, are to be depended on for accuracy; and the Quarter Books and Certificates are correct, or erroneous, as they correſpond or differ from theſe Diet Books.

I am

I am much gratified to have it in my power to forward you a Document ſo much to be depended on, and for ſo conſiderable an extent of time. I have not had time to examine them through, but have compared the month of January, which is caſt up by Germaine, and find it correſponds with the Quarter Book.

As the ſignatures to the copies of the Certificates forwarded me from the Board, for November and December 1800, and January and March 1801, differ from the mode in which I am accuſtomed to ſign my name, and as they at preſent appear to me in a queſtionable form, I ſhall be obliged if the Board will allow you to ſend me any one of them for my inſpection, and it ſhall be returned in courſe of poſt.

In the Abſtract of Victualling for November and December 1800, the number of Nurſes, and other perſons employed, appear to amount to between 50 and 60 daily. I cannot reconcile this with my recollection of the employed; perhaps you may be able, from papers in your poſſeſſion, to explain it ſatisfactorily.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

T. Blatherwick.

I have ſent the Diet Books by the Goſport coach.

John Williams, Eſq^r.

No. 81.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
4th November 1805.

An ACCOUNT, ſhewing the total Number of Perſons victualled, and the Sums paid to Doctor Thomas Mein, in each month, under his Contract 26th March 1800, and alſo the average Coſt of one Perſon for a day in each month; prepared in purſuance of a Precept from the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, dated 24th October 1805.

PERIOD.	Number of Perſons Victualled.	Sums paid in each Month.	Average Coſt of one Perſon for a Day in each Month.
		£. s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{22}{30}$ April 1800 - - - -	18,210	2,061 11 3	2/3 $\frac{2}{16}$
May - - - - - -	65,024	7,962 15 5	2/5 $\frac{5}{16}$
June - - - - - -	65,736	8,165 3 6	2/5 $\frac{8}{16}$
July - - - - - -	65,274	7,992 14 3	2/5
Auguſt - - - - - -	67,173	7,684 10 9	2/3 $\frac{7}{16}$
September - - - -	69,860	7,976 0 6	2/3 $\frac{6}{16}$
October - - - - -	65,836	7,887 19 6	2/3 $\frac{10}{16}$
November - - - -	66,774	7,930 5 0	2/4 $\frac{10}{16}$
December - - - -	72,408	8,168 14 11	2/4 $\frac{5}{16}$

Jn^o Harneſs.
W. Gibbons.
J. Weir.

No. 82.

Transport Office,
11th March 1806.

An ACCOUNT, shewing the Yearly Amount of the Pay and Allowances granted by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to Mr. John Griffin, as Surgeon of Forton Hospital, and to Mr. Young, Surgeon of the Bristol Prison Hospital Ship at Chatham, in the years 1800 and 1801.

	1800.	1801.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN.			
Salary at £. 150 per Annum	150 0 0	137 7 3	312 1 8
Allowance for visiting and inspecting Prisoners of War on board Prison Ships	24 14 5	- - -	
Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG.			
Mr. Young was paid by the Navy Board, as Surgeon of the Bristol, excepting Queen Anne's Bounty, for providing his Chest with Medicines	25 16 10	22 0 6	47 17 4

No. 83.

LETTER from the Navy Board; dated the 14th of March 1806.

Navy Office,
14th March 1806.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Precept, dated the 13th instant, requiring that there be forthwith laid before you an account of the amount of Mr. Young's pay, as Surgeon of the Bristol Prison Hospital Ship, in the years 1800 and 1801; and in reply thereto, we beg to acquaint you, that Mr. Alexander Young appears borne on the books of the Bristol Prison Hospital Ship, as under:

Bristol Prison Hospital Ship. Mr. A. Young, Surgeon.
Entered 22d Dec. 1799, Surgeon. Discharged 7th Nov. 1801. paid off

and that the pay and allowances he has received for his services on board that ship, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Net personal pay for the aforenamed time	240	1	11
Compensation for a servant	28	8	9
Twopences	9	5	8
Venereals	7	10	7
	£. 278	6	11

exclusive of an allowance made by the Sick and Hurt Board for supplying the ship with medicines.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servants,

H. Duncan.
J. Henslow.
H. Legge.

Commissioners for Naval Enquiry.

No. 84.

A Copy of a Minute of the Sick and Wounded Board, dated the 4th of March 1796:

PRESENT,

Robert Blair, Esq. M.D.
Sir William Gibbons, Bart.
Gilbert Blane, Esq. M.D.

MUCH inconvenience having arisen from the frequent applications of Contractors, to have additions made, upon various pretences, to the prices stipulated in their Contracts; and there being reason to apprehend that the Service must suffer detriment from a compliance with such requisitions, which are urged as precedents in future applications of the same nature:—

Resolved,

That the following Regulations be henceforth adopted, as likely to prove, upon the whole, the most advantageous both to the Public, and to the Contractors themselves.

1st. That in all Contracts, the Contractor and two responsible persons are to give a bond for the due performance of his Contract, to the amount of one-third of what was paid for similar service in the preceding year.

2ndly. Any Contractor giving notice of his with to relinquish a Contract, is to be allowed to vacate it on condition of his vacating such other Contracts as he may have with the Board, and carrying on the Service till arrangements can be made for its being otherwise performed; the price of the new Contract to be allowed for the time the Contractor performs the Service after such Notice.

3dly. No addition to the terms of an existing Contract is to be made, on any account whatever, without an order from the Admiralty Board. As in this case, a Contractor, from having it in his power to vacate his Contracts, can never be a considerable loser, and as he may be a great gainer, because the Board does not reserve to itself the privilege of vacating, at pleasure, any Contract, in case of a fall in the price of the article contracted for, (till they have given the notice to the Contractor stipulated in the Contract) it is to be expected that these Regulations will promote competition, and induce offerers to tender at low prices, and will also prevent any danger of the Service suffering interruption or detriment from a Tradesman having entered into a Contract he finds, upon trial, is likely to prove ruinous to him.

No. 85.

LETTER from Joseph Stewart, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen; dated the 18th of January 1806, inclosing a Copy of the Minute of the Board, dated the 25th of October 1799.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
18th January 1806.

Sir,

HAVING just discovered that the Minute of the Sick and Wounded Board, dated the 4th of March 1796, on the subject of Contracts, had been rescinded by a subsequent Minute of the said Board, dated the 25th October 1799, both of which Minutes are entered in the Minute Books lately returned to this Office from the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry; and not having had this circumstance in my recollection when examined relative thereto, I feel it incumbent on me to transmit to you a Copy of the last-mentioned Minute, for the information of the Board.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
Joseph Stewart.

John Williams, Esq.

A Copy of a Minute of the Sick and Wounded Board, dated the 25th of October 1799:

PRESENT,

Sir William Gibbons, Bart.
Doctor James Johnston,
And Doctor Gilbert Blane.

A Letter from Governor Yeo, of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, of which the following is an Extract, having been this Day read at the Board:

"23d October 1799.

"In answer to your Letter of the 21st, I have to inform you, that there "are in the building upwards of one hundred and fifty chaldrons of coals, and "the two vessels mentioned in Mr. Nater's Letter, he had engaged to take the "cargoes on the arrival at this port; but the embargo taking place while in "the Downs, and the Admiral refusing to allow them to proceed to the West-"ward, the Masters of those vessels went and sold them on their own account "at the London Market. Mr. Naters delivered one hundred and four chal-"drons on the 21st instant, of Primrose and Allen's main, mixed, which cost "him forty-eight shillings the chaldron; and there is another vessel now at the "mouth of the creek, waiting the lifting of the tides to bring to the wharf, with "more than one hundred chaldrons of Allen's main, which likewise cost him "forty-eight, but for which has been offered forty-nine and sixpence; as these "appear to be facts, and Mr. Naters promises faithfully to buy the remainder of "his contract, and deliver the coals at the exact price they shall cost him, "whether above or under his engagement, on consulting with Messrs. Merritt "and Mottley, I take the liberty to recommend his continuing to supply the "Hospital on those terms, being assured in my own mind of the intended rec-"titude of Mr. Nater's conduct, who will likewise make affidavit to the pur-"chase; and as he will entirely throw himself on the liberality of the Board, to "make him whatsoever remuneration they shall think fit, on the delivery of the "whole quantity engaged for, I am convinced, from this Report, the Board "will have the goodness to consider the anxiety and trouble he has been, and "probably will be at, and give him such relief as they think proper."

The Board, having duly considered what the Governor has represented, as well as what is set forth in their Minute of the 4th March 1796,

Resolved,
That the said Minute be rescinded.

Resolved,
That Mr. Naters be allowed to supply the coals which he has contracted to furnish for the service of the Royal Hospital, in the way he has requested, and that when he has completed his Contract, so far as relates to quantity, the Board will take into consideration what remuneration it may be proper to make him for his trouble.

Resolved,
That a Letter be written to Governor Yeo, acquainting him with such part of this Minute as relates to Mr. Naters.

No. 86.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

EXPENDITURE of the SICK and WOUNDED OFFICE;

&c.

Appendix,

General ABSTRACT of the EXPENDITURE

	—1800.—											
	SEAMEN.				PRISONERS.				TOTAL.			
	Home Department.			Foreign Department.			Home.			Abroad.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Head Office	14,138	2	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicines and Fumigating Materials	8,438	4	7	5,524	14	6½	381	4	8	-	-	-
Proviſions and Diſpenſary Neceſſaries	51,226	12	1¾	-	-	-	91,510	6	5	-	-	-
Salaries at Hoſpitals and Priſons	8,308	18	4	-	-	-	1,707	6	11	-	-	-
Neceſſaries and Utenſils	12,090	19	8¾	3,138	4	11	2,222	10	1	2	8	4
Quarters and Cures	14,028	6	10	2,670	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subſiſtence and Cures	-	-	-	-	-	-	809	9	4	5,897	0	1
Bills of Exchange	24,540	18	0	95,098	16	7	6,585	6	0	36,393	6	5
Lemon Juice and Spirits of Wine	1,803	4	11	3,552	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	35,753	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgeons Neceſſaries	-	-	-	18,199	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen Anne's Bounty	-	-	-	20,410	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cartel Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	10	2	-	-	-
Ruſſian Seamen	21,082	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and Repairs	3,675	6	9	-	-	-	3,980	6	0	-	-	-
Bedding	3,841	14	3	4,168	10	3½	6,297	3	5	-	-	-
Clothing	1,622	8	7	308	0	10	5,855	14	7	-	-	-
TOTAL	164,797	16	4	188,824	7	4	119,411	17	7	42,292	14	10

TOTAL.		
£.	s.	d.
14,138	2	4½
14,344	3	9½
142,736	18	6¾
10,016	5	3
17,454	3	0¾
16 6,8	7	1
6,706	9	5
162,618	7	0
5,355	13	8
35,753	13	4
18,199	12	5
20,410	5	5
62	10	2
21,082	19	10
7,655	12	9
14,307	7	11½
7,786	4	0
515,326	16	1

No. 86.

the SICK AND WOUNDED Office, for the Years 1800 and 1801.

— 1801. —													
SEAMEN.						PRISONERS.						TOTAL.	
Home Department.			Foreign Department.			Home.			Abroad.				
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
12,751	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,751	14	10	Head Office.
9,711	2	3	10,594	7	8½	3,221	12	9½	129	0	8½	23,656	3	5½	Medicines and Fumigating Materials.
63,256	11	11	-	-	-	94,512	1	9	-	-	-	157,768	13	8	Provisions and Dispensary Neceſſaries.
7,581	1	11	-	-	-	1,351	19	10	-	-	-	8,933	1	9	Salaries at Hoſpitals and Priſons.
12,358	6	11	3,825	18	9½	2,199	16	3	250	15	9	18,634	17	8½	Neceſſaries and Utenſils.
11,695	3	5	5,188	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,883	10	8	Quarters and Cures.
-	-	-	-	-	-	622	6	11	2,110	9	6	2,732	16	5	Subſiſtence and Cures.
26,503	1	3	88,534	16	11	9,352	4	9	36,094	16	7	160,484	19	6	Bills of Exchange.
2,311	18	11	33,185	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,497	0	5	Lemon Juice and Spirits of Wine.
-	-	-	33,849	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,849	1	8	Fruit and Vegetables.
-	-	-	13,478	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,478	14	11	Surgeons Neceſſaries.
-	-	-	14,714	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,714	13	8	Queen Anne's Bounty.
-	-	-	-	-	-	919	14	0	-	-	-	919	14	0	Cartel Service.
1,468	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,468	3	3	Ruſſian Seamen.
4,334	11	0	-	-	-	2,669	13	6	-	-	-	6,994	4	6	Buildings and Repairs.
2,658	5	2	4,502	6	3	5,112	17	0	-	-	-	12,273	8	5	Bedding.
1,147	4	9	536	4	6	6,775	0	3	-	-	-	8,758	9	6	Clothing.
156,067	5	7	208,409	13	2	126,737	7	0½	38,585	2	6½	529,799	8	4	TOTAL.

~~523~~
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THE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AT GREENWICH.

Ordered to be printed 30th June 1806.

To the Honourable The COMMONS of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament aſſembled.

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the forty-third year of His MAJESTY's Reign, intituled,

"An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire and "examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or Abuſes, "which are or have been practiſed by Perſons em- "ployed in the ſeveral Naval Departments therein "mentioned, and in the Buſineſs of Prize Agency, "and to report ſuch Obſervations as ſhall occur to "them for preventing ſuch Irregularities, Frauds, "and Abuſes, and for the better conducting and "managing the Buſineſs of the ſaid Departments, "and of Prize Agency, in future;" continued and amended by an Act of the forty-fifth year of the preſent King, chapter the forty-ſixth.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AT GREENWICH.

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

THE Act of the 45th of His preſent Majeſty, which continued our Commiſſion, added the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich to the Departments before placed under our cognizance; and we have made it the ſubject of our preſent Enquiry.

The Hoſpital was founded originally by the Royal Donation of King William and Queen Mary, increaſed by many private Subſcriptions and Bequeſts. In the early part of the laſt Century, it received a Grant from the Crown of the Eſtate forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater, and it has been aſſiſted occaſionally by votes of Money from Parliament; the laſt of which was a ſum of £. 4,000 in the year 1778. We ſhall not however enter further on the hiſtory of the Hoſpital, but confine our obſervations to the preſent ſtate and management of it, under the Charter granted in the 16th year of His preſent Majeſty.

Appendix, N° 63.

£. 4,000.

By this Charter all former Commiſſions were revoked, and certain great Officers of State, and other perſons holding public ſituations, and their ſucceſſors, were appointed a Body Corporate, by the name of "The "Commiſſioners and Governors of the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at "Greenwich, in the County of Kent," with full power over all the property of the Hoſpital, to purchaſe, demiſe, ſell, &c. to ſue and be ſued, to

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

to direct and manage all the Affairs of the Hoſpital, and to make Bye Laws.

The Charter requires that a General Court ſhall be held twice a year; it empowers the Admiralty to appoint all Officers, except the Governor and Treaſurer, and to diſplace, ſuſpend, or remove for miſbehaviour; and it requires, that "all Officers to be employed in the Hoſpital be Seafaring "Men, or ſuch who have loſt their limbs, or been otherwiſe diſabled, in "the Sea Service."

By the Charter, a ſtanding Committee was appointed, conſiſting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Treaſurer, Auditor, and twenty other Perſons, ſtyled The Directors of the Hoſpital, who are to meet once in every fortnight at leaſt, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the Building, ſtating the Accounts of Works, making Contracts for Proviſions and Neceſſaries, and for the more immediate management of the Affairs of the Hoſpital; their proceedings are to be laid before the General Court, and are at all times to be ſubject to their controul; and, for the well Government of the Houſe, a Council was eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of the Governor and ſuch of the Officers of the Hoſpital as the Admiralty ſhould appoint.

Appendix, N^os 1. & 2.

Our principal aim in this Enquiry has been to aſcertain the ſtate of the Revenues of the Hoſpital, and in what manner they have been collected and applied; with this view, we called for Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Hoſpital in each year from 1790 to 1805, both inclusive.

The Revenues of the Hoſpital ariſe from, Sixpence per man per month paid by Seamen in the Merchant Service;

The like ſum from Seamen and Marines in His Majeſty's Navy;

The Rents of Land and Houſes;

Intereſt on Money in the Funds;

The Duties ariſing from the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes;

The Half Pay and Allowances of certain Officers of the Hoſpital;

Unclaimed and Forfeited Shares of Prize Money, granted by Act of Parliament to the Hoſpital.

The firſt Head of Revenue, namely, Sixpence per man per month from Seamen in the Merchants Service, is collected by Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe by the Admiralty. The office of theſe Commiſſioners was one of the Departments into which we examined ſoon after our appointment; and the reſult is detailed in our Fifth Report.

Appendix, N° 1. £. 15,666. 9. 3¼.

The net ſum received annually by the Hoſpital from this ſource, on an average of the laſt ten years, has been Fifteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix Pounds nine Shillings and three Pence Farthing.

Second Head.—The Sixpences from the Seamen and Marines in His Majeſty's Navy are deducted from their Wages at the time of payment, and

and the amount of ſuch Deductions is paid over by the Treaſurer of the Navy to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital. It does not appear by the examination of the Deputy Treaſurer of the Hoſpital, that there are any fixed periods for theſe Payments; but he generally applies for the ſum due to the Hoſpital once in ſix months. Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH. Appendix, N° 3.

The ſum received annually by the Hoſpital on this Account, on an average of ten years ending with 1804 (the account for the laſt year not being complete) has been thirty-three thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-three Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and five Pence three Farthings. Appendix, N° 1. £.33,173. 17. 5¾.

Third Head.—Namely, Rents of Land and Houſes.

The Revenue under this head ariſes chiefly from the Derwentwater Eſtates, and from other Eſtates in the North, purchaſed by the Hoſpital.

The Houſes are ſituate in London and Greenwich, and the annual value of them is very trifling.

At a General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors held on the 23d of July 1805, no viſitation of the Eſtates belonging to the Hoſpital having taken place for thirty years, it was determined, upon a propoſal from the Board of Directors, that a viſitation ſhould be made in the courſe of that ſummer by two or more Directors, accompanied by the Secretary and ſuch other Perſon or Perſons acquainted with Land and Mineral concerns as might be judged proper, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the management of the ſaid Eſtates, and ſuch other circumſtances connected therewith, as might afford information on the ſubject. Appendix, N° 4.

The Committee of Directors, deputed on this occaſion by the Board, were Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K.B. Sir William Bellingham, Bart. and John Harriſon, Eſq. and they were accompanied by the Secretary, Mr. Colliſon, a Land-Surveyor, of Brackley in Northamptonſhire, and Mr. Sheffield, a mineralogiſt employed under General Bentham, the Inſpector General of Naval Works. Appendix, N°s 5, & 6.

We underſtand that this Committee minutely inveſtigated all circumſtances relating to the Eſtates, but from the ill health of Mr. Harriſon, the Gentleman moſt converſant in the buſineſs, and from other circumſtances, their Report has not yet been made to the General Court. Appendix, N° 10.

In order to form a judgment of the amount of the Eſtates, and the management and gradual improvement of this property, we called for a particular Account, ſhewing in what manner theſe Eſtates came into the poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital, the duration of the Hoſpital's Intereſt in them, the Rents received in the years 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, and 1805, the preſent Rents, and the Sums at which the Eſtates had been valued on the late Survey. The returns made to our Precept is entered in the Appendix, from which the following Abſtract is taken:— Appendix, N° 7.

	RENTS received in 1770.	1780.	1790.	1800.	1805.	Present Rents.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Northern Eſtates, excluſive of the Mines	11,678 7 0¾	16,774 5 1½	18,318 1 7½	20,955 19 7½	23,592 10 11½	24,724 11 10½
Four Houſes ſituate on St. Peter's Hill, in the City of London	72 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0
Houſes at Greenwich	30 8 0	42 8 0	61 18 0	64 1 0	64 1 0	63 13 0
TOTAL - - £.	11,780 15 0½	16,880 13 1½	18,443 19 7½	21,088 0 7½	23,724 11 11½	24,856 4 10½

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

It will be obſerved by a reference to the Account, that the Sums at which the Eſtates were valued on the late Viſitation are, in many inſtances, more than double the amount of the old Rents, though none of the Eſtates were let for a longer term than twenty-one years; and the following Statement will ſhew, that even this valuation falls much below the Rents which have been obtained for ſome of the Farms that have been let ſince the Survey;

NAMES OF THE ESTATES.	Valuation by the Committee.	Rents obtained by the late Lettings.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dilſton, Mill and Ground	140 0 0	231 0 0
Haugh, E. & W. Farms	768 0 0	961 0 0
Park, N. & S. Farms	436 0 0	452 0 0
Hall - - - Dº	288 0 0	390 0 0
North - - - Dº	632 0 0	823 0 0
South - - - Dº	374 0 0	531 0 0
Corbridge Farm	176 0 0	272 10 0
Thornbro', S. E. & N. Farm	870 0 0	1,202 0 0
Highbarns Dº	327 0 0	440 0 0
Limeſtone Quarry	110 0 0	132 0 0
Wark Barony, Woodhall	263 0 0	358 0 0
Buteland, Farm and Colliery	538 0 0	915 0 0
Langley, Harſondale	176 0 0	201 0 0
Vauce	100 0 0	110 0 0
Eaſt Deanraw	112 0 0	110 0 0
Middle Dº	132 15 0	154 0 0
Loes	330 0 0	425 0 0
Tedcaſtle	80 0 0	105 0 0
Lough	92 10 0	100 0 0
Landends W. Farm	196 10 0	231 0 0
£.	6,141 15 0	8,143 10 0

And,

And, comparing the total of the Valuation with the total of the Rents, the latter has exceeded the former by thirty-two Pounds eleven Shillings and ten Pence per-cent. Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH. £. 32 11. 10.

The Landed Property of the Hoſpital muſt be conſidered in a very improving ſtate; and on the expiration of the old Leaſes, many of which will be determined in the year 1809, the Income ariſing from theſe Eſtates will be materially increaſed. Appendix, N° 7.

We are informed that the Farms and Collieries are let by public competition; that ſix months notice of the day fixed for the delivery of Tenders is publiſhed in the Gazette, and in the provincial Papers, previouſly to which time all perſons are at liberty to make their offers. The Tenders are referred by the Board of Directors to their Receivers, for them to ſtate their opinions thereon, both in regard to the reſponſibility of the perſon tendering, and the propriety of complying with the conditions under which many of the Tenders are made; and unleſs ſome objections on theſe points be ſtated by the Receivers, the higheſt offer is accepted. Appendix, N° 8.

With reſpect to the Lead and Copper Mines, as the Hoſpital in their Leaſes always reſerve to themſelves a fixed proportion of the Ore raiſed inſtead of Rent, the neceſſity for public competition does not exiſt. The Mines, with a view to promote enterprize, are therefore let to the perſons diſcovering them, upon their application, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

The Governors and Directors of the Hoſpital are reſtricted by Act of Parliament from granting Leaſes for a longer term than twenty-one years. Upon reference to the account of the Landed Property, it will be found that they have in general granted Leaſes for the full term allowed; but, adverting to the rapid manner in which the value of land has increaſed of late years, we think it may be worth conſideration, whether a term of fourteen years would not hold out ſufficient encouragement to the Tenants, and be more beneficial to the Hoſpital.

It was ſtated to us by the Secretary, that the Tenders made for the Eſtates are opened by him on the day previous to his laying them before the Board, in order to give him time to arrange and make an Abſtract of them, which, owing to their number, cannot in general be done during the ſitting of the Board. Whatever facility or convenience may be obtained by this meaſure, it is liable to objection; and we are of opinion, that no Tenders ſhould be opened but in the preſence of the Board. Appendix, N° 8.

The Eſtates in the North are under the management of two Receivers appointed by the General Court, who collect the Rents, and remit the amount to the Treaſurer at uncertain periods. It is ſtated by the Deputy Treaſurer, that in the laſt year he received remittances from the Receivers at ten different times. The remuneration made to the Receivers conſiſts of five per-cent. upon the groſs amount of their collection, one-half per-cent. upon the amount of Remittances, and ſome Fees and other Allowances of trifling amount. Their groſs Receipt in the year 1804, was two thouſand three hundred and forty-four Pounds two Shillings and two Pence, out of which ſum they made Diſburſements for Bailiffs, Court-Keepers, Appendix, N° 3. Appendix, N° 9. £. 2,344. 2. 2.

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

Keepers, Clerks, Office Rent, and other neceſſary Expences, to the amount of Six hundred and ſeventy-nine Pounds four Shillings and two Pence, leaving a net Receipt of One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-four Pounds eighteen Shillings. Conſidering the extent of theſe Eſtates, and other circumſtances, we think it proper that there ſhould be two Receivers, and ſo much depends upon their good management and fidelity, that we approve of their being liberally rewarded.

£. 679. 4. 2.
£. 1,664. 18. 0.

Appendix, N° 10.

It is ſtated to us by Mr. Harriſon, that there did not appear to be any abuſes in the general management of the Eſtates. Indeed, it is but juſtice to obſerve, that we underſtand the great exertion and attention of Mr. Walton, who has been a Receiver and Agent of the Eſtates for forty-three years, have materially contributed to their preſent proſperous condition.

Mr. Forſter, the other Receiver, was appointed to that office the 12th of May 1801, upon the reſignation of Sir John Turner, and we have reaſon to ſuppoſe that this change was in conſequence of ſome pecuniary

Appendix, N° 11.

conſideration made to Sir John Turner, as he declined anſwering the Queſtions put to him upon that ſubject, under the proviſions of the fifth clauſe of the Act by which we are appointed. If a Servant to a Public Body, after a long courſe of meritorious ſervices, or on account of infirmities, retire from Office, and be entitled to a remuneration, it ſhould be granted by his Employers, and not be a charge upon the Succeſſor.

To prevent any bargains of this deſcription in future, we recommend that any Servant of the Hoſpital, who ſhall hereafter be found to have been concerned in ſuch tranſactions, be diſmiſſed, and that a Reſolution to this effect be made one of the Bye Laws.

The groſs rental of the Northern Eſtates at the time the Account in the Appendix, No. 7, was made up, was -	£. 24,724 11 10½	
To this Sum muſt be added the increaſed Rents obtained at the late letting, which increaſed Rents commenced on the 12th May 1806 - - - - - -	5,009 9 0	
Preſent Groſs Rental - -		£. 29,734 0 10½
It is difficult to make an Eſtimate of Annual Charge, which will be incurred for Buildings, Repairs, Fencing, Planting, Law Charges, &c.; but from the beſt opinion which we can form from the Account for laſt year, it may amount, together with the Commiſſion to the Receivers to - - -	£. 10,000 0 0	
Annuity granted to Lord Newburgh as a Charge upon the Eſtate - -	2,500 0 0	
	12,500 0 0	
Preſent Net Rental - - -		£. 17,234 0 10½

Appendix, N° 12.

A conſiderable

Brought over - - £. 17,234 0 10¾ — Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

A conſiderable tract of Land in this Eſtate abounds with Lead Mines, which are let, as has been before obſerved, to the Perſons diſcovering them ſetting out a certain portion of the Ore, which is ſmelted and diſpoſed of by the Hoſpital. An Account of the Profits derived from this ſource in each year, from 1796, is entered in the Appendix; they appear, upon an average of ten years, to have amounted annually to £. 14,908. 11. 11. but in the laſt year they amounted to £. 28,898. 15. 11. and, as we are informed that the produce is likely to increaſe rather than decreaſe, in eſtimating the Revenue on this head we ſhall take the produce of the laſt year at - - - - - - - - - 28,898 15 11 — Appendix, N° 13.

Total Revenue from the Northern Eſtates, independent of the Timber - - £. 46,132 16 9¾

To this muſt be added the Rents of the Houſes and Tenements in London and in Greenwich, and the Tolls of the Market at the latter place, which, upon an average of the laſt ten years, have produced - - - 146 9 4 — Appendix, N° 1.

£. 46,279 6 1¼

Making the annual Net Receipt from the Real Property of the Hoſpital, forty-ſix thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-nine Pounds ſix Shillings and one Penny three Farthings. — £. 46,279. 6. 1¼.

There is a conſiderable quantity of growing Timber on this Eſtate, which was ſurveyed in 1804 and 1805, and valued at Eighty-one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-one Pounds four Shillings and five Pence. The Hoſpital has received on this account, ſince the Eſtate was granted in 1735, upwards of forty thouſand four hundred Pounds. — Appendix, N° 14. £. 81,681. 4. 5. Appendix, N°s 12, & 14. £. 40,400.

From the attention which we underſtand has been paid to the preſervation of the Timber by Mr. Walton, one of the preſent Receivers, and the plantations which are ſtill going on under his care, it may be expected, that this ſource of profit to the Hoſpital will hereafter prove conſiderable. The annual income is at preſent calculated at one thouſand Pounds. — Appendix, N° 8. £. 1,000.

Among the property belonging to the Hoſpital, there is an eſtate, called Golden Vale, in the Iſland of Jamaica. Upon enquiry, we found that this eſtate had been made over to the Hoſpital for a debt owing by Mr. George Paplay, a Prize Agent at Jamaica, for unclaimed Shares of Prize Money remaining in his hands, for the recovery of which a Suit had been inſtituted by the Treaſurer's Deputy, firſt, againſt Mr. Paplay, and upon his death, againſt his Son and the other Executors; that in January 1792, the cauſe was referred to one of the Maſters in Chancery in that Iſland, by whom a Report was made, that after deducting for payments on account of Prize Money reclaimed, there remained due to the Hoſpital ſeventy-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven Pounds nineteen Shillings — Appendix, N° 15. £. 77,797. 19. 2½.

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and two Pence one Farthing Jamaica currency, beſides a ſum of five thouſand four hundred and eleven Pounds nineteen Shillings and nine Pence, reſerved for the opinion of the Court. For this balance, Mr. Ellis, then Deputy to the Treaſurer, agreed, by way of compromiſe, to take this eſtate, ſince valued at fifty-five thouſand four hundred and fifteen Pounds Jamaica currency, charging, however, the eſtate with a Mortgage to Mr. Paplay's family of ſeven thouſand Pounds ſterling.

£. 5,411. 19. 9.

£. 55,415. 0. 0.

£. 7,000.

This meaſure, as the cauſe had been pending nearly twenty years, was approved by the Directors; but the Hoſpital has not benefited by it, for inſtead of the Eſtate yielding to them any profit, they have been put to conſiderable expence in ſupplies furniſhed to the Eſtate, which was in a ruinous condition, and unable to ſupport itſelf; ſo that including the Mortgage paid off, the ſum of twelve thouſand three hundred and fifty Pounds four Shillings and five Pence Halfpenny ſterling has been advanced from the funds of the Hoſpital.

£. 12,350. 4. 5½.

Appendix, N° 16. In 1801 the Eſtate was placed under the management of Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell, merchants in London of great reſpectability, who ſo far improved the ſituation of the property that it is no longer a drain upon the Hoſpital.

At the recommendation of theſe Gentlemen, the Eſtate, after being advertiſed in the London and Jamaica Papers, was put up to auction in January 1793, but there were no bidders for it.

Appendix, N° 16. The information which we received from Mr. Milligan reſpecting the Eſtate, is given in the Appendix. So large a ſum would be required to ſtock the Eſtate, and put it in complete condition, that he thinks it more prudent to ſell the Mountain and Waſte Land not neceſſary for the accommodation of the Eſtate, and to lay out the Money ariſing from the Sale, together with the Proceeds of the Eſtate, in the gradual increaſe of the Negroes and Stock, and in repairing and keeping up the works, waiting for a more advantageous time for ſelling the property. We have no reaſon to doubt of the propriety of this advice.

An Eſtate in the Weſt Indies is certainly a ſpecies of property which a Corporate Body, ſuch as the Governors of this Hoſpital, is not well ſuited to manage.

Fourth Head.—Namely, Intereſt on Money in the Funds.

The Revenue ariſing from this ſource can be clearly aſcertained, and no expence is incurred in the collection of it. At the cloſe of the war in 1783, the Funded Property of the Hoſpital was, in South Sea Annuities, one thouſand eight hundred and eighty-five Pounds ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence, ſtanding in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, which ſtill continues the ſame, and three hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand Pounds Three per-cent. Conſolidated Bank Annuities in the name of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital, which was afterwards increaſed, and in the year 1788, amounted to five hundred and

£. 1,885. 16. 8.

Appendix, N° 17.

£. 373,000.

£. 530,000.

and thirty thouſand Pounds. In 1790, this ſtock was reduced, by ſums ſold out for the demands of the Hoſpital, to five hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds; in 1791, to five hundred and ten thouſand Pounds; and in 1794, to five hundred thouſand Pounds, at which it continued to 1799, when it was increaſed to five hundred and ſeventy thouſand Pounds. It has been ſince rapidly encreaſing, and now amounts to one million one hundred ſixty-ſeven thouſand and forty-one Pounds and Sixpence, which, added to their South Sea Annuities, make a capital of one million one hundred ſixty-eight thouſand nine hundred and twenty-ſix Pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and two Pence, producing an annual income of thirty-five thouſand and ſixty-ſeven Pounds ſixteen Shillings and one Penny.

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£. 520,000.
£. 510,000.
£ 500,000.
£. 570,000.
£. 1,167,041. 0. 6.
Appendix, N° 18.
£. 1,168,926. 17. 2.
£. 35,067. 16. 1.

Fifth Head.—The Duties ariſing from the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes.

Theſe Duties were originally bequeathed to the Hoſpital by Robert Oſbolſton, Eſquire, in 1707, for the remaining term of his intereſt in them, and were granted to the Hoſpital for a further term of ninety-nine years, by King George the Second. Appendix, N° 19.

The Duties are collected by the Collectors of the Cuſtoms at the different Ports, and are remitted by them to a General Receiver at the Cuſtom Houſe in London, who, after deducting the expences, pays over the balance quarterly to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital. Appendix, N°s 19, & 20.

The rates of Commiſſion allowed on the collection vary from two Shillings to five Shillings in the Pound, according to the amount of the ſum collected, and the difficulties attending the collection. Theſe rates of commiſſion are the ſame as were allowed when the Duties firſt became the property of the Hoſpital. The Receiver General in London is alſo allowed a ſalary of fifty Pounds per annum for correſponding with and examining the accounts of the Collectors at the Out-Ports. £. 50.

We have entered in the Appendix an Account, ſhewing the Groſs Amount collected, the Amount of the Commiſſion paid upon the Collection, the Amount of the Salaries and Diſburſements, and the Net Sum paid to the Hoſpital in each year from 1790, a detailed Account of the Expences, and a particular Account of the Collection for the year 1805. Appendix, N° 21. Appendix, N° 22. Appendix, N° 23.

From theſe documents it appears, that in the year 1805, the Groſs Amount of the Collection was - - - - £. 9,230. 4. 11.

The Diſburſements on which were,

Commiſſion paid on the Collection -	£. 1,408 11 10	
Amount of Salaries to the Light-keepers, Superintendant, and General Receiver	256 0 0	
Diſburſements for Oil, and Works performed to the Lighthouſes - -	1,708 12 2	
		3,373 4 0
Net Sum paid to the Hoſpital - - -		£. 5,857 0 11

The

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

The Annual Receipts of the Hoſpital on account of the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes have been, upon an average of the laſt ten years, five thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Pounds ſix Shillings and four Pence one Farthing.

Appendix, N° 1.

£. 5,877. 6. 4¼.

Sixth Head.—The Half Pay and Emoluments of certain Officers of the Hoſpital.

Appendix, N° 19.

The Half Pay of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Captains, Lieutenants, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, and Diſpenſer's Aſſiſtant, and the emoluments of the two Chaplains, derived from their being borne as Chaplains to the Ordinaries at Deptford and Woolwich, where no Duty is performed, are applied in aid of the Funds of the Hoſpital.

Appendix, N° 1.

£. 1,503. 13. 10.

The Annual Income derived from this ſource has amounted, upon an average of the laſt ten years, to one thouſand five hundred and three Pounds thirteen Shillings and ten Pence.

Seventh Head.—Unclaimed and Forfeited Shares of Prize Money.

By the Act of the 45th of His preſent Majeſty, cap. 72. ſeveral new Regulations were adopted with reſpect to the Payment of Prize Money to the Seamen in His Majeſty's Navy, and for the better controlling of the conduct of Prize Agents.

By this Act it is directed, that, at the end of four months after the firſt diſtribution of the proceeds of any Prize, every Agent ſhall pay to the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital all Shares and Balances then remaining unpaid, and ſhall make out and tranſmit to the ſaid Treaſurer a true ſtatement and account in writing of the produce of all Prizes, together with an account of the payment of the ſeveral ſhares to the captors which ſhall have been really and truly paid by him, and ſhall verify ſuch ſtatement and account on oath; and that ſuch Agent ſhall, at the ſame time, deliver to the ſaid Treaſurer an authentic duplicate of the Diſtribution or Prize Liſt, on which the payments have been made. The time allowed to Agents abroad for remitting the amount of the unclaimed ſhares to Greenwich Hoſpital is ſix months after exhibiting their accounts, which they are required to make up and deliver in the Vice Admiralty Court, within ſix months after the commencement of the diſtribution, except in the Eaſt Indies, there twelve months are allowed for the remittance, after the verifying of the account. After the balances have been paid over to the Treaſurer, the Treaſurer or his Deputies, and the Clerk of the Checque or his Chief Clerk, are jointly to pay and refund ſuch ſhares, when demanded, according to the regulations contained in the Act; for which purpoſe they are to keep an office open from nine o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon on every day in the week, Sundays excepted. All Shares of Prize Money which ſhall not be legally demanded within ſix years after the ſame ſhall have been paid to the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital, are to be forfeited to the ſaid Hoſpital, unleſs reaſonable cauſe ſhall be ſhewn to and allowed by the Directors of the ſaid Hoſpital, or any five or more of them, or by the

the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, why ſuch Shares were not claimed in due time.

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The Treaſurer of the Hoſpital is empowered to appoint Deputies at ſuch places or ports within the United Kingdom as he ſhall from time to time think neceſſary, who are to draw up petitions for Prize Money, upon application being made to them for that purpoſe, and to forward them to the Clerk of the Checque of the Hoſpital, who is to make the neceſſary enquiries; and when the juſtneſs of the claims is aſcertained, the Act directs that Remittance Bills ſhall be made out by the Treaſurer, and forwarded to the parties, to enable them to receive the amount of their reſpective ſhares from the Collectors of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, or the Receiver General of the Land Tax.

By this Act of Parliament conſiderable additional buſineſs has been impoſed on the Officers of Greenwich Hoſpital, and, of courſe, ſome Expence incurred; but the forfeited Shares, and ſuch as may ultimately not be claimed, are thereby rendered immediately productive to the Hoſpital; and a very conſiderable advantage will be derived from the uſe of the large ſums which will be depoſited with the Hoſpital, until reclaimed by the parties.

This Act further directed, that the Agents for all Prizes made before the 1ſt of January 1805, in the War then ſubſiſting, ſhould pay to the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital, within one month after the paſſing of the Act, all Shares of Run Men remaining in their hands for ſuch Prizes; and we find that the Hoſpital received, on this account alone, between the time of paſſing the Act and the 31ſt of May 1806, the ſum of ten thouſand nine hundred and thirty Pounds, which, but for this regulation, would have remained in the hands of the Agents three years, the time limited by former Acts for paying over to the Hoſpital the unclaimed and forfeited Shares of Prize Money. Appendix, N° 24. £. 10,930.

By a late regulation of the Board of Directors, the unappropriated Balance of the Hoſpital is never to exceed the ſum of ten thouſand Pounds, as all receipts above that ſum are to be immediately inveſted in the Funds, for the benefit of the Hoſpital. This regulation took place upon an application from the Treaſurer reſpecting the Balances in his hands, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. Appendix, N° 3. £. 10,000.

It is difficult to ſay what may be reckoned the annual produce of the unclaimed and forfeited Shares of Prize Money, conſidered as a part of the permanent Revenue of Greenwich Hoſpital. During War, and for a ſhort time after the termination of hoſtilities, the Receipts on this account may be very large; but in time of Peace the Receipts will ceaſe, or be confined only to ſums accruing after ſentences in appealed Caſes, and to the Balances which may be recovered from defaulters.

In the courſe of the year 1805, by the floating Balance of the Treaſurer being reduced to ten thouſand Pounds, as well as from ſums received under the Prize Acts, the Directors were enabled to inveſt ninety-one thouſand eight hundred and three Pounds fifteen Shillings in the purchaſe of £. 91,803. 15. 0.

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of one hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand Pounds Stock in the Three-per-cent. Annuities.

£. 167,000. Appendix, N° 2.

The aggregate Amount received by the Hoſpital, on account of the unclaimed Shares of Prize Money during the late War, and in the three ſucceeding years, was three hundred ſixty-five thouſand four hundred and forty-ſeven Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence Halfpenny; and the aggregate Amount refunded was thirty-one thouſand ſix hundred and forty-two Pounds five Shillings and two Pence one Farthing; leaving a Balance in favour of the Hoſpital of three hundred thirty-three thouſand eight hundred and four Pounds nineteen Shillings and Sixpence one Farthing.

Appendix, N° 1. £. 365,447. 4. 8½. £. 31,642. 5. 2¼. Appendix, N° 2. £. 333,804. 19. 6¼.

We ſee no reaſon for ſuppoſing that this ſource will be leſs productive to the Hoſpital in the courſe of the preſent War than it was during the laſt; and we think that the large Balances which, under the late Act of Parliament, will be depoſited with the Hoſpital, will enable the Directors to inveſt a ſum nearly equal to that amount (including the ſum already inveſted) in the courſe of a ſhort time, whereby a further permanent addition will be made to the Revenue of the Hoſpital of about ten thouſand Pounds a year.

£. 10,000.

HAVING ſtated the Revenues of the Hoſpital, we ſhall proceed to a conſideration of the Expenditure, of which an Account is given in the Appendix, from the year 1790.

Appendix, N° 2.

The Expences may be claſſed under three Heads; viz.

The Expence of the Eſtabliſhment, ſuch as Salaries to Military and Civil Officers, Clerks, and Servants, Repairs of the Buildings, Taxes, Law Charges, Stationary, and Contingencies.

The Expence incurred on account of the In-Penſioners.

The Expence incurred on account of the Out-Penſioners.

Firſt head, namely, The Expence of the Eſtabliſhment.

The Charge under this head for the year 1805 was as follows:

Appendix, N° 25. Salaries to Officers, Clerks, Servants, &c. - -	£. 15,769	0	1¼
Repairs of Buildings, Taxes, &c. - - - -	3,701	13	5
Law Charges - - - - - - -	1,219	19	11
Stationary and Contingencies - - - -	1,446	19	6
	£. 21,837	12	11¼

The preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital having been laid before us, we required an Account of any Augmentation of Salaries which had taken place ſince the year 1790, and of the Correſpondence and Proceedings relative thereto. The Account is entered in the Appendix; the other

Appendix, N° 26.

Papers,

Papers, consisting of various Letters and Memorials from the Military and Civil Officers of the Hospital to the Commissioners and the Board of Directors, and their Resolutions thereon, we have not thought it necessary to insert; the Representations from the Officers and Clerks being chiefly confined to a request for an increase of Salary, in consequence of the general rise in the expences of living. Royal Hospital at GREENWICH.

Partial additions to the Salaries of several Persons were occasionally made, at different times between 1790 and 1801. In that year it was proposed by the Board of Directors to the General Court, that Twenty-five-per-cent. should be added, generally, to the Salaries, and also to the allowances for Table Money; and it was judged expedient by the General Court, to prevent the inconvenience of keeping Accounts of Payments under different heads, that the whole amount to be received in future by each person should be consolidated under the head of Salary; and the Establishment was then fixed as it now stands, with the exception of an increase to the Salary of the Treasurer, and some addition to the Salaries and Number of the Clerks in his office, and that of the Clerk of the Checque, and the appointment of Deputies for the payment of Recals at the Out-Ports, made necessary by the late Prize Act.

The Salary of the Treasurer was increased from two hundred and thirty-six Pounds ten Shillings to eight hundred Pounds per annum. Appendix, N° 25. £. 236. 10. 0. £. 800.

This augmentation, it would seem, although it is not so represented in the proceedings had on the occasion, was granted in consequence of the Treasurer's relinquishing the emolument enjoyed by his predecessors, from the use of the Balance of Money in their hands. This emolument is stated in the Account of the Establishment to have been, in 1804, one thousand two hundred and twenty Pounds. Appendix, N°s 65, 66, 67, & 68. £. 1,220.

Although it was formerly an usual practice for persons entrusted with the care of Public Money to make use of it for their profit, it would not have been supposed that this practice prevailed with respect to the Money of this Hospital, after the declaration which appears in the Return made by the Directors in 1798, to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Finance; namely, "the balance in the hands of the Treasurer "varies necessarily, but is kept as low as the circumstances of large and "fluctuating Receipts and Disbursements will allow."

Without entering upon the discussion of the propriety of making compensation in all cases for unauthorized profits, when abolished, we can have no doubt in expressing an opinion, that the benefit of such Commutation should be generally confined to the immediate Occupier of the office affected by the abolition, and, upon that principle, we should recommend that the Salary granted to the present Treasurer be continued only during his Treasurership, and that it be afterwards reduced.

The expences of the Hospital under the head of Law Charges appeared to us very great, we t herefore called for an Account of the sums paid for these Charges in every year, from 1796 to 1805 inclusive, distinguishing the Expence of the Hospital from that of the Derwentwater Estate. We also Appendix, N° 12.

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alſo called for an Account of ſimilar Diſburſements for that Eſtate, from the 21ſt of November 1804 to the 21ſt November 1805, and for the two laſt Bills of their Solicitor, for buſineſs done for the Hoſpital, excluſive of theſe Diſburſements. The two Accounts, and the laſt of theſe two Bills, together with our Examination of the Solicitor on this ſubject, are inſerted in the Appendix. The entry of one thouſand two hundred and nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence, in the firſt of theſe Accounts, is the amount of his Bill for a year, ending with the 31ſt of March 1805; the Bill which is inſerted in the Appendix, and of which the total is one thouſand two hundred and ten Pounds ten Shillings and ten Pence, contains the Charges for buſineſs done from that day to the firſt day of October in the ſame year.

Appendix, Nos 27, 28, 29, & 30.

£. 1,219. 19. 11.

£. 1,210. 10. 10.

£. 1,200. An Expenditure of more than one thouſand two hundred Pounds, in the courſe of half a year, for the Law Charges of this Corporation, excluſive of thoſe which had ariſen from their landed Property, ſeems at the firſt view of it prodigious; but it muſt be remarked, that during this period, there were two cauſes of Expence which do not often occur; firſt, the paſſing of a Prize Act, in which the intereſts of the Hoſpital were materially implicated; and ſecondly, the granting of new Deputations to Receivers of unclaimed and forfeited Shares of Prize and Bounty Monies abroad, which were rendered neceſſary by the appointment of a new Treaſurer. The firſt of theſe cauſes produced an Expence of about one hundred and ſeventy Pounds, and the ſecond of more than ſix hundred.

£. 170.

£. 600.

The Solicitor, a man of reſpectable character, when queſtioned on theſe matters, depoſed, that he had lately looked over the Bill, and was perfectly ſatisfied that the Charges were fair and correct: he had alſo made a Depoſition to the ſame effect, which may be ſeen at the end of the Bill, being required to do ſo by the rules of the Hoſpital previouſly to the payment of his Bills. We are therefore not inclined to queſtion the fairneſs or correctneſs of the Charges; but we think that means may be adopted, by which the amount of theſe Expences will be reduced in future. We conceive it cannot be neceſſary that the Solicitor ſhould conſtantly attend at all the Meetings of the Board of Directors. The Board have the aſſiſtance of their Secretary at theſe Meetings, who could communicate to the Solicitor any orders for buſineſs to be done, confer with him occaſionally on any points of difficulty, and require his attendance on ſpecial occaſions. In general, perſons entering into Contracts with the Hoſpital, and for the moſt part, others being Officers of the Eſtabliſhment, or deriving emolument from their connexion with it, having to execute Deeds or Inſtruments reſpecting their dealings or concerns with the Hoſpital, might reaſonably be required to attend for the purpoſe at the office of the Clerk of the Checque, or of the Solicitor. If there were ſuch a regulation, the Charge of the Solicitor's attending the Parties on theſe occaſions would of courſe be retrenched. We conceive that the intereſts of the Hoſpital, in the progreſs of any Bill affecting them through the Houſes of Parliament, might be ſufficiently protected, though the attendances of the Solicitor were not ſo numerous as they appear to have been while the laſt Prize Act was depending; and that the Deputations made by the Treaſurer might be ſhortened, ſo that the Charges as well for drawing, engroſſing, &c. as for the Stamp Duties, which Charges depend in great meaſure on the

Appendix, No 29.

Appendix, No 30.

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the length of the drafts might be much leſſened. We ſubmitted to the Solicitor a Form of ſuch a Deputation, merely referring to the Statutes which relate to the Treaſurer and his Deputies, inſtead of reciting at length the clauſes from thoſe Statutes according to the preſent practice, to which Form, upon a curſory peruſal of it, he ſaw no objection; and we conceive that, with the alterations ſuggeſted in the Appendix, it would be a ſufficient and proper Warrant to the Deputies for the execution of their duty. Upon the appointment of theſe Officers, they receive inſtructions by letter, and are furniſhed with the Acts of Parliament, ſo that it ſeems wholly unneceſſary that the clauſes ſhould be ſet forth in the Deputations. The expence to the Hoſpital on this account upon the laſt appointment of a Treaſurer, which exceeded ſix hundred Pounds, could not have been one hundred, if the Form propoſed by us had been in uſe at that time. Such a ſaving will be thought worthy of attention, when it is obſerved, that in the courſe of the laſt ſeven years, there have been no leſs than three new appointments to the office of Treaſurer; add to this, that upon every death or reſignation of a Deputy, a new Deputation muſt be made to the Perſon who is to ſupply his place. It is true that ſo rapid a ſucceſſion of Treaſurers is not according to the uſual courſe, but if the appointments to this Office for the laſt hundred years be referred to, it will be ſeen, that upon the average there has been a new appointment about once in ten years, although one of the Treaſurers during this period held the Office more than thirty years. Beſides the Deputies already mentioned, Deputies are appointed by the Treaſurer for other purpoſes, ſuch as receiving claims of ſhares from Seamen entitled to Prize Money, and for adminiſtering Affidavits in certain caſes preſcribed by the Prize Act. The ſame obſervations as have been made on the other Deputations, apply to the inſtruments for appointing theſe perſons. They might be ſhortened by referring to the Acts of Parliament inſtead of reciting the clauſes, and the charges for drawing, engroſſing, and Stamps, would be thereby leſſened; but the ſaving to the Hoſpital on theſe inſtruments would not be ſo great, becauſe the form of them is at preſent ſhorter than the form of the others, and the Deputations for theſe purpoſes are not ſo numerous.

Appendix, Nos 30, & 31.

Appendix, No 31.

Appendix, No 29.

£. 600.

£. 100.

There is another courſe by which the expence of the Deputations might be reduced in ſome degree, though not ſo much as by the mode already propoſed. The Deputations, in their preſent form, import that they are made by the Treaſurer, by the nomination and at the requeſt of the Commiſſioners and Governors. The appointment reſts in fact with the Treaſurer. The patronage, if it be an object worth conſidering, might remain with the Treaſurer, who ſhould ſtill appoint or remove the Deputies; but the inſtrument of appointment might be executed by the Board of Directors at his nomination or requeſt. The Board being permanent, new Deputations would only become neceſſary by the death, removal, or reſignation of the Deputies. This alteration would require the ſanction of Parliament, becauſe the Prize Acts at preſent only recognize Deputies appointed by the Treaſurer. A ſhort clauſe, directing the appointment in the manner ſuggeſted, might eaſily be introduced in any Act relating to the concerns of the Hoſpital. It has not been uſual for the Treaſurer to take ſecurities from his Deputies, for receiving unclaimed and forfeited Shares. The Deputies for receiving claims of Seamen entitled to Shares

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give ſecurity. The change in the form of the appointment would not make any material alteration neceſſary in reſpect to the ſecurities. The Bonds of Indemnity might ſtill be given to the Treaſurer.

With regard to the charges for attendances on the paſſing of the laſt Prize Act, the Solicitor ſtates that he acted in that buſineſs under an order of the Board, and in purſuance of directions from the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; and with reſpect to the Deputations to the Receivers of unclaimed and forfeited Shares, it appears that the form now in uſe was ſettled by the Counſel of the Hoſpital many years ago, and has received no other alteration, but the introduction of additional recitals from the Prize Acts which have been paſſed ſince that time. Upon the appointment of the preſent Treaſurer, the Solicitor very properly deferred making out the Deputations, though he had received orders for the purpoſe, becauſe he had been given to underſtand that a Prize Act was about to be paſſed, in conſequence of which freſh Deputations would in all probability be neceſſary. This precaution occaſioned a conſiderable ſaving to the Hoſpital, and leſſened the gains of the Solicitor.

Appendix, N° 32.

Conſidering the great amount of this article of expenditure, namely, the Law Charges, we conceive that too great a reliance is placed on the Affidavit which the Solicitor is required to annex to his bill. It ſeems that the Board do not call for any Vouchers, nor enter into any examination of the charges. They look to this oath as a ſufficient ſecurity to the Hoſpital, and a complete check on their Solicitor. Oaths of this deſcription recurring frequently, and handed down from the preceding Officers to their ſucceſſors through a long ſeries of years, come at length to be conſidered as the mere forms of office, and are ſometimes ſubſcribed, even by conſcientious perſons, without that nice regard which is due to aſſeverations of ſo ſolemn a nature. We think it adviſable that this oath ſhould be aboliſhed, and that the Bills for Law Charges ſhould be ſubmitted to the Auditor, previouſly to their being laid before the Board of Directors. The Auditor, being for the moſt part a Lawyer of eminence, may be preſumed to have a general knowledge of the propriety and reaſonableneſs of ſuch charges. On queſtionable points, he might eaſily obtain information from men of experience in theſe matters; and, if it were neceſſary, he might recommend an application to ſome of the Courts for referring the Bill to be taxed, according to the 2d of Geo. the Second, cap. 23. It would certainly be advantageous, that the Auditor ſhould carefully look over theſe Bills, and inſpect the Vouchers, and afterwards certify to the Board his approbation of the charges, or his objections to them. We have no doubt but this examination, and the individual reſponſibility which would attach on the Auditor as to the fairneſs of the Bills approved by him, would operate as a far more effectual check than the meaſure now adopted; and the Law concerns of the Hoſpital are become ſo extenſive, that we think a proper controul over this article of expenditure ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

Appendix, N° 29.
Appendix, N° 30. & N° 8.

There is another circumſtance connected with the Law Charges, which deſerves the attention of the Hoſpital. The coſt of their Leaſes is borne entirely by them; though it is not unuſual for Landlords and Tenants to ſhare this expence between them, and the whole charge is frequently laid

on

on the Tenants, when a large eſtate is parcelled out in diſtinct farms among many Leſſees. It would be a great ſaving to the Hoſpital if their Tenants were to pay the whole of this expence; and we do not apprehend that the rents would be affected by it, provided a fair and reaſonable ſum were fixed as the charge to be made on this account; and the fee of two Guineas now paid by the Tenants, for which there ſeems to be no reaſon, might be aboliſhed.

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Appendix, N° 30.

Second Head.—Namely, the Expence incurred on account of the In-Penſioners.

The Perſons admitted as In-Penſioners of Greenwich Hoſpital are Seamen and Marines, who have ſerved in His Majeſty's Navy, and are from old age, wounds, or infirmities, incapable of further active ſervice. They are ſelected by the Admiralty, and are lodged, clothed, and victualled at the expence of the Hoſpital, and are allowed one Shilling a week each in money.

The preſent eſtabliſhment of In-Penſioners is two thouſand four hundred and ten, and there are employed to attend on them one hundred and forty-four Nurſes, who are ſailors widows, and alſo appointed by the Admiralty. The average coſt to the Hoſpital of one Penſioner in the year 1805, is eſtimated at twenty-ſeven Pounds ten Shillings and nine Pence three Farthings, and of one Nurſe, at twenty-nine Pounds fifteen Shillings and eight Pence three Farthings. We have entered in the Appendix an Account, ſhewing the numbers, and the eſtimated expence of one in each claſs in every year, from 1790 to 1805.

2,410.

144.

£. 27. 10. 9¾.

£. 29. 15. 8¾.

Appendix, N° 33.

The ſums diſburſed on account of the In-Penſioners in the year 1805, amounted to Sixty-nine thouſand two hundred and ſix Pounds five Shillings and four Pence Halfpenny, as follows;

£. 69,206. 5. 4½.

For Proviſions	£. 17,822	9	2¼
Paid in lieu of Proviſions	28,278	11	4
Cloathing, Bedding, and Waſhing	8,375	13	2¼
Coals, Candles, Turnery Wares, ſmall Stores, Funeral and contingent Expences	5,119	3	11¼
Weekly Money to the Penſioners	6,222	13	8½

Appendix, N° 2.

On Account of the Men in the Infirmary.

Infirmary Diet	1,597	18	9¼
Medicines, Inſtruments, and Diſpenſary Neceſſaries	1,494	0	5¼
Expence of Patients in Bethlem and Hoxton Madhouſes	295	14	9
	£. 69,206	5	4½

Proviſions, and all other articles of conſiderable conſumption, are obtained by Contracts entered into in conſequence of public advertiſements. An account of thoſe now in force is given in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 34.

The

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The meat is delivered by the Contractor on the morning of every meat day; it is inſpected, and the weight aſcertained either by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, or by a Clerk from their reſpective offices.

Appendix, N^os 19. 35, & 36.

Many of the Penſioners in the Hoſpital are permitted to have the option of taking up their proviſion in kind, or of receiving money in lieu of the whole, or certain parts of their daily allowances.

Appendix, N^o 36, & 37.

Appendix, N^os 38, 39, & 40.

This meaſure was adopted in the month of Auguſt 1725, with a view, as it appears from the minutes of the Board of Directors and the Council at that time, of remedying the inconveniencies that reſulted from the Men taking their proviſions out of the Hoſpital for ſale, which occaſioned "a "reſort of looſe, vagabond, and diſorderly people."—The following is a Table of the allowance of Proviſions to a Penſioner for every day in the week.

	Bread. A Loaf of 16 oz.	Beer. Quarts.	Beef. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Butter. oz.	Cheeſe. oz.	Peaſe. Pints.
Sunday - -	1	2	—	1	—	4	—
Monday - -	1	2	1	—	—	4	—
Tueſday - -	1	2	—	1	—	4	—
Wedneſday -	1	2	—	—	1	8	½
Thurſday - -	1	2	1	—	—	4	—
Friday - -	1	2	—	—	1	8	½
Saturday - -	1	2	1	—	—	4	—

Soup is made of the Peaſe, and Broth of the Meat.

The Perſons who now receive Money, inſtead of different articles of Proviſions, may be divided into ſeveral Claſſes; we ſhall conſider as the Firſt Claſs, that in which the principle is acted upon to the greateſt extent; namely,

FIRST CLASS.

The Butler's Liſt.

Appendix, N^os 36, & 37.

The Men on this Liſt are paid in Money for the whole of their allowance of proviſions, except only their proportion of Peaſe in Soup on Banyan Days, Wedneſdays and Fridays, which they receive in kind. They are placed on this Liſt by the Butler, and are removed at their own requeſt, or in caſe of miſbehaviour. The number to which this indulgence is to extend is not limited by any regulation, but is entirely at the diſcretion of the Butler. The rate at which they are paid for each article of proviſion, is four-fifths of the price at which it is obtained by the Hoſpital according to the exiſting Contracts. The payments are made to them by the Butler once in eight days, or at the end of the month, at their option.

SECOND

SECOND CLASS.

The Chalk-off Liſt.

The Men borne on this Liſt are paid in Money for their daily allowance of Cheeſe, and for their Meat, on the days on which they are chalked off; this name of the Chalk-off Liſt is derived from the manner in which the information is conveyed to the Men, that they are to receive Money in lieu of their Meat; the ſelection of the Men, and the number to whom this indulgence ſhall extend, reſt at preſent entirely with the Butler. The arrangement is made by him every morning by ten o'clock; he, in the firſt inſtance, aſcertains the number of Men that will conſume the exact quantity of Meat received, the remaining number are to be placed on the Chalk-off Liſt for that day; having made his ſelection, which he does in ſuch a manner that each may have the indulgence in turn, he notifies it to the Men, by placing a mark with chalk on the tables where their meſſes would otherwiſe have been placed. The Men attend at the ſame time, and ſuch as are chalked off, go immediately to the Butler's office, where they receive the compenſation for their Meat for the day, calculated at the rate of four-fifths of the price paid by the Hoſpital to the Contractor.

THIRD CLASS.

Men in the helpleſs Wards.

The Men in theſe wards are paid in Money for their weekly allowance of Butter and Cheeſe, and for their Meat, on three out of the five Meat days in every week; they are paid for their Proviſions at the ſame rate as the Men in the Claſs before-mentioned, which they receive from the Butler once a Week.

FOURTH CLASS.

Men lent to aſſiſt in fitting out His Majeſty's Ships.

Theſe Men cannot of courſe draw any part of their Proviſions from the Hoſpital; they are victualled as Seamen in His Majeſty's Navy on board the Ships to which they are lent, and are paid by the Navy Board at the rate of nine Pence a day; but, as an additional encouragement to them, they are allowed by the Hoſpital the fixed ſum of Sixpence a day in lieu of their Proviſions, which is paid to them by the Steward.

FIFTH CLASS.

Hall or Table Liſt.

This Claſs conſiſts of the Men to whom dinner is actually furniſhed; theſe Men receive the whole of their Proviſions in kind, except their allowance of Cheeſe, for which they are paid in Money by the Butler, at the rate before-mentioned. The article of Cheeſe is only iſſued to the Men under the care of the Surgeon, and to the Men in diſgrace, diſtinguiſhed

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by wearing yellow coats, who are always debarred the indulgence of receiving Money in lieu of their Proviſions.

SIXTH CLASS.

The Nurſes.

The Nurſes are entitled to the ſame allowance of Proviſions as the Penſioners; but the whole of them are allowed to commute it for Money. By a particular Order of the Board of Directors, the Nurſes are allowed for their Proviſions the full contract prices, and payment is made to them by the Butler.

WE now come to the conſideration of the manner in which the account of theſe numerous payments is kept, the aggregate amount of which, in the year 1805, was upwards of twenty-eight thouſand Pounds.

Appendix, N° 47. £. 28,000.

We have before ſtated, that all theſe payments, except to the Men lent to His Majeſty's Ships, are made by the Butler, for which purpoſe the Steward advances Money to him from time to time, upon his application. We found, upon enquiry, that the Butler is not required to deliver in any account of the expenditure of the Money advanced, and that in fact, no regular account of ſuch expenditure has been kept, but only ſuch a regiſtry of the Men on the different Liſts as was neceſſary to prevent Frauds being practiſed upon him; and ſo looſely is this done, that we found it impracticable to obtain a correct account of the numbers on the Butler's Liſt at different periods.

The manner in which the Butler is acquitted of the payments which he is underſtood to have made, is by an eſtimate Account, drawn out in the Steward's office, and checked in that of the Clerk of the Checque. The foundation of this eſtimate, upon which the truth of the whole calculation depends, is the number of Men actually entitled to Proviſions in the Hoſpital on every day during the period for which the eſtimate is to be made, excluſive of the Men in the Infirmary, and thoſe abſent.

Appendix, N° 41.

In the Inſtructions to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, it is directed, that the Men ſhall be muſtered daily; but as this has been found to be attended with difficulty and inconvenience, they are now muſtered by thoſe Officers only once a quarter, on the Pay Days. As a ſubſtitute for the daily muſter, a book is kept, called an Occurrence Book, in which the daily variations in the numbers are entered. The number of Men entitled to Proviſions being computed in this manner, a calculation is made of the quantity of Proviſions of the different ſpecies which would have been conſumed by that number, if the whole of their allowance had been iſſued to them in kind; the next ſtep is to aſcertain the quantity of Proviſions of the different ſpecies iſſued, which, except the article of Meat, is alſo an eſtimated, and not an actual quantity; and the difference between theſe two is taken as the quantity, which the Butler has paid for in Money; and for this quantity, deducting the proportion for the Nurſes, the Butler is allowed at the rate of four-fifths of the Contract prices; for the

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the Nurſes proportion he is allowed the full Contract prices, thoſe being the rates at which, it is ſuppoſed, the payments have been made to the reſpective parties.

Conſidering the amount paid by the Butler in the courſe of a year, the claſs of perſons to whom the money is paid, and the ſmallneſs of the individual payments, he muſt be expoſed to the effects of fraud as well as error. We were therefore much ſurprized to find, that he did not keep, even for his own ſatisfaction, any account of his diſburſements. With reſpect to the production of proof of the payment of the money, it is conſidered, that the Men will take care that full juſtice is done to them; and for this purpoſe, a Liſt of the Prices which they are to receive for their proviſions, is conſtantly ſtuck up in the Dinner Halls.

As the Men are paid for their proviſions which they do not take up, at four-fifths of the Contract Prices, it follows of courſe that there is a ſaving of one-fifth to the Hoſpital, which amounts to a conſiderable ſum; in 1805 it was ſix thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-ſix Pounds nineteen Shillings and two Pence; but, as the Butler has much trouble and reſponſibility in this buſineſs, it has been judged right to make him an allowance of one-twelfth part of this ſaving, for which, in 1805, he received five hundred and ſeventy-two Pounds nine Shillings and five Pence, two-thirds of which he retains himſelf, and the remaining third he divides between his two Mates, giving five-eighths of it to the Firſt Mate, and three-eighths to the Second.

Appendix, N° 42. £. 6,876. 19. 2.

Appendix, N° 57. £. 572. 9. 5.

The profits ariſing from the payment of money in lieu of proviſions, have been appropriated in aid of the Funds for the ſupport of the Boys School, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

We underſtand that the Men are in general very deſirous of receiving money in lieu of their proviſions, and as the practice has obtained for ſuch a length of time, and been carried to ſo great an extent, the abolition of it might now be conſidered as a hardſhip; this was, however, on account of the "inconveniences, improprieties, and irregularities," which the Chalk-off Liſt was ſuppoſed to give riſe to, recommended by the Council to the Board of Directors to take place; but it does not appear that any alteration was in conſequence adopted.

Appendix, N°s 43, 44, 45, & 46.

The trouble attending the calculations of payments to the Men on the Chalk-off Liſt, the confuſed manner in which the notations of thoſe payments are made, (for accounts they cannot be called) and the impracticability of checking them induce us to recommend, that the practice of chalking off the Penſioners be aboliſhed. The Butler's Liſt, we are of opinion, may be continued under certain regulations, with advantage to the Hoſpital, and may prove a conſiderable accommodation to ſuch Men as have families reſiding in the neighbourhood: we recommend that no Man be admitted on the Butler's Liſt without an Order from the Council, and that ſuch Men as have families in the neighbourhood ſhould be preferred: we are of opinion that they ſhould be required to commute the whole of their allowance of proviſions, and that the payments ſhould be made monthly by the Steward under

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under the check of the Clerk of the Checque, and in the preſence of one of the military Officers on duty.

£. 5,126. 14. 10¼. Appendix, N° 47.

The ſum of five thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix Pounds fourteen Shillings and ten Pence Farthing, ſtated in the detailed Account of the Expences of the Hoſpital for 1805, as the Brewing Charge for that year, appearing to us high, we required an account of the particulars conſtituting that ſum, which Account is entered in the Appendix. We alſo enquired in what manner this branch was conducted. The Malt and Hops, we were informed, are received by the Steward, Clerk of the Checque, and Maſter Brewer, and are depoſited in Store-rooms under the ſeparate locks of thoſe Officers. When Beer is to be brewed, the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, or their Clerks, attend with the Maſter Brewer, and deliver out the proportion of Malt and Hops allowed, and the quantity of Beer brewed is aſcertained by thoſe Officers in the wort; it is then put into ſtore vats, from whence it is iſſued by means of pipes, which convey it into the Dinner Halls and Infirmary. No account is taken of the actual iſſues, but a daily Report is made by the Butler to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, of the quantity which the ſeveral allowances to the Men amount to. An actual ſurvey of the remains in the charge of the Brewer is taken at the end of every month, and this deducted from the quantity remaining at the end of the former month, with the addition of the quantity brewed in that period, is conſidered to leave the quantity actually expended; and whatever difference there may be between the expenditure calculated in this manner, and the quantity reported by the Butler, is allowed as waſte in the accounts of the Brewer.

Appendix, N° 48.

Appendix, N°s 36, & 49.

We think ſome further Regulations neceſſary in this Department: Accounts ſhould be taken of the Beer after it has done working, as well as in the wort, and the actual Expenditure ſhould be aſcertained daily, which may readily be done if the vats in uſe are properly gauged and graduated.

The Patients in the Infirmary, on Medical Diet, are victualled according to the Scheme contained in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 50.

A detailed Account of the Expence of the Infirmary, excluſive of Medicines, for the year 1805, is alſo in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 51.

The proviſions for the Men in the Infirmary are furniſhed in the ſame manner as for the Penſioners in general. The neceſſaries for the Sick, except Wine and Spirits, are demanded by the Phyſician of the Steward, who gives an order to the Tradeſmen to furniſh the Articles: theſe are delivered into the charge of the Diſpenſer, who is entruſted with the iſſue of them. The Wine and Spirits are purchaſed by the Diſpenſer, and are charged in his Accounts, which he verifies by Affidavit.

It is not poſſible to form a judgment with reſpect to the amount of the Expences in the Medical Department, in any given time, from a knowledge of the number of Men in the Infirmary, as Medicines and neceſſaries are iſſued, not only to the Perſons in the Infirmary, but alſo to all others on the Eſtabliſhment, who may ſtand in need of them; and as the Eſtabliſhment

Eſtabliſhment conſiſts principally of old and infirm Men, it will account for a conſiderable expenditure of theſe articles. Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

It appears that the Phyſician, Surgeon, and their Aſſiſtants, carry on private practice; but it is ſtated by the Lieutenant Governor, that it has not been productive of any inconvenience to the Hoſpital. We are however of opinion, that, in caſe it ſhould not be deemed neceſſary to prohibit private practice, it ſhould be confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Hoſpital. Appendix, N° 52.

We were informed by the Secretary, that if a Man ſhould be paſſed by the Admiralty for admiſſion into the Hoſpital, and the Eſtabliſhment ſhould then be complete, no proviſion is made for him during the time that he may wait for a vacancy; we think that in ſuch caſes, an allowance, adequate to his ſupport in the neighbourhood of the Hoſpital, ſhould be made to him, until a vacancy may occur for his admiſſion.

From the examination of the Lieutenant Governor, it appears, that the Military Officers of the Hoſpital do not conſider their ſuperintendence as extending to the Infirmary; but that it is under the ſole direction and management of the Phyſician and Surgeon. We think that every branch of this Eſtabliſhment ſhould be under the immediate ſuperintendence of the Military Officers, and that they ſhould viſit the Infirmary frequently, to ſee that due attention be paid to the comfort and recovery of the Sick. Appendix, N° 52.

The number of Penſioners at preſent maintained within the Hoſpital is two thouſand four hundred and ten, and the annual Expence at the eſtimated charge for one perſon in the laſt year, namely, twenty-ſeven Pounds ten Shillings and nine Pence three Farthings, in which ſum is included the Expence of the Proviſions, Weekly Money, Clothing, Linen, Bedding and Waſhing, would amount to - - - - £. 66,372 18 1¼ 2,410. £. 27. 10. 9¾.

And for 144 Nurſes at the eſtimated Expence of £. 29. 15. 8¾. each - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,289 5 0

£. 70,662 3 1¼

Third Head.—Namely, Expence incurred on account of the Out-Penſioners.

The Out-Penſioners of Greenwich Hoſpital are alſo Seamen and Marines, who are incapable of further active ſervice in His Majeſty's Navy; they are choſen by the Admiralty, and the number is not fixed.

The Out-Penſion was ſettled at ſeven Pounds per annum in the year 1763, ſince which time it has not undergone any alteration; it is paid half-yearly, and is remitted to ſuch Men as are deſirous of receiving it at their homes, by means of Bills drawn on the Officers of the Revenue. Appendix, N° 53. £. 7.

Accounts of the Numbers of Out-Penſioners in each year from 1781, are entered in the Appendix; the number in 1805 was three thouſand two hundred and thirty-four, which, at the rate of ſeven Pounds a year each, would occaſion an expence of - - - - - - - - £. 22,638. 0. 0. Appendix, N° 53, & 54.

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

SCHOOL.

Annexed to the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, is a School for the Education and Maintenance of Poor Boys, the Sons of Seamen, who are appointed by the Directors of the Hoſpital in turn.

The number was at firſt very ſmall, and has been increaſed from time to time to its preſent eſtabliſhment, which is two hundred. The coſt of one Boy, for the laſt year, is eſtimated at twenty-five Pounds four Shillings and eleven Pence Halfpenny: We have entered in the Appendix an Account of the number of Boys, with the eſtimate of the Expence of their maintenance in each year, from 1790.

200.

£. 25. 4. 11½.

Appendix, N° 55.

The Revenues for the ſupport of the School are derived from Intereſt on Money in the Funds; the Savings on the payment of Money to the Penſioners in lieu of Proviſions; the amount of all Checks and Mulcts impoſed on the Penſioners; the Sums ariſing from ſhewing the Painted Hall and Chapel, and from the ſale of old Stores. In the year 1805, the Receipts amounted to nine thouſand and two Pounds thirteen Shillings and Sixpence, and the Expenditure to ſix thouſand two hundred and eighteen Pounds ſeven Shillings and eleven Pence one Farthing, leaving a ſurplus of two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four Pounds five Shillings and Sixpence three Farthings, of which two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-nine Pounds ſeven Shillings and Sixpence were inveſted in the Funds.

Appendix, N°s 56, & 57.

£. 9,002. 13. 6.

£. 6,218. 7. 11¼.

£. 2,784. 5. 6¾.

£. 2,629. 7. 6.

On referring to the general Accounts of the Receipts and Diſburſements, it will be ſeen, that by far the greater part of the Revenue ariſes from what is ſtated as the "Profits on Proviſions bought." From what has been already ſaid on the ſubject, this cannot be conſidered in any other light than as a Grant from the general Funds of the Hoſpital; and, in caſe the Sums ſet apart for the ſupport of the School ſhould prove inadequate for that purpoſe, the deficiency muſt be made good by the Hoſpital; it does not therefore appear to us, that any advantage is gained by keeping the Funds ſeparate. We recommend that in future the Funds be conſolidated, but that a diſtinct Account be kept of the Expence of the School.

Appendix, N° 57.

The Schoolmaſter is allowed two hundred and ninety Pounds a year for himſelf and Aſſiſtants. We think that the Aſſiſtants ſhould not be dependent upon the Schoolmaſter, but that they ſhould be appointed by the Board of Directors, and their remuneration fixed. We are alſo of opinion, that the School ſhould be placed under the ſuperintendence of the Military Officers.

IT is extremely ſatisfactory to us to have it in our power to ſtate, that in the courſe of our inveſtigation into the affairs of this great National Inſtitution, we diſcovered but few inſtances of abuſe or irregularity.

Appendix, N° 35.

It appears by the evidence of the Steward, that he has on ſome occaſions received premiums on the appointment of Clerks, to the amount of about one year's ſalary, and that he is in the practice of receiving preſents of wine and other articles from Contractors. The Steward's Firſt Clerk alſo receives

Appendix, N° 36.

ceives Fees from the Contractors, for making out their Bills for articles ſupplied to the Hoſpital. Although the amount of theſe preſents and fees is ſtated to be trifling, we think they are highly objectionable. It muſt have been the object of the Directors, in requiring the Contractors to make out Bills previouſly to their receiving payment for their goods, to eſtabliſh a check upon the accounts kept by the Officers of the Hoſpital; and this precaution is entirely defeated, if ſuch Bills are made out by the Clerks from the Hoſpital Books: We therefore recommend that this practice be diſcontinued, and that the Civil Officers and Clerks be ſtrictly prohibited from receiving any fee or gratuity of any kind whatever.

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

The Charter, by which the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital are incorporated, poſitively requires, that "all Officers employed in "the Hoſpital ſhall be Seafaring Men, or ſuch who have loſt their limbs, or "been otherwiſe diſabled in the Sea Service." From a Liſt of the Officers and other perſons now belonging to the Hoſpital, who have not been employed in the ſea ſervice, it appears that this rule has been departed from in many inſtances. Appendix, N° 58.

It may perhaps be impracticable to comply with this regulation in all caſes; but we think, that with the exception of very few inſtances, perſons adequate to the ſituations might have been ſelected from that claſs which the Charter has declared to be ſolely eligible for ſuch appointments.

The Secretary to the Hoſpital, and his Aſſiſtants, have not been ſeafaring men. Their places might be eaſily filled by perſons either in the Military or Civil line of Naval Service. Theſe ſituations have, however, been frequently given to perſons in the Admiralty Office; and the preſent Secretary and his Firſt Aſſiſtant are Clerks in that office.

The place of Barber, which is in a great meaſure a ſinecure, might be held by any ſeafaring Man; the duty is actually performed by ſome of the Penſioners: the preſent Barber is neither a ſeafaring Man, nor by birth a Britiſh ſubject. The ſum he receives, after paying his Aſſiſtants, appears to be about one hundred and thirty-two Pounds. He has alſo apartments in the Hoſpital. Appendix, N° 59. £. 132. Appendix, N° 69.

We cannot omit noticing, that neither of the Chaplains of the Hoſpital have been at ſea. A deviation from the rule is peculiarly improper in this caſe, conſidering the very few ſituations to which the meritorious claſs of Navy Chaplains can look forward as a retirement, when incapable of attending to the more active duties of their profeſſion. Appendix, N° 58.

After the Obſervations which we have made on this ſubject, it ſeems hardly neceſſary for us to recommend, that the Charter ſhould, in all practicable caſes, be ſtrictly adhered to. It would preſs hard on individuals, who may have been induced to enter into the Hoſpital with the proſpect of ſucceſſion to the higheſt ſtations in their reſpective departments, to be precluded from promotion; but we think that in future no Landman ſhould be appointed to any ſituation in Greenwich Hoſpital, unleſs, after notice of the vacancy ſhall have been given in the public papers for at leaſt a month, no perſon in the Sea Service, duly qualified, and furniſhed with proper teſtimonials of his character, ſhould apply for the appointment.

The

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

The places of Firſt Clerk to the Steward and Firſt Mate to the Butler are held by the ſame perſon. The duties to be performed in theſe offices are incompatible, as the office of the one is intended to be a check on that of the other, and therefore ought not to be allotted to the ſame perſon.

Appendix, N° 25.

Appendix, N° 8.

We had in the courſe of our enquiries, occaſion to obſerve, that the preſent Bye Laws and Regulations for the Government of the Hoſpital, were, in ſome inſtances, wholly neglected, and in others no longer adequate to the purpoſes for which they were intended. Theſe, we believe, were drawn up in the year 1776, and have not been ſince reviſed. We therefore recommend a reviſion of theſe Bye Laws and Regulations, and that a Digeſt be made of ſuch as are proper to be retained, together with the General Orders which have ſince been iſſued; and that a new Code be thence formed, ſuited to the preſent circumſtances of the Hoſpital. This meaſure is rendered more immediately neceſſary, from what is ſtated by the preſent Secretary, that, in the time of his Predeceſſor, copies of the Minutes of the Board were not regularly furniſhed to the Officers whoſe conduct they were intended to regulate.

Appendix, N° 8.

Appendix, N° 60.

There are two Livings belonging to the Hoſpital, the Vicarage or perpetual Curacy of Alſton, and the Rectory of Simonburn. To the former, the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital preſent two out of three turns; the two next preſentations are in the Hoſpital. The annual value of it is ſtated at eighty or eighty-five Pounds per annum.

£. 80. or £. 85.

£. 2,000.

Appendix, N° 61.

£. 3,000.

The Rectory of Simonburn is valued in the return from the Clerk of the Checque, at two thouſand Pounds per annum; but according to the repreſentation made by Dr. Scott, the Rector, to one of the Commiſſioners on the late ſurvey, the preſent value of the Living is three thouſand Pounds per annum; and, from various incloſures which have lately taken place, it is expected that it will hereafter be conſiderably advanced.

There are three places of worſhip in the pariſh of Simonburn; the Church at Simonburn, and two Chapels; one at Billingham, and one at Falſtone. A houſe for the Miniſter is ſaid to be much wanted at Billingham; Falſtone is a perpetual Curacy, endowed by Queen Anne's Bounty, and in the gift of the Rector of Simonburn.

Appendix, N° 60.

The preſent Incumbent of Alſton was not preſented by the Hoſpital, it not having been their turn to preſent on the laſt vacancy. The Rector of Simonburn was preſented by the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital in 1771.

We are of opinion that this Living ſhould be rendered ſubſervient to the intention of the Inſtitution. It would afford ample means of providing for ſix or more Chaplains of the Navy, who, after a certain number of years of actual ſervice, might be ſo rewarded. Such a remuneration could not fail to operate as an excitement to Clergymen of reſpectability, to engage in this neceſſary, but arduous branch of their profeſſion.

Should this ſuggeſtion be adopted, the Authority of Parliament will be neceſſary to empower the Commiſſioners to carry it into execution upon the next vacancy. The great extent of the Living, thirty miles in length, would

would independently of any other conſideration, render a diviſion of it very deſirable. Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

Should any ſufficient objections occur, of which we are not aware, to the plan propoſed, we think the Living of Simonburn ſhould be ſold, and the price of it added to the productive funds of the Hoſpital; the value of it, eſtimated at three thouſand Pounds per annum, and twelve years purchaſe, being thirty-ſix thouſand Pounds. Appendix, N° 62. £. 3,000. £. 36,000.

It muſt afford general ſatisfaction, that the Permanent Revenues of Greenwich Hoſpital are more than adequate to meet the Expenditure. We have before ſtated the amount of each under the different heads; we ſhall now bring the whole into one view.

REVENUE.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Sixpence per Man per Month paid by Seamen in the Merchants Service, on an average of the laſt ten years	15,666	9	3¼	Eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of Salaries to Officers and Servants, Charges of the Building, &c. &c. according to the actual Expence of 1805	21,837	12	11½
Ditto from Seamen in the King's Service, on an average of ten years, to 1804, the Account for 1805 not being complete	33,173	17	5¾	In-Penſioners and Nurſes, according to the Numbers on the Eſtabliſhment, eſtimated at the Expence of each perſon in 1805	70,662	3	1½
Income from Real Property, according to the preſent Rents £. 46,279 6 1¼				Out-Penſioners, according to the Number on the Eſtabliſhment, at the preſent Rate of £. 7. 0. 0. a year	22,638	0	0
Income from the Woods, Eſtimated at 1,000 0 0							
	47,279	6	1¾				
Intereſt on £. 1,168,926. 17. 2. in the Funds	35,067	16	1				
Duties from the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes, on an average of the laſt ten years	5,877	6	4½				
Half Pay and Emoluments of certain Officers of the Hoſpital, on an average of the laſt ten years	1,503	13	10	BALANCE in favour of the Hoſpital	23,430	13	1
	£. 138,568	9	2		£. 138,568	9	2

In the above Statement, we have ſhewn the grounds upon which we have proceeded in forming an eſtimate of the ſituation of the Hoſpital, both with reſpect to its Revenues and Expenditure. In the conſideration of the Revenue, from the Property actually in poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital, an increaſe may be fairly admitted, ariſing from the intereſt on Prize Money to be hereafter received by the Hoſpital, a ſubject mentioned in a former part of this Report, which we cannot, under any probable ſtate of things, eſtimate at leſs than ten thouſand Pounds per annum; this increaſe will, within a few years, make the ſurplus Revenue of the Hoſpital above thirty-three thouſand Pounds, beſides the advance on the Rents to be expected on the expiration of the Leaſes, which determine in 1809. £. 33,000.

Royal Hoſpital at GREENWICH.

With this favourable proſpect before us, we were led to conſider in what manner this Fund might be applied with moſt advantage to the Objects of the Inſtitution, and the Intereſts of the Public. We found that the preſent eſtabliſhed number of In-Penſioners, two thouſand four hundred and ten, was as many as the Hoſpital is capable of containing; an addition to the number of In-Penſioners, therefore, were ſuch a meaſure adviſable, is impracticable, without putting the Hoſpital to a great Expence for additional Buildings.

2,410.

We found alſo, that the expence of maintaining a Penſioner within the walls, independent of the expence of the buildings and eſtabliſhment, was out of all proportion, not only to the preſent, but to what might be deemed a more adequate allowance to the Out-Penſioners, and it was therefore our intention to have recommended, that this ſurplus Revenue ſhould be applied to an increaſe of the number of Out-Penſioners, as well as of the allowance made to them; their preſent allowance is only ſeven Pounds a year, which was fixed in 1763. This recommendation is now rendered unneceſſary, the ſubject having already engaged the attention of the Legiſlature.

£. 7.

Since this Report was drawn up, we have received a communication from the Rector of Simonburn, reſpecting this Living. It is entered in the Appendix, and will be found to confirm what has been already ſtated reſpecting the great value of this property.

Appendix, N° 64.

EWAN LAW. (L.S.)
JOHN FORD. (L.S.)
Wᴹ MACKWORTH PRAED. (L.S.)
Wᴹ ALBANY OTWAY. (L.S.)

Office of Naval Enquiry,
Great George-ſtreet,
28th June 1806.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS of NAVAL ENQUIRY:

Appointed by ACT 43 GEO. III.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AT GREENWICH.

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Appendi

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUE of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREE

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
1790.	11,872 4 7¾	8,594 14 9	4,727 8 5	18,000 0 0	1,144 13 0	15,948 0 3	246 19 6	101 2
1791.	12,804 3 6¼	8,009 13 6	4,726 11 3	26,000 0 0	1,197 4 6	15,450 0 0	200 19 10	190 1
1792.	13,909 13 6	11,146 3 1	5,172 18 3	23,000 0 0	1,205 17 3	15,300 0 0	188 15 6	252 10
1793.	12,936 10 11	11,000 0 0	4,911 3 7	24,000 0 0	1,235 16 0	15,300 0 0	67 2 0	167 14
1794.	12,057 16 8½	7,800 0 0	5,184 9 3	25,000 0 0	1,158 11 9	15,526 6 0	342 19 0	149 3
1795.	13,165 18 1¼	17,300 0 0	4,582 0 10	33,000 0 0	374 8 9	15,000 0 0	- -	123 13 1
1796.	13,529 4 2½	23,662 14 0	6,339 16 3	20,600 0 0	740 18 6	15,000 0 0	354 1 1	45 0
1797.	13,176 4 7¾	24,000 0 0	4,903 12 0	23,400 0 0	1,306 15 0	15,000 0 0	225 16 0	250 9
1798.	12,678 10 9¾	15,000 0 0	5,027 2 7	28,000 0 0	10 2 0	15,000 0 0	28 16 0	133 13 1
1799.	15,406 2 4¾	30,000 0 0	4,531 11 5	32,000 0 0	1,511 10 6	15,900 0 0	35 18 0	137 18
1800.	14,596 1 4½	40,000 0 0	6,482 11 10	27,000 0 0	2,543 17 3	17,634 3 6	- -	159 17
1801.	17,055 2 11½	45,000 0 0	7,523 0 11	20,619 5 6	2,311 17 6	17,902 7 5	64 16 0	217 8
1802.	22,773 18 0	45,000 0 0	7,251 9 4	24,380 14 6	1,040 5 9	19,650 0 0	57 4 0	92 11
1803.	15,113 7 10	57,776 0 10	4,299 8 5	21,000 0 0	11 4 7	23,025 0 0	14 10 0	244 11
1804.	14,102 0 11¼	34,000 0 0	6,312 13 10	16,000 0 0	1,870 19 6	28,743 9 8	28 15 6	132 1
1805.	18,233 19 9¾	10,000 0 0	6,101 17 0	29,911 19 6	1,644 3 9	31,635 1 11	1,235 7 6	51 3

Note.—Theſe are the net Sums received by the Treaſurer, and are only ſubject to
general Outgoings of the Hoſpital, in which the Eſtabliſhment of
Treaſurer's and Receiver General's Office is included. The Expences
collecting the Rents of the Derwentwater Eſtates, and Duties for the Li
hou

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CH; under the refpective Heads of RECEIPTS, from 1790 to 1805, inclufive.

Donations.	Prize Money.	Fines.	Old Stores fold.	Confols fold out.	Charity Boys, for Stores fupplied them.	Navy Board, for Oak Timber.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- -	4,076 2 11½	32 10 11	- -	7,119 12 6	- -	- -	71,863 8 11¼
25 0 0	3,357 13 4	- -	- -	7,982 15 0	- -	- -	79,944 2 7¼
- -	1,674 7 6	- -	- -	- -	3,882 18 7¼	- -	75,733 3 11¼
- -	5,164 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74,782 18 2
- -	2,685 15 7	- -	- -	6,697 15 0	- -	- -	76,602 17 0½
- -	2,478 15 5	3 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	86,028 6 11¼
49 9 9	3,909 4 5	2 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	84,232 8 2½
- -	3,576 14 9	1 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	85,840 15 4¾
- -	26,662 2 8¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102,540 7 11½
70 0 0	29,221 15 7½	20 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	129,234 16 7½
- -	25,163 8 6¼	1 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	133,581 3 8¼
- -	41,564 4 6½	3 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	152,361 8 6
49 11 9	61,973 6 1¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189,069 0 5¾
15 15 0	110,579 9 0	2 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	232,081 13 8
10 0 0	52,467 16 10¼	- -	522 8 7	- -	- -	- -	156,990 5 10½
74 19 9	90,380 12 1½	- -	- -	- -	- -	131 11 0	190,500 15 4¼

es, together with the Outgoings in thofe Departments, are ftated in feparate ounts; and it is prefumed, that the Expences of collecting the Duty of 6*d.* per in the Merchant Service is already before the Commiffioners, or can be obtained the Receiver of that Duty.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

Appendi

An ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE of the Royal Hospital at GREENWIC

YEARS.	Salaries and other Allowances to Officers.	Labourers and Servants Wages, and Penfioners Weekly Money.	Cloathing, Bedding, and Waſhing.	Victualling.	Coals, Candles, Lamps, Bruſhes, and other ſmall Stores.	Medical and Funeral Expence.	Taxes.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
1790.	8,854 18 4½	7,580 17 7½	9,604 1 4¼	28,275 6 4	4,226 11 5	1,975 15 11¼	348 7
1791.	8,948 10 3¾	7,598 10 10	11,348 17 8¼	29,421 15 8¾	3,786 6 4¾	1,269 19 11¾	426 1
1792.	9,067 17 10¾	7,554 19 5½	9,381 8 6¼	29,446 3 4¾	3,557 12 0	1,071 4 7¼	426 9
1793.	8,708 12 2	7,469 8 10	10,019 3 1¾	30,281 10 4½	3,968 14 4½	1,032 17 0½	426 13
1794.	9,090 15 0½	7,485 11 10½	7,333 5 8½	32,160 18 11¼	4,040 5 2	1,055 6 4½	426 11
1795.	8,955 8 3½	7,651 13 4½	7,666 6 3¼	34,518 4 3½	4,032 2 10	1,108 4 9	414 11
1796.	10,141 14 10	7,591 1 4½	9,828 1 6½	36,542 17 0¼	4,308 8 5¾	1,287 0 4½	429 11
1797.	9,698 18 6	7,633 17 8	8,253 19 2	35,289 4 11¼	4,290 2 11½	1,057 11 8	511 2
1798.	9,979 4 2¼	7,612 14 5	8,779 16 6	35,756 4 2¾	4,364 8 7¾	1,129 10 7	1,155 5
1799.	9,415 16 1	7,657 14 5½	9,718 10 0¼	41,867 9 6	4,020 14 7½	1,025 18 7½	836 0
1800.	10,370 18 4½	7,879 15 2½	10,216 8 10	53,536 6 10¼	4,881 13 0¼	1,277 6 1	509 11
1801.	14,211 9 6	8,171 9 9½	10,570 11 11	50,459 7 10¾	4,804 5 4½	1,135 15 7	491 8
1802.	13,118 16 9	7,959 4 8	10,556 18 4¾	45,725 10 0¼	4,369 3 9½	1,335 12 0	532 12
1803.	12,889 19 8	7,750 11 0½	8,423 5 2¾	44,661 13 5¼	5,622 9 6¼	1,495 10 6	552 13
1804.	13,205 9 3	7,699 1 3½	10,861 6 11¾	47,289 6 2¾	4,476 3 10½	1,499 10 6½	710 3
1805.	14,396 4 11½	7,640 9 1½	8,375 13 2	47,994 14 1¼	5,021 19 3¼	1,591 5 1½	616 17

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n 1ſt January 1790 to 31ſt December 1805; under the different Heads of Expence.

ize Money.	Works.	Contingencies.	Out Penſioners.	Annuity to Earl Newburgh.	Rents and Taxes.	Conſols purchaſed.	TOTALS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 14 5½	5,023 14 5	1,816 17 11	5,538 8 2	2,500	55 11 2	- -	76,613 4 8
57 10 1¼	4,417 19 7	1,506 3 9	4,902 7 0	2,500	53 4 10	- -	76,737 7 4
68 10 0	2,127 15 10	834 6 11	4,090 15 10	2,500	52 10 2	- -	70,279 13 8½
42 0 6	1,773 3 8	836 11 9	6,158 1 5	2,500	56 1 8	- -	73,462 18 0¼
61 6 3	*7,171 19 2½	825 9 6½	7,530 16 1	2,500	59 18 10	- -	79,742 4 1¼
95 16 11¾	*3,278 17 11	1,624 11 10½	9,710 7 6	2,500	65 15 10	- -	82,322 1 0
73 10 8¾	*4,205 0 11	1,326 14 11¼	9,379 6 1	2,500	54 0 10	- -	88,567 8 9
35 8 5½	2,723 3 8	1,015 16 11	12,424 5 6	2,500	55 12 7	- -	85,989 4 7¼
56 10 9¾	3,558 13 5	769 17 10	13,960 19 1	2,500	62 3 10	- -	90,595 8 9½
04 16 0¾	2,981 0 10	1,904 4 5	14,533 2 8	2,500	†5,997 9 11	37,962 10 0	141,720 7 4½
19 7 8¾	3,164 18 1	1,417 11 11½	15,239 2 2	2,500	66 0 5	6,279 6 0	118,658 6 5¾
41 14 0¾	3,580 4 1	1,290 17 8¾	15,111 11 4½	2,500	51 7 4½	31,806 16 2	145,226 19 7¼
71 6 1¼	3,223 15 9	1,240 16 9	17,976 0 0	2,500	93 11 11½	63,262 10 0	178,565 18 4¾
67 14 2½	3,282 8 7	3,664 2 8	20,198 16 8	2,500	111 1 4	126,971 8 0	244,791 14 3¾
62 13 4	2,932 16 11	1,942 1 7	21,165 9 0	2,500	83 14 1½	35,951 16 1	161,379 12 4½
18 2 9¾	2,902 19 4	2,386 19 5	15,053 4 11	2,500	116 16 10	91,803 15 0	209,344 1 0

* £.6,687. 1. 4. included in theſe Sums, were expended on the Alterations and Improvements of the Lighthouſes, in conſequence of the recommendation of the Corporation of Trinity Houſe.

† Paid for the Redemption of the Land Tax.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

J. Godby,
Steward.

No. 3.

The Examination of EDWARD BATE, Eſquire, Deputy Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 16th day of April 1806.

Mr. Bate.

HOW long have you been in your preſent ſituation?
Nearly eleven years.

At what periods does the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital receive from the Treaſurer of the Navy, the amount of the defalcation from the wages of Seamen in the Navy, on account of Greenwich Hoſpital?
There are no fixed periods for payments, I generally apply for payment once in ſix months.

At what periods does the Treaſurer receive the amount of the collection made from the Seamen in the Merchant Service, of Sixpence per Man a month, towards the ſupport of Greenwich Hoſpital?
At eight periods in the year, in January, March, April, May, July, Auguſt, October, and November.

At what periods do the Receivers of the Rents of the Eſtates pay over to the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital the amount of their collections?
That is very uncertain, there are no fixed periods; I had in the laſt year, remittances at ten different periods; the Bills are drawn at forty days date, which is the cuſtomary mode in making payments from the North.

Whoſe duty is it to call upon Prize Agents to pay over to Greenwich Hoſpital the unclaimed Shares of Prize Money at the expiration of the time preſcribed by Act of Parliament?
It is the immediate duty of the Solicitor. The notices of the payment of Prize Money advertized in the Gazette are entered in the Clerk of the Checque's office, and, on the expiration of the time allotted by Parliament, if the Agents fail in making their payments, the Solicitor of the Hoſpital has general directions to proceed againſt them immediately.

What examination, and by whom, do the Prize Liſts, and the Agents Accounts undergo, previouſly to receiving from the Agents the amount of the unclaimed Shares?
They are examined in the Treaſurer's office by myſelf, and the Clerks under me.

Whoſe duty is it to inveſtigate the claims made for refunding Prize Money, paid into Greenwich Hoſpital?
It is the duty of the Clerk of the Checque; the Prize Liſts are depoſited in the Clerk of the Checque's office, and, upon an application being made for refunding Prize Money, he inveſtigates the claim, and gives me an order for the payment of the money. In all difficult caſes, application is made to the Court of Directors.

What account is kept of ſuch payments?
They are entered in the refunded Prize Book, and the order of the Clerk of the Checque is kept as the voucher for the Treaſurer.

In what manner does the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital take credit for the Shares of Prize Money refunded by him?
He takes credit once in the month in his Caſh Accounts, which are laid before the Board of Directors, and referred by them to the Clerk of the Checque for examination.

How often do the Treaſurer's Deputies abroad tranſmit Accounts of the ſums received by them on account of the unclaimed Shares of Prize Money?
They do not tranſmit Accounts at any fixed periods. They are inſtructed to remit all ſums that come into their hands by the very firſt ſafe conveyance, with their Accounts.

Can

Mr. Bate.

Can you ſtate when the practice began of employing the balances of money in the hands of the Treaſurer, to his emolument?

I know it has been ſo for forty years, but I cannot ſay when the practice commenced.

Was any fixed ſum ſo employed to the Treaſurer's advantage, or how was that matter regulated?

No fixed ſum was ſo employed; the balance in the Treaſurer's hands was at all times ſubject to ſuch directions as the Court of Directors might think proper to give, and was reported to them every month.

In the account of the Eſtabliſhment, the receipt of the Treaſurer, for the year 1804, ariſing from balances in his hands, is ſtated at £. 1,220; was that the ſum regularly received as a profit by the Treaſurer from this ſource?

No, it fluctuated every year, according to the balance left in the Treaſurer's hands.

In what manner was the money diſpoſed of to yield this profit?

The profit aroſe from the intereſt on Exchequer Bills, intereſt on money inveſted in the Funds, and intereſt allowed by the Banker on balances in his hands.

Were the receipts of the money coming to the Hoſpital ever kept back, and applied to theſe uſes, or only the balance, as it appeared in the Treaſurer's Accounts, laid before the Court of Directors?

No Money was ever kept back, the balances which appeared in the Treaſurer's Accounts, were the only ſums in his hands.

Did you, as Deputy Treaſurer, derive any emolument to yourſelf from the balances employed, as deſcribed by you?

Never, directly or indirectly.

When, and in what manner, was the practice of making uſe of the balances for private advantage put a ſtop to?

In the early part of laſt year, upon the application of Sir John Colpoys, the Treaſurer, who wiſhed to get rid of the reſponſibility of ſuch large ſums, and truſting to the general Court of Directors for the amount of a remuneration, in lieu of the profits which had been uſually made by the balances, in conſequence of which the ſalary was increaſed from £. 236. 10. to £. 800. a year.

Does the ſum of £. 800. exceed the average of the ſalary and emoluments the Treaſurers have uſually received, ſince you have been in your preſent ſituation?

It does in ſome inſtances exceed; but, for the laſt five years, the average of the ſalary and emoluments of the Treaſurer have been much higher than £. 800.

Is it neceſſary that the Treaſurer ſhould perform any part of his duty in perſon, or is it uſually performed by you as his Deputy?

Certainly there is a duty which the Treaſurer has to perform, and which is performed by him. (a) The Treaſurer attends all Meetings of the Court of Directors. He executes all Deputations, and may, if he pleaſes, do his duty in perſon.

In what manner are the receipts of the Hoſpital now paid in at the Bank?

By Board's Minute; in conſequence of our removing the balances to the Bank, it is directed, that when the balances exceed £. 10,000, the ſurplus ſhall be immediately inveſted.

Ewan Law. *E. Bate.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

ADDITION made the 18th of April 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 16th inſtant.

(a) Which cannot be delegated by him to any one elſe.

Ewan Law. *E. Bate.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 4.

AT a General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, which was held at the Admiralty Office, on Tueſday the 23d of July 1805;—

A Memorial from the Directors was read, repreſenting, amongſt other things,

"That it being now thirty years ſince the Hoſpital's Eſtates in the North "were viſited by any of the Directors, and it appearing deſirable, in conſequence "of ſeveral extenſive Commons having ſince been divided, and conſiderable al- "lotments thereof made to the Hoſpital; the number of Lead Mines now on "Leaſe; and various Lands purchaſed for the better improvement of the reſpec- "tive Farms, that the ſaid Eſtates ſhould be again viewed and inſpected:

"It is ſubmitted to the Court, Whether it may not be proper that two or more "of the Commiſſioners, or Directors, be required to viſit the ſaid Eſtates during "the preſent ſummer, taking to their aſſiſtance a perſon or perſons well ac- "quainted with Land and Mineral concerns, and make enquiry into the ſtate "and management of the Lands, Woods, Mines, &c. and condition of the "various Buildings connected therewith, and report the ſame to the Court, for "information."

The Court approved of the propoſed viſitation of the Hoſpital's Eſtates in the North, during the preſent ſummer, by two or more of the Directors, accompanied by the Secretary, and ſuch other perſon or perſons acquainted with Land and Mineral concerns as may be judged proper, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the management of the ſaid Eſtates, and ſuch other circumſtances connected therewith as may afford information on the ſubject, leaving the choice of the ſaid Directors to the Board.

(A Copy.)
Jn° Dyer.

No. 5.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at Salter's Hall, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of July 1805;—

The Board took into conſideration that part of the Minutes of the laſt General Court, which relates to the propoſed Viſitation of the Hoſpital's Eſtates in the North, during the preſent ſummer; and

Reſolved,

That Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Sir William Bellingham, Bart. and John Harriſon, Eſq. accompanied by the Secretary, be a Committee for that purpoſe; and that they do take to their aſſiſtance a perſon or perſons well acquainted with Land and Mineral concerns, and enquire into the management of the ſaid Eſtates, and ſuch other circumſtances connected therewith, affecting the intereſts of the Hoſpital, as ſhall afford information upon the ſubject; laying their Report before the Board.

(A Copy.)
Jn° Dyer.

No. 6.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at that place, Saturday the 10th of Auguſt 1805;—

Reſolved,

That the Committee appointed to viſit the Hoſpital's Eſtates in the North, be deſired to enquire into the amount of ſalaries and other emoluments of the Receivers and perſons employed under them, and report how far the ſame appears to be reaſonable and proper; and whether any, and what other preferable mode of payment, can be deviſed for remunerating them for their ſervices.

(A Copy.)
Jn° Dyer.

Appendix, N° 7.

ACCOUNT OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT GREENWICH.

Appen

28th April 1806. AN ACCOUNT of the REAL PROPERT

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENT 1770.	1780.	179
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
DILSTON DEMESNE X	In Fee	1735	Grant	160 0 0	256 0 0	—	
Newton Farm *				250 0 0	400 0 0	—	
Gill's Cloſe				2 15 0	—	—	
Radcliffe's Cloſes				5 15 0	13 5 0	—	
Mill and Ground				15 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	65 5
Cottage				0 10 0	—	—	
D°, and a Garth				1 0 0	—	—	
D° - - - D°				1 0 0	—	—	
Sam's Iſland				2 0 0	—	—	
Ground and Gardens					2 0 0	—	
X Haugh W. Farm					12 10 0	—	
- - E. - D°						145 0 0	201 0
Park N° Farm						161 0 0	196 0
- - S° D°						90 0 0	122 0
- - Hall D°						105 0 0	111 0
* North Farm						103 0 0	116 0
South D°						225 0 0	281 10
Smith's D°						165 10 0	192 10
Common Allotments						25 0 0	—
Nurſery, &c.						40 5 6	—
- - - Cottage							
				438 0 0	725 15 0	1,101 15 6	1,285 5
CORBRIDGE FARM		1735	Grant	100 0 0	155 0 0	213 0 0	116 0
Cottage				1 10 0	2 0 0	—	
Fee Farm Rents				0 1 7	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 7
				101 11 7	157 7 1	213 7 1	116 7
THORNBRO' S° FARM		1735	Grant	110 0 0	110 0 0	132 0 0	262 0
E. - - - - D°				110 0 0	110 0 0	137 10 0	186 10
N. - - - - D°					110 0 0	101 0 0	121 0
High Barns D°						143 0 0	120 10
Limeſtone Quarry							
				220 0 0	330 0 0	513 10 0	690 0
NEWTON HALL SHAW FARM		1735	Grant	32 10 0	93 0 0	56 0 0	56 0
South Farm X				32 10 0		62 0 0	
North Farm				32 10 0	53 0 0	71 0 0	71 0
Moor Farm X				32 10 0	45 0 0	56 0 0	X 138 0
				130 0 0	191 0 0	245 0 0	265 0
WHITTLE E. FARM		1735	Grant	21 0 0	40 8 6	72 0 0	72 0
W. - - D°				18 0 0	32 9 0	81 0 0	81 0
Mill and Ground				55 0 0	37 2 6	53 0 0	54 5
				94 0 0	110 0 0	206 0 0	207 5
THROCKLEY FARM		1735	Grant	200 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	550
Mill, &c.				15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Colliery				20 0 0	—	—	—
Fee Farm Rent				0 1 6	0 1 6	—	—
Waterſale Colliery					400 0 0	400 0 0	500 0
Landſale D°					40 0 0	40 0 0	50 0
Freehold and Coal		1772	Purchaſe	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	-
Wayleave for Heddon		1735	Grant				6
Watercourſe							6
N. Farm and Mill							
S° Farm							
Houſing and Ground							
				286 1 6	770 1 6	820 0 0	1,0 5
NEWLAND's DEMESNE		1735	Grant	103 10 0	—	—	
Farms and Cottages				61 1 8	—	—	
Freehold and Coal		1767	Purchaſe	11 0 0	11 0 0	—	
Mount Royal		1771	D°	7 10 0	7 10 0	—	
Haugh Farm					125 0 0	66 0 0	71
Park D°					92 0 0	63 0 0	61
South D°					50 0 0	70 0 0	81
North D°					50 0 0	100 0 0	—
		Carried forward - £.		183 1 8	335 10 0	299 0 0	216 1

No. 7.

ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.

Let in 1800.	Let in 1805.	Terms of the present Leases.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Estates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Estates let within the last Four Years.	Former Rents of those Estates.	Time when such Leases expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 5 0	65 5 0	20 Years	12th May 1786	12th May 1806	65 5 0	140 0 0	231 0 0	65 5 0	12th May 1806
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201 0 0	201 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1785	12th May 1806	201 0 0	768 0 0	961 0 0	397 0 0	12th May 1806
196 0 0	196 0 0	20 - D°	D° 1786	D°	196 0 0				
122 0 0	122 0 0	21 - D°	D° 1785	D°	122 0 0	436 0 0	452 0 0	233 0 0	D°
111 0 0	111 0 0	18 - D°	D° 1788	D°	111 0 0				
116 0 0	116 0 0	21 - D°	D° 1785	D°	116 0 0	288 0 0	390 0 0	116 0 0	D°
281 10 0	281 10 0	17 - D°	D° 1789	D°	281 10 0	632 0 0	823 0 0	281 10 0	D°
192 10 0	192 10 0	21 - D°	D° 1785	D°	192 10 0	374 0 0	541 0 0	192 10 0	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	27 10 0	1 - D°	D° 1805	D°	27 10 0	63 0 0	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1 - D°	D° 1805	D°	0 2 0	15 0 0	including Land		—
1,285 5 0	1,312 15 0				1,312 17 0				
116 0 0	116 0 0	21 - D°	12th May 1785	12th May 1806	116 0 0	176 0 0	272 10 0	116 0 0	12th May 1806
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	including Land	—	—
0 7 1	0 7 1	—	—	—	0 7 1	—	—	—	—
116 7 1	116 7 1				116 7 1				
262 0 0	262 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1785	12th May 1806	262 0 0				
186 10 0	186 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	186 10 0	870 0 0	1,202 0 0	569 10 0	12th May 1806
121 0 0	121 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	121 0 0				
120 10 0	120 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	120 10 0	327 0 0	440 0 0	120 10 0	D°
22 10 0	22 10 0	11 - D°	D° - 1795	D° - D°	22 10 0	110 0 0	132 0 0	22 10 0	D°
712 10 0	712 10 0				712 10 0				
335 10 0	353 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1800	12th May 1821	382 16 0	494 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
335 10 0	353 0 0				382 16 0				
251 0 0	251 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1800	12th May 1821	251 0 0	268 0 0	—	—	—
90 0 0	90 0 0	D°	D°	D°	90 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	—
341 0 0	341 0 0				341 0 0				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	206 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1801	12th May 1822	400 0 0				
50 0 0	50 0 0	7 - D°	D° - 1800	12th May 1807	50 0 0	250 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
285 0 0	285 0 0	20 Years	12th May 1802	12th May 1822	285 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	—
506 0 0	506 0 0	21 - D°	D° - 1799	D° 1820	506 0 0	605 0 0	—	—	—
15 0 0	15 0 0	21 - D°	D° - D°	D° D°	15 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
856 0 0	1,056 0 0				1,256 0 0				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71 10 0	71 10 0	21 Years	12th May 1788	12th May 1809	71 10 0	130 0 0	—	—	—
65 0 0	65 0 0	D°	D°	D°	65 0 0	130 0 0	—	—	—
80 0 0	80 0 0	D°	D°	D°	80 0 0	175 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
216 10 0	216 10 0				216 10 0				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Property

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS R		
					1770.	1780.	1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NEWLANDS DEMESNE	In Fee	Brought forward		183 1 8	335 10 0	299 0 0	216 10 0
Elcheſter Mill Dam		1735	Grant	- - -	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Mill and Ground				- - -	- - -	33 1 6	46 4 0
Town Farm				- - -	- - -	100 0 0	76 0 0
Cottage and Shop				- - -	- - -	0 5 0	1 10 0
Morrow Field Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	92 0 0
				183 1 8	335 16 8	432 13 2	432 10 8
WHITTONSTALL HALL FARM		1735	Grant	40 16 0	52 10 0	95 0 0	85 0 0
Lawſon's Farm				24 0 0	46 0 0	93 0 0	84 0 0
Hood's Cloſe and Jenny's D°				11 6 8	28 0 0		—
——	—	—	—	11 6 8	28 0 0	118 0 0	93 0 0
——	—	—	—	27 6 8	28 0 0		—
Brown's Farm				11 10 0	—	—	—
Spratt's D°				27 10 0	60 0 0	115 0 0	95 10 0
Brown's D°				2 10 0	—	—	—
× Highfield D°				61 10 0	106 0 0	—	—
Intacks				12 0 0	—	—	—
Fairle				9 0 0	65 0 0	120 0 0	110 10 0
Greymare Colliery				15 0 0	50 0 0	66 0 0	40 0 0
Cottages				2 3 0	- - -	1 5 0	1 0 0
× Highfield Weſt				- - -	- - -	91 0 0	98 10 0
D° - Eaſt				- - -	- - -	81 0 0	76 15 0
				255 19 0	463 10 0	774 5 0	684 5 0
COASTLEY FARM		1735	Grant	125 0 0	200 0 0	247 0 0	261 0 0
Bagraw				10 0 0	32 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Weſtwood				80 0 0	122 0 0	151 0 0	210 0 0
Highwood				65 0 0	110 0 0	105 0 0	115 0 0
Heckford				56 0 0	38 0 0	63 10 0	61 0 0
Longhope					61 0 0	101 0 0	80 0 0
Highſide				- - -	- - -	40 5 0	36 2 6
Burnfoot Houſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0
				336 0 0	563 0 0	757 15 0	817 12 6
WOOLEY FARM		1735	Grant	36 0 0	55 0 0	95 0 0	105 10 0
Mill Green				2 10 0	—	—	—
				38 10 0	55 0 0	95 0 0	105 10 0
HEXHAMSHIRE, AYDON SHIELD		1735	Grant	40 0 0	75 0 0	92 10 0	93 12 6
Staples				10 0 0	15 10 0	31 10 0	33 5 0
D°				10 0 0	15 0 0	23 0 0	30 5 0
Gairſhield				11 0 0	16 0 0	31 12 0	35 0 0
× Turfhouſe				8 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	23 0 0
Upper Myrehouſe				10 10 0	22 0 0	42 10 0	54 6 0
Rowley Head				31 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	76 0 0
× Rawgreen				30 0 0	45 0 0	—	—
Heckley Houſe				12 0 0	31 10 0	46 5 0	62 0 0
Peacock Houſe				20 0 0	31 0 0	43 10 0	52 12 0
Buſh		1791		7 0 0	8 0 0	15 5 0	18 6 0
Whittly Mill				19 0 0	26 0 0	38 10 0	30 0 0
Nether Holms				5 0 0	8 0 0	16 5 0	13 5 6
Salmon Field				- - -	- - -	80 10 0	78 10 0
× Rawgreen, E. Farm				- - -	- - -	33 12 0	40 6 0
D° - W. D°				- - -	- - -	36 5 0	41 10 0
D° - Copyhold			Purchaſe	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0
* Turfhouſe N. Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - - S° D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				233 10 0	346 0 0	629 4 0	701 17 6
WARK BARONY, WOODHALL		1735	Grant	41 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	132 0 0
Elrington				30 0 0	67 4 0	74 0 0	85 0 0
D°				15 0 0			
Dinnettley				14 0 0	27 10 0	—	—
Woodhall Mill				40 0 0	53 0 0	60 0 0	62 0 0
Greenſhield Colliery				6 0 0	18 0 0	—	—
Greenhaugh D°				5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
		Carried forward		151 0 0	295 14 0	244 0 0	293 0 0

Royal Hofpital at Greenwich—*continued.*

in 1800.	1805.	Terms of the preſent Leaſes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Eſtates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Eſtates let within the laſt Four Years.	Former Rents of thoſe Eſtates.	Time when ſuch Leaſes expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
16 10 0	216 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	216 10 0	—	—	—	—
0 6 8	0 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 6 8	An Acknowledgment for an Abuttment			—
46 4 0	46 4 0	21 Years	12 May 1788	12 May 1809	46 4 0	42 0 0	—	—	—
76 0 0	76 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	76 0 0	135 0 0	—	—	—
1 10 0	3 0 0	1 - D°	D° - 1805	D° - 1806	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	12 May 1805
92 0 0	92 0 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D° - 1809	92 0 0	120 0 0	—	—	—
432 10 8	434 0 8				434 0 8				
85 0 0	85 0 0	21 - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	85 0 0	166 0 0	—	—	—
84 0 0	84 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	84 0 0	133 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93 0 0	93 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	93 0 0	150 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 10 0	95 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	95 10 0	180 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 10 0	110 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	110 10 0	214 0 0	—	—	—
106 0 0	106 0 0	14 - D°	D° - 1794	D° - 1808	106 0 0	106 0 0	—	—	—
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 - D°	D° - 1805	D° - 1806	0 16 0	6 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	12 May 1806
98 10 0	98 10 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D° - 1809	98 10 0	170 0 0	—	—	—
76 15 0	76 15 0	— - D°	D° - 1790	D° - 1811	76 15 0	149 0 0	—	—	—
750 5 0	750 5 0				750 1 0				
261 0 0	261 0 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D° - 1809	261 0 0	390 0 0	—	—	—
50 0 0	50 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	—
210 0 0	210 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	210 0 0	293 0 0	—	—	—
115 0 0	115 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	115 0 0	236 0 0	—	—	—
61 0 0	61 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	61 0 0	84 0 0	—	—	—
80 0 0	80 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	80 0 0	160 0 0	—	—	—
36 2 6	36 2 6	20 - D°	D° - 1789	D° - D°	36 2 6	44 0 0	—	—	—
4 10 0	4 10 0	1 - D°	D° - 1805	D° - 1806	4 10 0	9 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	12 May 1806
817 12 6	817 12 6				817 12 6				
105 10 0	105 10 0	21 Years	12 May 1788	12 May 1809	105 10 0	226 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105 10 0	105 10 0				105 10 0				
93 12 0	93 12 0	20 Years	12 May 1789	12 May 1809	93 12 0	179 0 0	—	—	—
33 5 0	33 5 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D°	33 5 0	} 96 0 0	—	—	—
37 5 0	37 5 0	9 - D°	D° - 1800	D°	37 5 0	}	—	—	—
35 0 0	35 0 0	20 - D°	D° - 1789	D°	35 0 0	73 12 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54 6 0	54 6 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D°	54 6 0	X —	—	—	—
76 0 0	76 0 0	20 - D°	D° - 1789	D°	76 0 0	133 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62 0 0	62 0 0	20 - D°	D° - 1789	D°	62 0 0	141 0 0	—	—	—
52 12 0	52 12 0	21 - D°	D° - 1788	D°	52 12 0	90 0 0	—	—	—
18 6 0	18 6 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D°	18 6 0	23 10 0	—	—	—
30 0 0	30 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D°	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	—	—
13 5 6	13 5 6	— - D°	D° - D°	D°	13 5 6	X 114 10 0	—	—	—
78 10 0	78 10 0	— - D°	D° - 1790	12 May 1811	78 10 0	170 0 0	—	—	—
40 6 0	40 6 0	— - D°	D° - 1788	D° - 1809	40 6 0	} 168 10 0	—	—	—
41 10 0	41 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	41 10 0	}	—	—	—
44 10 0	44 10 0	10 - D°	D° - 1799	D° - D°	44 10 0	47 0 0	—	—	—
18 0 0	18 0 0	20 - D°	D° - 1789	D° - D°	18 0 0	} 90 0 0	—	—	—
43 11 0	43 11 0	9 - D°	D° - 1800	D° - D°	43 11 0	}	—	—	—
771 18 6	771 18 6				771 18 6				
132 0 0	132 0 0	21 - D°	D° - 1785	D° - 1806	132 0 0	263 0 0	358 0 0	132 0 0	12 May 1806
130 0 0	130 0 0	16 - D°	D° - 1791	D° - 1807	130 0 0	320 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 0 0	121 0 0	4 - D°	D° - 1803	D° - D°	121 0 0	130 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
330 0 0	383 0 0				383 0 0				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Property

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	1780.	1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WARK BARONY	In Fee	Brought forward		151 0 0	295 14 0	244 0 0	293 0 0
Greenhead Colliery		1735	Grant	5 0 0	—	—	—
Fell D°				0 1 0	—	—	—
Woodhall Houſe				1 0 0	—	—	—
Elrington Smith's Shop				0 2 6	0 5 0	0 16 0	2 10 0
Fee Farm Rents				42 16 7	41 12 7	42 16 7	38 11 2
High Green Colliery				- - -	25 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0
Broad Pool Collieries				- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0
D° Common Allotment				- - -	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0
Wark D° - D°				- - -	10 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0
Woodhall Kiln Croft				- - -	- - -	2 0 0	—
Cragg Cloſe Incroachment				- - -	- - -	0 0 6	0 0 6
Elrington Hall Farm		1787	Purchaſe	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	115 0 0
High Green Sweep, Black Crag, and Greenhaugh Collieries				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thornyburn D°, and Quarries				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Manor Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whorlſſer				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				310 0 1	409 11 7	376 13 1	547 3 8
BUTELAND FARM		1735	Grant	135 0 0	215 0 0	270 0 0	286 0 0
Colliery				- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -
				135 0 0	215 0 0	272 0 0	286 0 0
LANGLEY BARONY CASTLE		1735	Grant	62 0 0	110 10 0	111 0 0	113 3 0
Land's End				50 0 0	—	—	—
Harſondale				15 0 0	39 0 0	45 0 0	45 10 0
Sillywray				7 10 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	28 10 0
Vauce				- - -	- - -	- - -	51 12 0
Loaningfoot				20 0 0	35 10 0	47 0 0	—
Plankey Paſture				3 0 0	8 10 0	16 0 0	26 10 0
Dewey Syke				1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	4 0 0
Eſphill				22 0 0	22 0 0	71 10 0	71 10 0
Light Birks				18 8 4	63 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0
E^t Deanraw				10 10 0	47 10 0	54 10 0	54 10 0
Middle D°				10 0 0	38 10 0	61 5 0	61 5 0
W. D°				5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Loes				26 10 0	94 0 0	105 0 0	145 0 0
Tedcaſtle				5 0 0	18 0 0	21 12 0	24 3 0
Lough				4 5 0	27 10 0	55 0 0	61 0 0
Great Hill Cloſe				5 0 0	—	—	—
Whitechapel				40 0 0	52 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0
Whinnetley				1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
—	—	—	—	4 16 0	4 16 0	4 16 0	4 16 0
—	—	—	—	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Lipwoodwell				10 1 3			
—	—	—	—	10 1 3	56 10 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Lipwood and Cuthill				31 18 9	80 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Rattenraw				5 0 0			
—	—	—	—	4 0 0			
—	—	—	—	4 0 0	47 6 0	58 6 0	76 5 0
—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
—	—	—	—	8 0 0			
Broomhill				- - -	- - -	5 0 0	—
Peelwell				6 0 0	10 0 0		
Haydon Bridge				- - -	- - -	34 0 0	74 5 0
Strother Cloſe				10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Magces Lands				2 0 0	2 0 0	13 0 0	—
Littlehall Cloſe				10 0 0	10 0 0	15 17 6	20 0 0
				1 10 0	—	—	—
		Carried forward £.		422 10 7	789 12 0	1,097 16 6	1,207 15 0

yal Hofpital at Greenwich—*continued.*

800.	1805.	Terms of the prefent Leafes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Eftates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Eftates let within the laft Four Years.	Former Rents of thofe Eftates	Time when fuch Leafes expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
0 0	383 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	383 0 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	2 10 0	1 Year	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	12th May 1805
11 2	38 11 2	D°	- - -	- - -	38 11 2	- - -	38 11 2	38 11 2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	D°	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	2 2 0	—
5 0	48 5 0	21 Years	— 1791	— 1812	48 5 0	90 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 6	0 0 6	1 Year	— 1805	— 1806	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 6	0 0 6	—
0 0	106 0 0	16 Years	— 1791	— 1807	106 0 0	255 0 0	—	—	—
0 0	50 0 0	18 Years	— 1799	— 1817	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
2 0	2 2 0	21 D°	— 1787	— 1808	2 2 0	—	—	—	—
0 0	28 0 0	21 D°	— 1792	— 1813	28 0 0	48 0 0	—	—	—
- -	- - -	1 D°	— 1805	— 1806	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	—	—
8 8	658 8 8				665 10 8				
0 0	286 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1785	12th May 1806	286 0 0	538 0 0	900 0 0	286 0 0	12th May 1806
- -	15 0 0	3 D°	— 1803	- - -	15 0 0		15 0 0	15 0 0	—
0 0	301 0 0				301 0 0				
10 0	77 10 0	21 D°	12th May 1791	12th May 1812	77 10 0	228 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 9	55 0 0	D°	— 1785	— 1806	55 0 0	176 0 0	201 0 0	55 0 0	12th May 1806
5 0	33 5 0	D°	- - -	- - -	33 5 0	42 0 0	—	—	—
12 0	43 12 0	D°	- - -	- - -	43 12 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	43 12 0	12th May 1806
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 0	73 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1791	12th May 1812	73 0 0	163 0 0	—	—	—
0 0	118 0 0	D°	- - -	- - -	118 0 0	160 0 0	—	—	—
0 0	92 0 0	5 D°	— 1801	— 1806	92 0 0	112 0 0	110 0 0	92 0 0	12th May 1806
0 0	75 0 0	10 D°	— 1796	- - -	75 0 0	132 15 0	154 0 0	75 0 0	D°
0 0	25 0 0	10 D°	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	70 0 0	—	—	—
0 0	134 0 0	21 D°	— 1785	- - -	134 0 0	330 0 0	425 0 0	134 0 0	D°
13 0	40 13 0	D°	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	80 0 0	105 0 0	40 13 0	D°
0 0	65 0 0	D°	- - -	- - -	65 0 0	92 10 0	100 0 0	65 0 0	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0	82 10 0	D°	— 1791	— 1812	82 10 0	155 10 0	—	—	—
4 0	1 4 0	1,000 D°	11th Nov. 1629	11th Nov. 2629	1 4 0	—	—	—	—
16 0	4 16 0	1,000 D°	D°	D°	4 16 0	—	—	—	—
12 0	0 12 0	1,000 D°	11th Nov. 1626	11th Nov. 2626	0 12 0	—	—	—	—
11 0	123 6 0	21 D°	12th May 1791	12th May 1812	123 6 0	228 0 0	—	—	—
5 0	104 5 0	D°	- - -	- - -	104 5 0	173 10 0	—	—	—
5 0	66 5 0	D°	— 1788	— 1809	66 5 0	111 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 0	84 0 0	D°	- - -	- - -	84 0 0	135 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 0	1,298 18 0				1,298 18 0				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Propert

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	RENTS 1780.	RENTS 1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANGLEY BARONY	In Fee		Brought forward	422 10 7	799 12 0	1.097 16 6	1,207 15 0
Mill Hills				5 0 0	5 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0
D°				30 0 0	65 0 0	95 0 0	77 0 0
Haydon Town				10 0 0	32 10 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
D°				40 0 0	32 10 0		
Page Croft				20 0 0	28 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0
Tofts				6 0 0	20 0 0	73 0 0	55 5 0
Plenderheath				11 0 0	51 0 0	56 10 0	82 0 0
Altonſide				20 0 0	37 0 0	120 10 0	120 10 0
D°				15 0 0	15 0 0		
W. Brokenhough				35 0 0	70 0 0	101 0 0	85 0 0
E^t D°				45 0 0	105 0 0	135 10 0	108 0 0
D° Colliery				10 0 0	25 4 0	35 0 0	61 0 0
Allerwaſh				27 10 0	- - -	71 0 0	71 0 0
D°				27 10 0	250 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0
D°				81 11 0	- - -	120 0 0	120 0 0
Fourſtones				1 7 6	18 0 0	—	—
D°				1 7 6	10 0 0	—	—
D° Colliery				35 0 0	50 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0
D°				51 0 0	128 3 0	—	—
Beamwham				2 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0	37 13 6
Birchy Bank Colliery				1 0 0			
Grindon Quarry				3 12 0	12 0 0	—	—
Fee Farm Rents				21 17 1	18 15 2	16 9 8	14 5 8
Hotbank				9 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
Spight's Farm				30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—
Land Ends and Hill Cloſes				- - -	143 10 0	—	—
Whinnetley Tythes				- - -	4 10 0	4 10 0	2 17 6
Whitfield's Tenement				- - -	6 0 0	—	—
Fell End Quarry		1735	Grant	- - -	1 0 0	—	—
Heugh Houſe		1779	Purchaſe	22 18 0	- - -	22 18 0	45 10 0
Land Ends W. Farm				- - -	- - -	93 0 0	90 11 0
D° E^t D°				- - -	- - -	97 10 0	97 10 0
Chapel Hill				- - -	- - -	3 10 0	3 10 0
Langley Mill Ground				- - -	- - -	34 0 0	33 8 0
Dinnetley				- - -	- - -	32 12 0	32 12 0
Stublick Colliery				- - -	- - -	18 0 0	- - -
Waterwell's Cloſe				- - -	- - -	3 10 0	—
Rattenraw Colliery				- - -	- - -	26 0 0	—
Fourſtones Martyrs Farm				- - -	- - -	180 6 0	—
Gibſon's D°				- - -	- - -	101 0 0	—
Lambert's D°				- - -	- - -	40 0 0	—
Paper Mill D°				- - -	- - -	26 0 0	35 5 0
Wharter's D°				- - -	- - -	20 10 0	—
A Houſe at Eſphill				- - -	- - -	0 12 0	—
D° Millhills				- - -	- - -	0 15 0	—
Lipwood Tythes		1786	Purchaſe	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 0 0 ½ yearly only
Houſing at Haydon		D°	D°	4 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 13 0
Haydon Tythe Farm		D°	D°	85 12 0	- - -	- - -	85 12 0
Plankey Mill		D°	D°	19 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 0 0
Allerwaſh, Fourſtones — Common Tythes		1790	D°	83 8 0	- - -	- - -	85 0 0
Houſing at Haydon		1791	D°	5 0 0	—	—	—
Bacon's W. Deanraw		D°	D°	18 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0
D° Tedcaſtle		D°	D°	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0
Blagill Mill				- - -	- - -	- - -	111 0 0
Green Croft				- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 0
			Carried forward £.	1,295 13 2	2,010 4 2	3,054 19 2	3,153 18 8

Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich—*continued.*

in 1800.	1805.	Terms of the preſent Leaſes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Eſtates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Eſtates let within the laſt Four Years.	Former Rents of thoſe Eſtates.	Time when ſuch Leaſes expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
51 3 0	1,298 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,298 18 0	—	—	—	—
03 5 0	103 5 0	21 Years	12th May 1791	12th May 1812	103 5 0	213 0 0	—	—	—
06 0 0	106 0 0	D°	D°	D°	106 0 0	157 0 0	—	—	—
05 10 0	105 10 0	D°	D°	D°	105 10 0	183 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 0 0	85 0 0	D°	D°	D°	85 0 0	134 10 0	—	—	—
83 5 0	83 5 0	D°	D°	D°	83 5 0	135 0 0	—	—	—
14 0 0	114 0 0	D°	D°	D°	114 0 0	170 0 0	—	—	—
00 15 0	100 15 0	D°	D°	D°	100 15 0	158 0 0	—	—	—
65 15 0	165 15 0	D°	D°	D°	165 15 0	343 0 0	—	—	—
61 0 0	61 0 0	D°	22d Nov. 1786	22d Nov. 1807	61 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	—
70 15 0	70 15 0	D°	12th May 1791	12th May 1812	70 15 0	130 0 0	—	—	—
18 15 0	118 15 0	D°	D°	D°	118 15 0	339 0 0	—	—	—
68 2 0	168 2 0	D°	D°	D°	186 0 0	328 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05 0 0	105 0 0	14 Years	12th May 1796	12th May 1810	105 0 0	105 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 0 0	83 0 0	7 Years	12th May 1800	12th May 1807	83 0 0	146 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 5 8	14 5 8	1 Year	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	14 5 8	- - -	14 5 8	14 5 8	12th May 1806
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 18 0	4 2 10	1 Year	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	9 4 9	- - -	9 4 9	4 2 10	12th May 1806
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 15 0	50 15 0	21 Years	12th May 1788	12th May 1809	50 15 0	110 0 0	—	—	—
82 1 0	82 1 0	D°	— 1785	— 1806	82 1 0	196 10 0	231 0 0	82 1 0	12th May 1806
90 10 0	90 10 0	D°	— 1791	— 1812	90 10 0	222 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53 10 0	112 10 0	1 Year	— 1805	— 1806	114 10 0	84 0 0	114 10 0	112 10 0	12th May 1805
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 5 9	5 15 6	1 Year	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	16 18 6	- - -	16 18 6	9 15 6	12th May 1804
7 13 0	7 13 0	1 D°	- - -	- - -	7 13 0	7 13 0	7 13 0	7 13 0	D°
99 2 0	99 2 0	21 D°	— 1788	— 1809	99 2 0	140 0 0	—	—	—
55 0 0	55 0 0	21 D°	— 1795	— 1816	55 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	—
74 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 0 0	132 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1785	12th May 1806	132 0 0	132 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 0 5	3,426 15 0				3,458 17 11				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Prop

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	RENTS 1780.	RENTS 1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANGLEY BARONY	In Fee	Brought forward		1,295 13 8	2,010 4 2	3,054 19 2	3,153 18 8
Haydon Smith's Shop				- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0
Fourſtones D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0
W. Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	120 0 0
Middle D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	131 0 0
E^t^ D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	122 10 0
Fell D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	77 10 0
Smith's Houſing, &c.				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nilſton Rig				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Plankey Woodhouſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lough Limeſtone Quarry				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prieſt's Fields, &c.				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shop Cloſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weſt Hay Field				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
A Smith's Shop				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Haydon Court Houſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grindon Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grindon Hill D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Moſeley Bank Cloſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Limeſtone Quarry				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fourſtones Colt Farm				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hare Moſs Common				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dearaw School				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
A Cottage				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Peck Tythe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
A Cottage				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
A D°				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				1,295 13 8	2,010 4 2	3,054 19 2	3,611 12 8
MIDDLETON HALL		1735	Grant	151 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	260 0 0
Tythes		1769	Purchaſe	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
				161 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	260 0 0
MELDON, Out Grounds E^t^	In Fee	1735	Grant	100 0 0	110 0 0	180 0 0	202 0 0
D° W.				100 0 0	110 0 0	180 0 0	173 0 0
Park				200 0 0	310 0 0	—	—
Hartburn Grainge				180 0 0	—	—	—
Needleſs Hall				100 0 0	280 0 0	—	—
Whittles and Lee Houſes				25 0 0	43 0 0	55 0 0	70 0 0
*Midford Tythes				90 0 0	152 10 0	241 0 0	241 0 0
*Kirk Whelpington D°				80 0 0	116 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Larbottle D°				30 0 0	33 0 0	31 18 1	34 0 0
Hartburn D°				55 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
Brocksfield D°				4 0 0	3 0 0	—	—
Houſe at Warkſworth				9 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Alnwick Houſe				14 10 0	31 0 0	—	—
Horncaſtle				2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
A Cottage and Ground				- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -
Hartburn Grainge E^t^ Farm				- - -	122 0 0	- - -	100 0 0
Middle D°				- - -	140 0 0	160 0 0	183 0 0
Moor D°				- - -	100 0 0	130 0 0	90 0 0
Park S° D°				- - -	- - -	322 0 0	356 0 0
N° D°				- - -	- - -	111 0 0	155 0 0
Needleſs Hall S° D°				- - -	- - -	304 0 0	264 0 0
Moor D°				- - -	- - -	120 0 0	112 5 0
Hartburn N° D°				- - -	- - -	121 0 0	—
S° D°				- - -	- - -	130 0 0	—
Colliery				- - -	- - -	1 10 0	- - -
Lorgwitton Colliery				- - -	- - -	5 0 0	—
Park Quarry				- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0
Donſkinſtone's Tythes		1802	Purchaſe	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenriggs				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				988 1 0	1,675 10 0	2,374 8 1	2,356 5 0

*These Tythes were ſold in 1799 to redeem the Land Tax.

oyal Hofpital at Greenwich—*continued.*

in 1800. £. s. d.	1805. £. s. d.	Terms of the prefent Leafes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS. £. s. d.	Valuation of the Eftates according to the late Survey. £. s. d.	Rents of Eftates let within the laft Four-Years. £. s. d.	Former Rents of thofe Eftates. £. s. d.	Time when fuch Leafes expired.
27 0 5	3,426 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3458 17 11	—	—	—	—
4 4 0	4 4 0	1 Year	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	12th May 1805
5 0 0	5 0 0	1 D°	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	D° - - D°
18 10 0	505 0 0	21 D°	12th May 1803	12th May 1824	505 0 0	496 0 0	505 0 0	118 10 0	D° - - 1803
31 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 10 0	595 0 0	21 D°	D° - - —	D° - - D°	595 0 0	585 0 0	595 0 0	122 10 0	D° - - D°
77 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 0 0	15 0 0	1 D°	D° - - 1805	D° - - 1806	15 0 0	X 28 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	D° - - 1805
65 0 0	80 0 0	21 D°	D° - - 1800	D° - - 1821	80 0 0	185 0 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	1 D°	D° - - 1805	D° - - 1806	2 10 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	D° - - D°
10 0 0	10 0 0	1 D°	22d Nov. 1805	22d Nov. 1806	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22d Nov. 1805
16 10 0	30 0 0	1 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	30 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	12th May 1805
5 0 0	5 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	5 0 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	D° - - D°
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	D° - - D°
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	D° - - D°
60 0 0	63 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	63 0 0	70 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	D° - - D°
12 0 0	212 0 0	14 D°	D° - - 1798	D° - - 1812	212 0 0	338 0 0	—	—	—
70 0 0	175 0 0	21 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - 1819	175 0 0	232 10 0	—	—	—
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 D°	D° - - 1805	D° - - 1806	1 10 0	- - -	1 10 0	1 10 0	D° - - D°
- -	15 0 0	5 D°	D° - - 1802	D° - - 1807	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	not let	—
- -	64 0 0	7 D°	D° - - 1803	D° - - 1810	64 0 0	95 0 0	64 0 0	—	—
- -	3 0 0	1 D°	D° - - 1805	D° - - 1806	3 0 0	X - - -	3 0 0	3 0 0	D° - - D°
- -	3 10 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	3 10 0	- - -	3 10 0	3 10 0	D° - - D°
- -	1 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	1 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	1 0 0	D° - - D°
- -	1 0 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	1 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	1 0 0	D° - - D°
- -	0 5 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	0 5 0	- - -	0 5 0	0 5 0	D° - - D°
- -	1 1 0	1 D°	D° - - D°	D° - - D°	1 1 0	- - -	1 1 0	1 1 0	D° - - D°
47 4 5	5,224 15 0				5,256 17 11				
60 0 0	1,100 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1803	12th May 1824	1,100 0 0	1,005 0 0	1,100 0 0	260 0 0	12th May 1803
60 0 0	1,100 0 0				1,100 0 0				
02 0 0	202 0 0	21 Years	12th May 1788	12th May 1809	202 0 0	355 0 0	—	—	—
73 0 0	173 0 0	D°	D°	D°	173 0 0	335 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 0 0	70 0 0	D°	D°	D°	70 0 0	188 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 0 0	85 0 0	D°	12th May 1803	12th May 1824	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	34 0 0	12th May 1803
04 11 6	198 16 0	1 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	250 1 0	- - -	250 1 0	198 16 0	12th May 1805
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	14 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	—	—
90 0 0	190 0 0	21 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1826	430 0 0	415 0 0	430 0 0	190 0 0	12th May 1805
83 0 0	183 0 0	D°	12th May 1788	12th May 1809	183 0 0	386 0 0	—	—	—
90 0 0	90 0 0	D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1826	213 0 0	225 0 0	213 0 0	90 0 0	12th May 1805
56 0 0	356 0 0	D°	12th May 1788	12th May 1809	366 0 0	594 0 0	—	—	—
55 0 0	155 0 0	D°	D°	D°	155 0 0	260 0 0	—	—	—
64 0 0	264 0 0	D°	D°	D°	264 0 0	476 0 0	—	—	—
13 0 0	113 0 0	D°	D°	D°	113 0 0	285 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 0 0	4 0 0	1 D°	12th May 1805	12th May 1806	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12th May 1805
- -	11 0 0	1 D°	D°	D°	6 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	11 0 0	D°
- - -	- - -	1 D°	D°	D°	7 10 0	- - -	7 10 0	—	—
18 11 6	2,094 16 0				2,533 1 0				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Proper

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	RENTS 1780.	RENTS 1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SPINDLESTON	In Fee	1735	Grant	300 0 0	230 0 0	400 0 0	305 0 0
Outcheſter				250 0 0	435 0 0	370 0 0	325 0 0
Glororum					220 0 0	425 0 0	340 0 0
D° Quarry and Colliery						6 0 0	20 0 0
Cheſterhill						420 0 0	335 0 0
Mills and Ground							266 0 0
				550 0 0	885 0 0	1,621 0 0	1,591 0 0
SCREMERSTON		1735	Grant	292 0 0	—	—	—
Mill				10 0 0	—	—	—
Landſale Colliery				50 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	X 336 0 0
Priors Land and Coal		1759	Purchaſe	23 0 0	—	—	—
Quarries, Kilns, and Howgate Colliery					230 10 0	230 10 0	280 0 0
Southſide					483 6 0	—	—
Northſide Fiſhery, &c.					397 10 0	—	—
Southſide, E. Farm						450 0 0	420 0 0
Moor D°						330 0 0	240 0 0
Quarry D°						21 6 0	—
Salt Pan Quarry						25 0 0	—
Northſide Catchlaw Cragg						170 0 0	170 0 0
Inland Paſture						260 0 0	260 0 0
Mill and Ground						30 0 0	X —
Borewell						160 0 0	160 0 0
Colliery Farm						10 4 0	—
Fiſheries						52 10 0	53 0 0
Corn Tythes		1790	Purchaſe	165 5 0			217 0 0
Town Farm							
				480 5 0	1,571 0 0	2,199 10 0	2,136 0 0
ALSTON LOWBYER, and 13 Tythes		1735	Grant	70 7 6	134 10 0	—	—
Tynehead				15 0 0	30 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Colliery				10 5 0	In hand	12 0 0	10 0 0
Ancient Rents, &c.				59 1 10½	61 13 6½	62 16 1½	86 8 1
One-third of Lowbyer Tythes		1771	Purchaſe	23 0 0	—	—	—
One-third of D°		1776	D°	20 0 0	—	—	—
Lowbyer Tythes and Mill						240 10 0	240 0 0
Wheat Holmes						12 0 0	12 10 0
Butt Holm						2 10 0	2 10 0
Coopers Dyke						1 0 0	—
Clargill Cleugh Colliery						10 10 0	—
Watercourſe						0 10 6	—
Houſing at Nenthead							2 10 0
D°							3 0 0
Low Houſe Free Rent							0 1 0
Lowbyer Manor Farm							
Old Manor D°							
Mark Cloſe, W. D°							
E. D°							
N°. D°							
Tythes							
Mill							
Loaning, S. Farm		1803	Purchaſe	50 0 0			
N°. D°		D°	D°	14 0 0			
New Field		D°	D°	21 0 0			
Weſt D°		D°	D°	9 0 0			
Cottage		D°	D°	2 15 0			
D°		D°	D°	2 5 0			
Coteley Hill		D°	D°	35 0 0			
Spency Croft High and Low Farms							
Low Spency Croft		1804	Purchaſe	147 0 0			
High Spency Croft							
N° Corner Field							
				478 14 4½	226 3 6½	380 16 7½	395 19 1

Royal Hospital at Greenwich—*continued.*

in 1800.	1805.	Terms of the present Leases.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Estates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Estates let within the last Four Years.	Former Rents of those Estates.	Time when such Leases expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
41 13 0	1,000 0 0	12 Years	12 May 1804	12 May 1816	1,000 0 0	1,040 0 0	1,000 0 0	641 13 0	12 May 1804
40 0 0	540 0 0	21 Years	12 May 1795	12 May 1816	540 0 0	755 0 0	—	—	—
20 0 0	420 0 0	D°	D°	D°	420 0 0	720 0 0	—	—	—
10 0 0	20 0 0	D°	D°	D°	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
6 0 0	476 0 0	D°	D°	D°	476 0 0	685 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97 13 0	2,456 0 0				2,456 0 0				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 10 0	265 10 0	21 Years	22 Nov. 1803	22 Nov. 1824	500 0 0	X 800 0 0	500 0 0	265 10 0	22 Nov. 1803
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
208 10 0	208 10 0	D°	D°	D°	300 0 0	X - - -	300 0 0	208 10 0	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 0 0	836 0 0	21 Years	12 May 1800	12 May 1821	836 0 0	1,130 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 0 0	440 0 0	D°	D°	D°	440 0 0	530 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 0 0	351 0 0	D°	D°	D°	351 0 0	351 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
00 0 0	1,400 0 0	D°	D°	D°	1,400 0 0	1,560 0 0	—	—	—
01 0 0	3,501 0 0				3,827 0 0				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 0 0	50 0 0	20 Years	12 May 1801	12 May 1821	50 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—
0 0 0	10 0 0	21 - D°	D° - 1787	D° - 1808	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—
5 8 5	62 15 2½	1000 D°	9 Sept. 1621	9 Sept 2621	62 15 2½	- - -	Subject to a 20dy Fine every 21 Years.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 10 0	13 10 0	21 - D°	12 May 1800	12 May 1821	13 10 0	14 0 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	1 - D°	D° - 1805	D° - 1806	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	12 May 1805
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	1 - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	15 0 0	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	1 - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	D°
0 1 0	0 1 0	1 - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	0 1 0	- - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	D°
96 10 0	96 10 0	21 - D°	D° - 1800	D° - 1821	96 10 0	101 10 0	—	—	—
42 0 0	42 0 0	1 - D°	D° - 1805	D° - 1806	42 0 0	51 10 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	D°
27 10 0	27 10 0	21 - D°	D° - 1800	D° - 1821	27 10 0	35 10 0	—	—	—
40 0 0	40 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	40 0 0	45 0 0	—	—	—
13 10 0	13 10 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	13 10 0	14 5 0	—	—	—
55 0 0	55 0 0	7 - D°	D° - D°	D° - 1807	55 0 0	55 0 0	—	—	—
42 0 0	42 0 0	21 - D°	D° - D°	D° - 1821	42 0 0	42 0 0	—	—	—
- -	50 0 0	2 - D°	1st D° - 1805	1 May 1807	50 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	—	—
- -	14 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	15 15 0	15 5 0	15 15 0	—	—
- -	21 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	21 0 0	23 10 0	21 0 0	—	—
- -	9 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	9 0 0	10 15 0	9 0 0	—	—
- -	2 15 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	—	—
- -	2 5 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	—	—
- -	35 0 0	— - D°	D° - D°	D° - D°	40 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	—	—
- -	5½ year only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	27 10 0	2 Years	1 May 1805	1 May 1807	55 0 0	66 0 0	55 0 0	—	—
- -	27 0 0	— - D°	D°	D°	54 0 0	65 10 0	54 0 0	—	—
- -	10 10 0	— - D°	D°	D°	21 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	—	—
- -	8 10 0	— - D°	D°	D°	17 0 0	19 10 0	17 0 0	—	—
7 19 5	667 16 2½				763 1 2½				

N° 7.—*The* Account of the Real Proper

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	1780.	1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CASTLERIGG, &c. Ullock's Cloſes	In Fee	1735	Grant	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Willyhow Park				5 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	12 12
Goofewell				22 10 0	27 10 0	40 0 0	41 0
Stablehill				14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	53 10
Nancrook				0 18 0	—	—	—
Wanthwaite Mill				7 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0
Waterage Banks				2 7 6	—	—	—
Watſon's Park				10 0 0	10 10 0	15 0 0	15 0
Springs				9 0 0	26 3 0	26 3 0	52 3
Rodgers Lands				7 0 0			
Caſtlehead							
Eddy Field				24 10 0	33 0 0	54 0 0	54 0
Old Park				20 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	65 0
Loaninghead				9 10 0	16 10 0	34 0 0	34 0
Heads and Lords Lands				28 0 0	48 10 0	48 10 0	56 0
Great and Little Hills				10 0 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	42 5
Mill and Ground				16 0 0	30 0 0	38 0 0	46 0
Keſwick Tolls				17 1 6	17 0 0	18 18 0	18 18
A Shop — N° 1				0 10 0	0 17 6	- - -	- - -
— D° — 2				0 10 0	0 17 6	- - -	- - -
— D° — 3				1 0 0	1 5 0	- - -	- - -
— D° — 4				1 0 0	1 0 0	- - -	- - -
— D° — 5				0 15 0	0 15 0	- - -	- - -
— D°				0 15 0	0 15 0	—	—
A Slate Quarry				0 5 0	—	—	—
A Garth				0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3
Cuſtomary Rents,				56 6 7½	55 2 4	54 14 8	54 10
Fines and Services							
Ullock and Nancrook				- - -	23 12 0	23 12 0	28 0
Pattiſon's Garth				- - -	1 1 0	1 1 0	11 10
A Houſe, &c. Browtop				- - -	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8
How End				- - -	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1
A Boathouſe				- - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1
Keſwick Tythes		1770	Purchaſe	11 17 6	16 10 7½	11 0 0	—
Iſthmus Hills				- - -	- - -	3 0 0	3 0
Tenter Ground				- - -	- - -	0 1 0	0 2
Incroachment				- - -	- - -	0 0 2	0 0
— D°				- - -	- - -	0 0 1	0 0
Six Shops				- - -	- - -	7 0 0	7 0
Eaſt Graſſing Wood				- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4
Cockſhott				- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12
Horſe Cloſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0
Fiſher Park				- - -	- - -	- - -	11 11
Lords Iſlands				- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2
Caſtlehead Field				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eſkinbeck				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Headſmire				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Keſwick Shambles				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Williamſon's Cloſe				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lanty's Garth				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Keſwick Tythe Barn				- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				291 8 7½	426 12 6½	494 13 5	640 13
NORTHUMBERLAND							
Fee Farm Rents	In Fee	1735	Grant	21 15 0	21 15 0	21 15 0	21 15
LONDON.							
A Houſe, N° 15, S^t Peters Hill		1719		24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0
— N° 16				24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
— N° 17				24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
				72 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	64 0
GREENWICH.							
Ground W. Side of the Hoſpital		1718	Purchaſe	Cannot be aſcertained	13 8 0	25 8 0	25 8
Part of a Tenement		1701	Grant	D°	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0
Smith's Shop, &c.				D°	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0
Ground, E^t ſide of the Hoſpital		1783	Purchaſe	19 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 10
				19 10 0	30 8 0	42 8 0	61 18
THE MARKET		1701	Grant	Not known	20 0 0	20 0 0	39 0
Tolls		1700	Gift				

Royal Hofpital at Greenwich—*continued.*

in 1800.	1805.	Terms of the preſent Leaſes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Eſtates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Eſtates let within the laſt Four Years.	Former Rents of thoſe Eſtates.	Time when ſuch Leaſes expired
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
33 10 0	33 10 0	21 Years	5 April 1794	5 April 1815	33 10 0	40 11 6	—	—	—
16 16 0	16 16 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	16 16 0	24 7 0	—	—	—
48 10 0	51 14 10	— - D°	- - -	- - -	51 14 10	68 17 0	—	—	—
53 10 0	53 10 0	— - D°	— - 1787	— - 1808	53 10 0	75 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 18 0	18 18 0	14 - D°	— - 1801	— - 1815	22 0 0	18 18 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 5 0	18 5 0	21 - D°	— - 1794	- - -	18 5 0	23 0 0	—	—	—
52 14 0	52 14 0	— - D°	— - 1787	— - 1808	52 14 0	66 13 0	—	—	—
21 18 0	21 18 6	— - D°	— - 1794	— - 1815	21 18 6	23 0 0	—	—	—
22 15 0	22 15 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	28 17 6	—	—	—
65 0 0	65 0 0	— - D°	— - 1787	— - 1808	65 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	—
40 10 0	40 10 0	— - D°	— - 1794	— - 1815	40 10 0	43 0 0	—	—	—
56 0 0	56 0 0	18 - D°	— - 1789	— 1807	56 0 0	115 0 0	—	—	—
42 5 0	42 5 0	21 - D°	— - 1787	— - 1808	42 5 0	50 0 0	—	—	—
74 0 0	74 0 0	14 - D°	— - 1801	— - 1815	74 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	—
3 12 6	3 15 0	7 - D°	— - 1804	— - 1811	3 15 0	- - -	3 15 0	3 12 6	5 April 1804
3 10 0	3 3 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	3 3 0	- - -	3 3 0	3 10 0	—
6 16 0	5 0 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	6 16 0	—
6 12 6	5 6 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	- - -	5 6 0	6 12 6	—
7 11 0	4 15 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	- - -	4 15 0	7 11 0	—
7 2 6	4 19 6	7 Years	- - -	- - -	4 19 6	- - -	4 19 6	7 2 6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 3 0	0 3 0	— - D°	— - 1805	— - 1806	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	5 April 1805
54 10 6¼	54 10 6¼	— - D°	- - -	- - -	54 10 6¼	- - -	54 10 6¼	54 10 6¼	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 10 0	11 10 0	19 - D°	— - 1789	— - 1808	11 10 0	11 10 0	—	—	—
0 8 0	0 8 0	1000 Years	4 Sept. 1623	4 Sept. 2623	0 8 0	0 8 0	—	—	—
0 1 6	0 1 6	1 Year	5 April 1805	5 April 1806	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	D°
0 1 0	0 1 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	0 1 0	- - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 10 0	0 10 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	0 10 0	- - -	0 10 0	0 10 0	D°
0 0 2	0 0 2	— - D°	- - -	- - -	0 0 2	- - -	0 0 2	0 0 2	D°
0 0 2	0 0 2	— - D°	- - -	- - -	0 0 2	- - -	0 0 2	0 0 2	D°
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Nurſery	1 - D°	- - -	- - -	0 10 0	- - -	0 10 0	0 10 0	D°
32 4 0	32 4 0	21 - D°	— - 1794	— - 1815	32 4 0	38 0 0	—	—	—
16 3 0	16 18 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	16 18 0	23 15 0	—	—	—
2 2 0	2 2 0	1 - D°	— - 1805	— - 1806	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	2 2 0	D°
8 2 6	8 2 6	17 - D°	— - 1798	— - 1815	8 2 6	9 5 0	—	—	—
29 0 0	29 0 0	21 - D°	— - 1794	- - -	29 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—
16 2 6	16 13 8	— - D°	- - -	- - -	16 13 8	20 3 6	—	—	—
16 19 0	16 16 0	7 - D°	— - 1804	— - 1811	16 16 0	- - -	16 16 0	16 19 0	5 April 1804
6 6 0	6 6 0	4 - D°	- - -	— - 1808	6 6 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	D°
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 - D°	— - 1805	— - 1806	1 0 0	1 8 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 April 1805
3 0 0	3 0 0	— - D°	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	3 0 0	D°
797 18 10¼	794 1 4½				797 13 4½				
23 15 0	23 15 0	Yearly	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	—	—	—	—
24 0 0	24 0 0	D°	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	—	—	—	—
24 0 0	24 0 0	14 - D°	25 Dec 1804	25 Dec. 1818	24 0 0	- - -	24 0 0	24 0 0	25 Dec[r] 1804
20 0 0	20 0 0	21 - D°	Mich[s] 1797	Mich[s] 1818	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
68 0 0	68 0 0				68 0 0				
25 8 0	25 8 0	98 Years	Lady Day 1806	Lady Day 1904	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	25 8 0	Tenants quitted to accommodate the Cheſt Inſtitution.
3 3 0	3 3 0	Yearly	- - -	- - -	3 3 0	—	—	—	—
16 0 0	16 0 0	D°	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	—	—	—	—
19 10 0	19 10 0	D°	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	—	—	—	—
64 1 0	64 1 0				63 13 0				
29 10 9	25 3 2	In the Hands of the Hoſpital - - - - -	- - -		Uncertain	—	—	—	—

ABSTRACT.

ESTATES.	Tenure.	Time the Eſtates came into the Poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital.	Whether by Grant or Purchaſe.	RENTS at the Time.	RENTS 1770.	RENTS 1780.	RENTS 1790.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DILSTON	- - -	- - -	- - -	438 0 0	725 15 0	1,101 15 6	1,285 5 0
CORBRIDGE	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 11 7	157 7 1	213 7 1	116 7 1
THORNBRO'	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 0 0	330 0 0	513 10 0	690 0 0
NEWTON HALL	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	191 0 0	245 0 0	265 0 0
WHITTLE	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 0 0	110 0 0	206 0 0	207 5 1
THROCKLEY	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 1 6	770 1 6	820 0 0	1,166 0 0
NEWLANDS	- - -	- - -	- - -	183 1 8	335 16 8	432 13 2	432 10 8
WHITTONSTALL	- - -	- - -	- - -	255 19 0	463 10 0	774 5 0	684 5 0
COASTLEY	- - -	- - -	- - -	336 0 0	563 0 0	757 15 0	817 12 6
WOOLEY	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 10 0	55 0 0	95 0 0	105 10 0
HEXHAMSHIRE	- - -	- - -	- - -	233 16 0	346 0 0	629 4 0	701 17 6
WARK	- - -	- - -	- - -	310 0 1	409 11 7	376 13 1	547 3 8
BUTELAND	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 0 0	215 0 0	272 0 0	286 0 0
LANGLEY	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,295 13 8	2,010 4 2	3,054 19 2	3,611 12 8
MIDDLETON HALL	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	260 0 0
MELDON	- - -	- - -	- - -	988 1 0	1,675 10 0	2,374 8 1	2,356 5 0
SPINDLESTON	- - -	- - -	- - -	550 0 0	885 0 0	1,621 0 0	1,591 0 0
SCREMERSTON	- - -	- - -	- - -	480 5 0	1,571 0 0	2,199 10 0	2,136 0 0
ALSTON MOOR	- - -	- - -	- - -	478 14 4¼	226 3 6¼	380 16 7¼	395 19 1
CASTLERIGG, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	291 8 7½	426 12 6½	494 13 5	640 13 4
NORTHUMBERLAND	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 15 0	21 15 0	21 15 0	21 15 0
	NORTHERN ESTATES	- - -	- - -	7,028 11 5¾	11,678 7 0¼	16,774 5 1¾	18,318 1 7
LONDON	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0
GREENWICH	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	30 8 0	42 8 0	61 18 0
				7,120 1 5¾	11,780 15 0¼	16,880 13 1¾	18,443 19 7
TOLLS of the MARKET	- - -	- - -	- - -	Unknown	20 0 0	20 0 0	39 0 5

ABSTRACT.

in 1800.	1805.	Terms of the prefent Leafes.	When they commenced.	When they expire.	RENTS.	Valuation of the Eftates according to the late Survey.	Rents of Eftates let within the laft Four Years.	Former Rents of thofe Eftates.	Time when fuch Leafes expired.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.				
85 5 0	1,312 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,312 17 0	—	—	—	—
16 7 1	116 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 7 1	—	—	—	—
12 10 0	712 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	712 10 0	—	—	—	—
35 10 0	353 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	382 16 0	—	—	—	—
41 0 0	341 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	341 0 0	—	—	—	—
56 0 0	1,056 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,256 0 0	—	—	—	—
32 10 8	434 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	434 0 8	—	—	—	—
50 5 0	750 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	750 1 0	—	—	—	—
17 12 6	817 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	817 12 6	—	—	—	—
105 10 0	105 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 10 0	—	—	—	—
771 18 6	771 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	771 18 6	—	—	—	—
671 8 8	658 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	665 10 8	—	—	—	—
286 0 0	301 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	301 0 0	—	—	—	—
347 4 5	5,224 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,256 17 11	—	—	—	—
260 0 0	1,100 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,100 0 0	—	—	—	—
398 11 6	2,094 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,533 1 0	—	—	—	—
297 13 0	2,456 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,456 0 0	—	—	—	—
501 0 0	3,501 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,827 0 0	—	—	—	—
147 19 5	667 16 $2\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	763 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
797 18 $10\frac{1}{4}$	794 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	797 13 $4\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
23 15 0	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	—	—	—	—
955 19 $7\frac{1}{4}$	23,592 10 $11\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,724 11 $10\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—
68 0 0	68 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 0 0	—	—	—	—
64 1 0	64 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 13 0	—	—	—	—
088 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$	23,724 11 $11\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,856 4 $10\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—
29 19 9	25 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	Uncertain	—	—	—	—

No. 8.

The Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire, Secretary to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 19th day of May 1806.

Mr. Dyer.

HOW long have you been employed in Greenwich Hoſpital, and how long have you been Secretary?

I was appointed a Clerk in the Secretary's office in the beginning of 1790; became Deputy Secretary in 1795; and Secretary the latter end of September, or beginning of October 1804.

What circumſtances entitle a Seaman or Marine to admiſſion into Greenwich Hoſpital?

Diſability, either from age or hurts; no ſpecific period of ſervice is required. The circumſtances of each caſe are conſidered, and determined upon by the Admiralty.

Are ſuch Seamen and Marines as may be paſſed for In-Penſioners, immediately received into the Hoſpital?

They are now, becauſe the eſtabliſhment has not been complete of late; but when completed, they muſt wait for vacancies, after being paſſed.

Is there any proviſion made for the ſupport or maintenance of thoſe who are obliged to wait for vacancies, in conſequence of the eſtabliſhment being complete?——None.

Are Committees of the Directors occaſionally deputed to examine into, and report the value of the real Eſtates belonging to the Hoſpital?

There have been three or four ſince the Derwentwater Eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital; one I believe in 1758, (a) one in 1774, and the laſt took place in the laſt year. The laſt Committee conſiſted of Sir John Colpoys, Sir William Bellingham, and Mr. Harriſon, three of the Directors, accompanied by me as Secretary, Mr. Colliſon, a Land Surveyor of Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, and Mr. Sheffield, a Mineralogiſt, employed under General Bentham, Inſpector General of Naval Works.

Is the Report of that Committee yet made out?——It is not.

Did the Committee take into conſideration the value of the timber on the Eſtates?——They did not, it was valued in the year preceding by Mr. Surtees, a perſon in that neighbourhood, converſant in the value of timber, at the ſum of £. 81,681. 4. 5.

Are there any meaſures taken to increaſe the quantity of the timber?

Yes, a great many new Plantations have been made.

In what manner are the Eſtates belonging to Greenwich Hoſpital now let?

An Advertiſement is made in the Gazette and provincial papers, for receiving Tenders on a day fixed, of which ſix months notice is given. The Tenders are ſent to me, and opened by me, and laid before the Board of Directors; they are then referred to the Receivers, to report which of the propoſals it may be moſt advantageous to the Hoſpital to accept of. This applies to the Farms and Collieries; the Lead and Copper Mines are let for twenty-one years, the Hoſpital taking uſually one-fifth of the produce on the Eaſt of Tyne, and one-ſixth on the Weſt.

In what proportion is it expected that the rents of the Eſtates, which will fall in in the year 1809, will be advanced upon re-letting?

I cannot ſay, there will be a very conſiderable advance.

Has the probable advantage, or diſadvantage of ſelling the Hoſpital Eſtates, and inveſting the produce in the Funds, been ever a ſubject of diſcuſſion with the General Court?

I have heard the ſubject mentioned at the Board; but it has never been regularly brought before them for diſcuſſion.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

Jnº Dyer.

Mr. Dyer.

ADDITION made the 20th of May 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 19th inſtant.

(a) I find upon reference to the records of the Hoſpital, that the Directors did not themſelves view the Eſtates; but the Committee was appointed in 1752, to draw up Inſtructions for Mr. Reed, the perſon who was deputed to make the ſurvey.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

Jnº Dyer.

The further Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire, Secretary to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 22d of May 1806.

IN your Evidence given on the 19th of this month, you ſtate that the Tenders for the Hoſpital Eſtates are ſent to you, and opened by you, and laid before the Board of Directors; are we to underſtand that the Tenders are opened at the Board, or that they are firſt opened by you, and afterwards laid before the Directors?

They are firſt opened by me, for the moſt part, the day before the meeting of the Board, and afterwards laid before the Board; my reaſon for ſo opening them is, that I may arrange and make an abſtract of them, for the information of the Board. The Tenders are in general ſo numerous, that this could not be done in the preſence of the Board, in the courſe of their ſitting. (b)

Do the Board of Directors adjourn buſineſs, which is not completed in one ſitting to the regular Meeting, at a diſtance of ten days, or do they appoint a ſpecial Meeting at an earlier day, to finiſh the buſineſs they have had under their conſideration?

They have very ſeldom appointed an early meeting. When they have had a buſineſs under their conſideration, which they have not decided upon, they have generally adjourned the further conſideration till the next regular meeting. Extraordinary meetings have, however, been held on particular occaſions.

Are the Civil Officers of the Hoſpital furniſhed with any, and what Inſtructions for their conduct, at the time of their appointment?

Not as a matter of courſe; it is ſuppoſed that every Officer receives the book of Bye Laws, which contains the Inſtructions of all the Officers, from his predeceſſor. If an Officer did not receive this book from his predeceſſor, he would be furniſhed with one by me, on his application, which has been done in many inſtances.

Are the Inſtructions contained in the book of Bye Laws ſufficient for the guidance of the Civil Officers in the performance of their reſpective duties?

I think not, becauſe many regulations have taken place ſince the reviſion of the Bye Laws contained in that book.

In what manner are the Officers made acquainted with ſuch new Regulations reſpecting their duties as are made, from time to time, by the Governors and Directors?

By the tranſmiſſion by me of copies of the Minutes reſpecting them, and immediate perſonal communication.

Have Minutes of all ſuch new regulations been regularly ſent from time to time to the ſeveral Offices to which ſuch new Regulations relate, ſince the making of the book of Bye Laws in 1776?

They have not in the time of my predeceſſor. When I came into the poſſeſſion of the Minutes, I found ſome copied which had not been ſent to the Officers, and that ſome had not been copied. I have given directions for the chaſms to be ſupplied, and the Clerks are now proceeding therein, giving a preference to thoſe of the lateſt date.

Would it not be adviſable that the Bye Laws reſpecting the duties of the Civil Officers, together with all the Regulations which have taken place ſince the

Mr. Dyer.

the year 1776, ſhould now be reviſed, and more perfect Inſtructions framed for the guidance of the Civil Officers?——Certainly.

Is there any general regulation prohibiting the receipt of Fees by the Civil Officers of the Hoſpital and their Clerks?

There is not, but it has always been underſtood that they are not allowed.

Are any of the civil offices in the Hoſpital conſidered as ſaleable?

Certainly not.

Is the Hoſpital's ſhare of the Lead and Silver ſet out to them in the ore, and ſmelted and ſold by their Agents?

It is ſet out in the ore and ſmelted by the Hoſpital, and ſold by their Agents.

Do you know of any engagements which have been entered into between the Agents of the Hoſpital Eſtates and other perſons, relative to meaſures for keeping up the price of lead?——No; I know of no engagement of the kind.

What rate of ſuperannuation is allowed to the Nurſes of the Hoſpital, and what length of ſervice entitles them thereto?

No particular length of ſervice is required: when an application is made by a Nurſe, it is referred by the Council to the Phyſicians and Surgeon, and if they report her unfit for further ſervice, ſhe is allowed ſuperannuation at the rate of twenty Pounds per annum.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed. *Jn^o Dyer.*
W^m A^y Otway.

ADDITION made the 23d of May 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 22d inſtant.

(b) This only applies to the Farms and Collieries; there is no competition for the Lead Mines, the rent being always a proportion of the ore raiſed, either a fifth or a ſixth; the applications for working the Mines are made by thoſe who diſcover them through the Receivers. All Tenders or Contracts for the ſupply of articles of every deſcription are opened in the preſence of the Board.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed. *Jn^o Dyer.*
W^m A^y Otway.

The further Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire, Secretary to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 23d of May 1806.

DOES the Hoſpital derive any advantage beyond the amount of the Rent from the poſſeſſion of the three Houſes belonging to them on St. Peter's Hill, in the City of London?——None; It is in contemplation to diſpoſe of them.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed. *Jn^o Dyer.*
W^m A^y Otway.

The further Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 6th of June 1806.

WHOSE duty is it to take care that the Bye Laws, Rules, and Orders, for the regulation of the Hoſpital, are obſerved?

I do not know that it is the particular duty of any perſon: if the Directors were appriſed of any abuſe, they would take the neceſſary ſteps to correct it.

Would it not be advantageous that a reviſion of the Bye Laws, Rules, and Orders, ſhould take place at certain periods, with a view to their being kept in remembrance, and altered as circumſtances require?

Yes; I think it would be advantageous to reviſe them annually.

Is

Mr. Dyer.

Is it the duty of any Department or Officer of the Hoſpital to examine the Law Charges, and aſcertain whether the buſineſs is performed, and the charges proper?—No; the Accounts are regularly laid before the Board, and they are looked at by the Directors, but not being competent to judge of the propriety of the charges, they have in general relied upon the affidavit made to each Bill; but they have in ſome caſes demurred to particular charges, and called upon the Attornies to explain them.

Do you recollect any inſtance of any of the Law Charges of the Attorney having been diſallowed by the Board?——Not in my time.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed. *Jn° Dyer.*
W. A. Otway.

The further Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 11th June 1806.

IN an Account laid before this Board of the Net Proceeds of the Lead Mines on the Derwentwater Eſtate, for ten years ending in 1805, it appears that upon an average, it has amounted to £. 14,908. 11. 11.;

That in the year 1799 the Proceeds were - - -	£.	20,850	14 11
in the year 1804 - - - - - -		17,491	14 2
and, in the year 1805 - - - - -		28,898	15 11:

To what cauſe is this great difference in the annual proceeds owing, and particularly in the laſt year?

I apprehend it ariſes from two cauſes; one, the diſcovery of one or two very valuable Mines; and the other, the increaſed price of Lead.

Is it probable that the produce of the Lead Mines will continue at the increaſed rate of the laſt year?

I think the quantity will permanently increaſe, but the price is very uncertain.

What is the extent of country in which the Lead Mines are ſituated, and how much of it has been already worked?

Lead is found under Alſton Moor generally, which is of very great extent. It is worked in a variety of places, but is exceedingly productive, and apparently only a ſmall part exhauſted.

Does the appointment of the Deputies employed by the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital, in the receipt of the unclaimed ſhares of Prize Money abroad, reſt with the Treaſurer?

The Treaſurer has uſually nominated them, but he always ſubmits them to the Board for their approbation.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed. *Jn° Dyer.*
W. A. Otway.

The further Examination of JOHN DYER, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 17th June 1806.

IT appears that the Wood upon the Derwentwater Eſtate is valued at £. 81,681. 4. 5; that ſince 1735, the net ſum of £. 39,500. has been received for the ſale of wood, and that £. 983. 17. 1. was received in the laſt year; at what ſum may the future annual ſale of wood be eſtimated?

I ſhould think upwards of £. 1,000. a year, becauſe moſt of the woods require thinning, and the plantations are in a very improving ſtate.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed. *Jn° Dyer.*
W. A. Otway.

Appendix

AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries and other Emoluments of the Receivers of the DERWENTWATER each Year ending with

RANK.	NAMES.	By whom appointed.	How appointed.	When appointed.	Duration of Interest.	JOINT			
						Salary, being 5 per Cent. upon the Gross Receipt.	By whom paid.	Fees.	Other Emoluments.
									120 0
Receiver - - -	Nicholas Walton -	General Court	Warrant	3 June 1763	See the Charter.	2,190 9 1	Allowed in their Accounts.	26 5 0	5 5
D° - - - - -	Joseph Forster - -	D° - - - -	D°	12 May 1801					
									2 3

No. 10.

The Examination of JOHN HARRISON, Esquire, a Commissioner for victualling His Majesty's Navy, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital; taken upon Oath, the 16th day of April 1806.

Mr. Harrison. HOW long have you been one of the Governors and Directors of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich?——About six years.

Were you one of the Committee of Directors who took a general survey of the Estates belonging to the Hospital in the last autumn?——Yes.

Did the Committee examine into the value and other circumstances of the Living of Simonburn?

Two of the Committee made enquiries of Dr. Scott the Rector, respecting the value, but they did not enter upon an actual survey. Having understood

9.

TE, for the Year 1804, and the Net Receipt at an Average of the Years 1801, 1802, and 1803; November.

IPT,		DEDUCTIONS.			Net Receipt for 1804.	Net Receipt Annual, upon an Average of the Years 1801, 1802 & 1803.	Preſent Salary.	By what Authority eſtabliſhed.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions under Government.
From whence.	Total Receipt.	Taxes.	Bailiffs, Court-Keepers, and Clerks.	Office Rent and other Expences.					
Cent. upon ney remit- to the aſurer - -	2,344 2 2	Subject to Property and Aſſeſſed Taxes.	435 17 0	243 7 2	1,664 18 0	1,418 12 11	Depends upon the Groſs Receipts of the Year.	Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital.	None.
Trouble in ding Coals the Hoſpi- - - - - -									
es,&c. in the eral Courts									

underſtood from thoſe Gentlemen, that the annual profits of the Living were about £. 3,000, according to Dr. Scott's information, and that in his opinion, it would be worth to his ſucceſſor about £. 5,000, I enquired of the Receivers, whether they knew any thing about the matter: Mr. Walton, one of the Receivers, informed me, that from the beſt information he had been able to collect, the profits were not ſo much at preſent, but that it was generally underſtood to be a very valuable Living, and likely to be more valuable; and I alſo underſtood from Mr. Walton, that the pariſh of Simonburn was thirty miles in length or thereabouts. *Mr. Harriſon.*

From the improving ſtate of agriculture in the neighbourhood of Simonburn, as well as the great probability of more land being brought into cultivation, the value of the Tythes muſt neceſſarily increaſe.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

John Harriſon.

The further Examination of JOHN HARRISON, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 4th day of June 1806.

Mr. Harriſon.

TO what points did the Committee who viſited the Hoſpital Eſtates particularly direct their attention?

To the examination of all the Eſtates, viewing the Buildings, Woods, and generally every ſpecies of property belonging to the Hoſpital, which we did in the courſe of our viſitation.

When is it probable that their Report will be delivered in?

I ſhould think in about ſix weeks, as far as reſpects myſelf, if my health will permit.

Were any abuſes diſcovered by the Committee in the management of the Hoſpital Eſtates?

As to the conduct of the Receivers or Agents in the management of the Eſtates, none; but as to the conduct of the Tenants in ſome inſtances, the cultivation of the Lands, and the management of the Fences, were not carried on in a huſbandlike manner, as is the caſe in all great Eſtates; but in general, the property was very well cultivated.

What was the particular duties performed by each of the Receivers?

I know of no diſtinction in their duties; they are to viſit all the Eſtates from time to time as occaſion may require; to receive the Rents, to inſpect into all the Buildings, to direct the neceſſary Repairs, to controul and direct the management of all the Mines and ſmelting and refining works, to keep all the Accounts, to report their proceedings to the Directors, and generally to attend to every buſineſs relating to the management of the Hoſpital Eſtates.

Do you think it neceſſary that two Receivers ſhould be employed in the management of the Hoſpital Eſtates?

There are many reaſons which lead me to think ſo, but it is a ſubject now under the conſideration of the Committee, and will form a part of their Report.

Is there any particular difficulty in remitting the Rents of the Eſtates from the North, which occaſioned the allowance of an half per-cent. to the Receivers for that purpoſe, in addition to their allowance of five per-cent. upon the groſs amount of the collection?

I am not aware of any difficulty, but this likewiſe is to form a part of the Report.

By whom is the expence of the Leaſes granted by the Hoſpital defrayed?

I believe by the Hoſpital, but I underſtand the Tenants pay two Guineas for each Leaſe, of which one Guinea goes to the Receivers, half a Guinea to the Solicitor, and half a Guinea to the Secretary.

Is it the cuſtom for the Hoſpital to lay out Money in erecting Buildings, or carrying on Repairs on their Eſtates, during the term of a Leaſe?

It is cuſtomary for them to do ſo, and the terms of their Leaſes ſeem to require it. In ſome inſtances, when additional Buildings are erected for the more convenient occupation of the Eſtate, intereſt, at ſuch rate as may be agreed upon, is paid by the Tenant during the remainder of the Leaſe, but in no inſtance is any building erected till the premiſes have been carefully inſpected by the Receivers, eſtimates made of the Expences to be incurred, and the whole ſubmitted to the Court of Directors for their approbation and deciſion, with the exception of ſmall works, which are left to the diſcretion of the Receivers.

Ewan Law. *John Harriſon.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Aſ Otway.

No. 11.

The Examination of Sir JOHN TURNER, Knight, formerly one of the Receivers of the Eſtates of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 4th of June 1806.

HOW long were you employed as one of the Agents or Receivers for the Eſtates of Greenwich Hoſpital? *Sir J. Turner.*

I believe I was appointed in the year 1777 or 1778, and I reſigned my appointment in 1801.

What was your profeſſion or employment when you were appointed Receiver?

I was of no profeſſion then; I was bred to the profeſſion of the Law, but was not called to the Bar. I was, at the time of my appointment as Receiver, a Commiſſioner of Bankrupts.

Who ſucceeded to your appointment upon your relinquiſhing it?

Mr. Joſeph Forſter.

What had been the profeſſion or employment of Mr. Forſter, before he was appointed a Receiver of theſe Eſtates?

He had been a banker at Newcaſtle, and before that had a ſugar manufactory. He was the ſon of Alderman Forſter, who was a ſugar baker at Newcaſtle.

Have you derived ſince your reſignation, or do you derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, from any Perſon now employed in the management of the Hoſpital Eſtates?——No.

Did you receive any emolument or advantage in conſideration of your reſigning the office of Receiver?

That is a queſtion which I certainly object to.

Upon what ground do you object to anſwer that queſtion?

Becauſe it may poſſibly, though I do not admit that it will, tend to criminate myſelf.

Ewan Law. *J. Turner.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Sir JOHN TURNER, Knight; taken upon Oath, the 6th June 1806.

DID you receive any emolument or advantage in conſideration of your reſigning the office of Receiver?

When I reſigned my appointment as one of the Receivers of Greenwich Hoſpital, I conceived it to be a perfectly fair and honourable tranſaction; but I object to ſaying whether I received any emolument or advantage for ſuch reſignation, as it may tend to expoſe me to pains and penalties.

Have you, ſince your reſignation of the place of Receiver of the Rents of the Eſtates of Greenwich Hoſpital, received from Mr. Joſeph Forſter, or from any other Perſon, any money or other conſideration for or on account of your having reſigned the ſaid place of Receiver, or do you now in any way participate in the ſalary or emoluments of the ſaid place of Receiver?——No.

Ewan Law. *J. Turner.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

Appendix,

A detailed ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

to the 21ſt

	£.	s.	d.
One Year's Rent as per Rental, ending 12th May 1805*	23,582	14	11¼
Contingent Rents	54	1	6
In part for Taxes charged—per contra	11	14	10
Sundry petty Tythes	10	16	9
Acknowledgments for winning Slates, burning Lime, &c. in ſeveral parts of the Eſtate	19	18	4
Fines aſſeſſed for non-appearance at the Courts, and other Offences	8	16	11
Wood ſold	983	17	1
Old Stores ſold	15	2	0
Deſcent and Purchaſe Fines	65	12	6
Lead ſold †	27,513	15	3
Silver Bullion D° †	2,696	11	8
Lead Fume, Peats, &c. D°	51	1	2½
Coals and Cinders D°	999	6	9
Stones and Slates D°	14	17	0
£.	56,028	6	9¼

*Note.—By the late Letting, to commence 12th May 1806, the Rental will be increaſed £. 4,000 per Annum.

†The Produce of the Lead Mines, at an Average of the laſt 10 Years, is £. 17,860. 16. 8.

No. 12.

DERWENTWATER ESTATE, from the 22d November 1804 November 1805.

	£.	s.	d.
Buildings	3,181	4	10
Rebuildings	89	8	6
Repairs	741	11	0½
Aſſeſſments	130	15	2½
Fee Farm Rents	145	8	8
Hedging	929	15	0
Contingents	1,010	17	2½
Salaries to Bailiffs	262	0	0
Law Charges	2,259	8	9
Planting Wood, &c.	1,206	19	4½
Making Wears	41	3	9
Throckley Drainage	447	5	5½
Horizontal Chimnies for Blagill Mill	502	19	3½
Purchaſe of Broomhope Mill and Ground	509	0	0
Buteland Paſture Diviſion	13	13	0
Smelting and refining Lead Ore	4,227	10	5
Working Coals, &c. at Stublick Colliery	766	0	3
New-winning of Low Stublick Colliery	569	7	9
Working Stones, Slates, &c. at Grindon	62	18	6
Carrying forward Nentferce Level	1,141	10	4
Alſton Moor Common Diviſion	102	5	0
Grindon Common D°	207	10	6
Langley South Common D°	219	8	8
Ellingham Rig Common D°	512	7	0
Receivers Allowance of ¼ per-Cent. for Expences in remitting Money to the Treaſurer	130	0	0
D° Poundage on the Groſs Receipts	2,746	9	5¼
	22,147	17	11¼
Balance	33,880	8	9½
£.	56,028	6	9¼

No. 13.

An ACCOUNT of the Groſs Produce of the LEAD MINES of the Derwentwater Estate; the Expence of Smelting and Refining; and the net Proceeds from 1796 to 1805 inclusive.

Year.	Groſs Produce.	Expence of Smelting, &c.	Net Proceeds.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1796.	16,538 10 0	3,120 16 10	13,417 13 2
1797.	13,006 0 7	2,878 13 2	10,127 7 5
1798.	13,990 9 5	3,719 11 6	10,270 17 11
1799.	24,183 16 5	3,333 1 6	20,850 14 11
1800.	15,967 14 0	2,551 16 9	13,415 17 3
1801.	13,133 2 8	2,168 17 5	10,964 5 3
1802.	15,833 9 4	2,822 3 3	13,011 6 1
1803.	13,277 19 9	2,639 11 11	10,637 7 10
1804.	20,607 6 11	3,115 12 9	17,491 14 2
1805.	* 33,126 6 4	4,227 10 5	28,898 15 11

* Upon recurring to the detailed Account for 1805, it will appear, that the groſs Produce of the Lead Mines was ſtated at £. 30,261. 8. 1. including Bullion, Lead Fume, &c. and here it is £. 33,126. 6. 4.; this difference ariſes from the former having been an Account of Lead actually ſold in that Year, and the latter, including the Sum of £. 2,864. 18. 3. for Lead ſold in the laſt Year, but not paid till this.

Rd Smith,

10th June 1806.

No. 14.

Valuation of the WOOD belonging to the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at GREENWICH, in the NORTH; made by Mr. John Surties, in the years 1804 and 1805.

	£.	s.	d.
Keſwick and Thornthwaite	19,062	0	6
Dilſton	10,929	14	1
Corbridge Common	10,523	19	2
Wooley	945	0	3
Hexhamſhire	3,855	0	6
Coaſtley	2,773	11	9
Weſtwood	3,533	16	6
Newlands	3,357	15	11
Whittonſtall	2,266	19	3
Whittle	737	0	0
Newton-Hall	475	10	6
Meldon	1,062	7	6
Hartburn Grainge	1,019	1	0
Needleſs Hall	522	17	0
Buteland	728	16	10
Woodhall	1,288	3	1
Elrington	3,222	2	7
Langley Barony	14,416	4	0
Thornbrough	961	4	0
£.	81,681	4	5

N.B.—Since 1735, a net Sum has been received from the Woods of Greenwich Hoſpital, after deducting the Expence of fencing and every other Charge, amounting to upwards of - - - - - 39,500 0 0

Jn° Dyer.

No. 15.

A STATEMENT of the circumſtances reſpecting Golden Vale Eſtate, in the Iſland of Jamaica.

Mr. George Paplay, of Jamaica, having between the years 1760 and 1770, been appointed Agent for ſeveral prizes taken by His Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation, the Treaſurer's Deputies there attempted to obtain from him an account of the forfeited and unclaimed Shares remaining in his hands, which had become due to the Hoſpital; but finding every effort ineffectual, it was judged neceſſary to file a Bill in the Court of Chancery in that Iſland, for the purpoſe of compelling him to render the Accounts required by Law, and to pay ſuch ſums of money as might appear to be due thereon to the Hoſpital.

During theſe proceedings, the ſaid Mr. Paplay died, and a Bill of Revivor was then filed againſt his ſon, Mr. Edward Manning Paplay, and others, his Executors, and afterwards a ſupplemental Bill, for the like purpoſe.

In January 1792, the cauſe was referred to Mr. Cullum, one of the Maſters, to examine ſuch Books and Accounts as could be produced, and ſtate therefrom what ſums might appear to be due to the Hoſpital at the time of Mr. George Paplay's deceaſe, by whoſe report, dated the 17th December 1792, it appeared, that moſt of the books and papers had been delivered by the Defendants to him, the examination of which had been attended with much labour, perplexity, and ſome uncertainty, ariſing from the total want of one ſet of books which were not to be found; but that from the beſt ſtatement he had been enabled to make, there appeared to have been due to the Hoſpital from Mr. Paplay's eſtate, for the balances in his hands at the time of his deceaſe, and intereſt thereon to the 30th of October 1792, the ſum of £. 82,405. 7. 0¼. current money of Jamaica, ſubſequent to which his Executors had refunded, to various perſons entitled thereto, the ſum of £. 4,427. 7. 10½. leaving a balance due to the Hoſpital from the ſaid Executors of £. 77,797. 19. 2¼. currency, beſides a further ſum of £. 5,411. 19. 9. reſerved for the opinion of the Court.

A few months after the ſaid reference, Mr. Ellis, the Treaſurer's Deputy in that Iſland ſtated, that, as all the proofs neceſſary to eſtabliſh the debt due from the deceaſed muſt be derived from his Executors, and as his ſon might, if driven to deſpair, deſtroy his father's books (the only evidence of the Hoſpital's claim) he had, for the purpoſe of avoiding an endleſs law ſuit, and with the advice of Counſel, compromiſed the cauſe, and conſented to take an eſtate in that Iſland called Golden Vale (which has ſince been valued at £. 55,415. Jamaica currency) for the amount of the debt due; but as Mr. Edward Manning Paplay and his ſiſter Mrs. Gould, had ſuch a numerous family of children, who would be reduced to extreme indigence had no proviſion been made for them, he had agreed to charge the ſaid eſtate with £. 7,000 for their joint uſe, which he expected would be paid off from the crops of the eſtate in a year or two.

This meaſure, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, appeared to be proper; and as the cauſe had been pending near twenty years, the Directors approved of what Mr. Ellis had done, and the Eſtate was therefore conveyed to the Hoſpital and charged with the above-mentioned ſum by a mortgage to Mr. Charles Oſwen of Jamaica, by whom the ſaid mortgage was afterwards aſſigned to Meſſrs. Willis and Waterhouſe.

Since the Eſtate in queſtion came into the poſſeſſion of the Hoſpital, the Treaſurer's Deputies in Jamaica have paid £. 1,678. 18. 0. currency, being the amount of a judgment obtained at the ſuit of a Mr. Williams of that Iſland againſt Mr. Paplay, and for which His Majeſty's Attorney General there had given his opinion the ſaid eſtate was liable.

The expectation entertained by Mr. Ellis, that the mortgage on the eſtate would be paid off in a year or two by the crops ariſing therefrom, appears to have been formed from erroneous ſtatements, as the produce of the eſtate during

ing three years he lived to ſuperintend its management, never defrayed the contingent expences, the Hoſpital having ſince paid ſeveral ſums on that account; and ſince his death the debt has gradually increaſed, which is partly to be attributed to a want of proper management of the eſtate, and partly ariſing from the dilapidated ſtate of the ſeveral buildings thereon; and the want of Negroes and other ſtock to promote its cultivation.

The Directors, finding that no advantage was likely to ariſe from retaining the poſſeſſion of an Eſtate ſo remote from their obſervation and controul, placed the ſame under the direction of Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell, merchants of great reſpectability in London, who are extenſively concerned in, and well acquainted with Weſt India Plantations, at whoſe ſuggeſtion it was recommended to the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital, in January 1802, to conſent to the ſale thereof by public Auction, and previouſly to pay off the mortgage and other incumbrances of the eſtate, which was accordingly agreed to, and proper notice given at home and abroad of the day fixed upon for its diſpoſal; but as no real bidder appeared, it was bought in for the Hoſpital, and the ſale thereof poſtponed until a proper purchaſer could be found, and exiſting political circumſtances would afford a better proſpect of ſelling it to advantage.

In the mean time Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell recommended, that, to prevent the total ruin and decay of the buildings, and in a ſmall degree to promote the cultivation of the eſtate by the purchaſe of Negroes, about 1,400 acres of Mountain and Wood Land, calculated for the growth of coffee and proviſions, ſhould be ſold, and the produce thereof applied to thoſe purpoſes, part of which has been accordingly ſold, and the remainder is expected ſhortly to be diſpoſed of, the amount of which will be expended in the manner recommended, and under the direction of the Gentlemen above-mentioned.

The whole of the mortgage, with intereſt thereon, and other debts incurred by the Treaſurer's Deputies who had formerly the management of the eſtate, has been paid off by the Treaſurer, amounting to £. 12,350. 4. 5¼. ſterling; and it is but juſtice to Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell to ſay, that ſince Golden Vale Eſtate has been placed under their direction, the produce thereof has not only enabled them to defray the contingent Expences attending its cultivation, &c. but alſo ſeveral conſiderable ſums incurred during the time it was under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Ellis, and by him left unpaid; and by their laſt account current, dated the 30th of April 1804, a Balance appears to be due from them to the Hoſpital of £. 257. 11. 9. independent of the produce of a large conſignment of ſugar, which has ſince arrived.

Jn° Dyer.

No. 16.

The Examination of ROBERT MILLIGAN, Eſquire, of the City of London, Merchant; taken upon Oath, the 9th of June 1806.

HOW long has the Golden Vale Eſtate been under your management? *Mr. Milligan.*

About four years.

For what ſpecies of produce is the land principally calculated?

The eſtate is calculated for ſugar and rum, and a conſiderable part of what is ſtated as waſte land is capable of the cultivation of coffee and proviſions for the Negroes.

What is the preſent net amount of the income of the eſtate?

Since the eſtate has been in my hands I have never received from, nor paid any thing to the Hoſpital, and the ſum at preſent in my hands is £. 117. 18. 11. owing to the ruinous ſtate of the works on the eſtate, and the few Negroes upon it, who are moſtly old and infirm; the annual expences (a) hitherto have about equalled the net proceeds of the crops,

Mr. Milligan.

crops, ſome part of the Mountain Lands to the amount of about £. 700 currency has been ſold, and the produce has been applied to the repairs of the Boiling-houſe, which fell down laſt year.

What do you underſtand to have been formerly the income of the eſtate?

I cannot anſwer that queſtion.

Under the preſent circumſtances of Golden Vale Eſtate, what meaſures do you think would be moſt beneficial to the Hoſpital to purſue?

I certainly would recommend the ſale, if poſſible, of all the mountain and waſte lands belonging to the eſtate that are not neceſſary for its own accommodation, and the proceeds of the ſale to be laid out on the putting of the works in proper condition; and as it is likely the eſtate may unavoidably remain upon hands for ſome years, I would recommend the purchaſe of a few Negroes annually, in order to render the eſtate in the meantime as productive as poſſible.

What would you recommend to be done in caſe the Agent ſhould not be able to find Purchaſers for the land which you have recommended to be ſold?

I would at all events recommend that the works ſhould be put into decent repair, and that a few Negroes ſhould be purchaſed every year.

An attempt was made ſome time ago to diſpoſe of the eſtate by auction, why did that fail?

The eſtate was advertiſed in the London and in the ſeveral Weſt India Papers for a twelvemonth, to be ſold at Garraway's on the 28th of January 1803, but on the day of ſale there was not one real offer made, nor has there been any offer made for the purchaſe ſince.

Is it probable that an offer to ſell it in that way would be now more ſucceſsful?

In the preſent ſituation of the eſtate, and the times, I think it would be impracticable to obtain any thing like the value of the property.

When do you think would be the moſt proper time to attempt to ſell this eſtate?——If the eſtate is put into tolerable good condition, I think it would become (b) more ſaleable upon the return of peace.

It appears that the eſtate was valued to the Hoſpital, in the year 1801, at £. 55,415 currency, and that at that time it was yielding no income; can you explain the grounds of ſuch valuation?

By looking over the valuation I cannot perceive any extravagant value put upon any of the articles, and the reaſon I apprehend why it was not productive, was the great deficiency of Negroes and ſtock, and the ruinous ſtate of the buildings, and therefore the cultivation muſt be carried on by hired labour, at a very great expence.

Do you think in the preſent ſituation of the eſtate, and under the preſent circumſtances of the country, it would be adviſable to the Hoſpital to expend ſuch a ſum of money as would put the eſtate into complete condition?

If it was my own, I ſhould require better information than I already poſſeſs, and ſhould conſider very maturely before I did any thing more than what I have already recommended.

Ewan Law. *Robt Milligan.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

ADDITIONS made the 11th day of June 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 9th inſtant.

(a) Of cultivation and repairs.

(b) I think it would be much more ſaleable upon the return of peace.

Ewan Law. *Robt Milligan.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the Hoſpital, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of December in each year, from 1783 to 1789 inclusive.

Years.	Three per Cent. Conſols.			South Sea Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1783.	373,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
4.	390,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
5.	440,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
6.	495,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
7.	510,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
8.	530,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
9.	530,000	0	0	1,885	16	8

R^d Smith.

27th May 1806.

No. 18.

AN ACCOUNT of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at Greenwich, from 1790 to 1805 inclusive, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of December in each year; deſcribing the Securities in which it is inveſted.

Years.	£. 3 per Cent. Conſolidated Bank Annuities.			South Sea Annuities. *		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1790.	520,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1791.	510,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1792.	510,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1793.	510,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1794.	500,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1795.	500,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1796.	500,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1797.	500,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1798.	500,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1799.	570,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1800.	586,490	17	5	1,885	16	8
1801.	640,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1802.	730,000	0	0	1,885	16	8
1803.	948,116	5	6	1,885	16	8
1804.	1,000,116	8	6	1,885	16	8
1805.	1,167,041	0	6	1,885	16	8

* This ſtands in the Name of the Accomptant General in Chancery.

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

No. 19.

The Examination of RICHARD SMITH, Eſquire, Clerk of the Checque of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 15th of May 1806.

Mr. Smith.

HOW long have you been Clerk of the Checque, and what other ſituations have you held in the Hoſpital?

I have been Clerk of the Checque ſince the 20th of June laſt; previouſly to that I was a Clerk in the office, from the year 1787.

In what ſituation were you previouſly to your appointment as Clerk to the Clerk of the Checque?

I had ſerved in ſeveral capacities in His Majeſty's Navy.

Have you, or one of your Clerks, conſtantly attended the receipt of Proviſions and Stores?

Whenever there have been any particular Stores received, either myſelf or one of my Clerks have attended, and daily, the receipt of Proviſions; our general receiving and iſſuing day for Stores in the charge of the Steward is Friday, upon which day either myſelf or a Clerk conſtantly attends, noting down every thing that is received or iſſued; if any trifling Stores are received in the courſe of the week, we always ſee the bills of parcels, and enter them in the books from the bills of parcels.

Are the articles delivered by Contractors actually weighed or counted in the preſence of the Clerks who attend the receipt, and do they take account thereof at the time?——Conſtantly.

In what manner are the Contractors paid, and what examination do their accounts undergo?

They are paid every ſix months, by warrant from the Commiſſioners and Governors; but if any Contractor applies for an Impreſt, on account, to the Board of Directors, it is granted within £. 5 per cent. of the amount of his bill; the Contractors bills are generally made out by one of the Steward's Clerks, and a book is made out monthly by the Steward, containing an account of thoſe bills, and of the Steward's diſburſements; which book, together with the Contractors bills, ſo made out by the Clerks, and the bills and receipts of the Tradeſmen and others, for the diſburſements made by the Steward, are ſent to the Clerk of the Checque in about fourteen days after the expiration of each month; I then compare theſe bills and vouchers with the accounts which we have of Stores and Proviſions received, ſeeing that they agree, that the prices are conformable to contract, and the computations correct, and that the Proviſions and Stores ſo ſupplied, and the diſburſements made, are according to the eſtabliſhment. I then compare the bills with the book, to ſee that they agree in every particular, and that the book is correctly totalled; I then ſign all the bills and vouchers, and the book, and return them to the Steward, who ſigns the book and the Contractors bills, which are laid before the Board of Directors about ſix weeks after the expiration of every quarter; and theſe books, and the bills and vouchers, are compared together by two of the Directors, who put their initials thereto.

From what inſtructions or documents are the bills of the Contractors made out by the Steward's Clerks?

From the accounts of the Stores, &c. received, contained in the day-books.

Do the Contractors themſelves furniſh any ſuch bills to the Steward?

They do not, except bills of parcels with the ſeveral deliveries.

Can you aſſign any reaſon why the bills to be laid before the Directors are not made out by the Contractors themſelves?——I cannot.

Are the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Charity School blended with thoſe of the Penſioners, or kept perfectly diſtinct?

They are kept perfectly diſtinct.

Do

Do you keep an account of the receipt and expenditure of Stores?——Yes. *Mr. Smith.*

How often do you compare ſuch account with the account kept by the Steward?——Every month, and it is brought to a balance every year.

By whom, and in what manner are the differences adjuſted?

If there are any differences an account is laid before the Board, ſtating the deficiencies and ſurpluſſes, and their directions given as to the adjuſtment of them.

In what manner are the Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the men upon phyſical diet obtained?

The meat is brought down to the kitchen every meat day by the Contractor, and there is a note always from the Infirmary of the number of men victualled, according to which note the quantity is ſupplied. The bread and beer are furniſhed from the Hoſpital Stores according to the number of men victualled; with reſpect to the other articles of phyſical diet, they are demanded weekly by the Phyſician, and ſupplied by an order from the Steward on the different Tradeſmen.

Who attends the receipt of ſuch articles?

The meat is received at the kitchen in the uſual way, it is then ſent to the Infirmary. The bread and beer are alſo iſſued in the uſual way; with reſpect to the other articles, either the Diſpenſer or the Cook attends the receipt of them.

In whoſe charge are they placed when received into the Infirmary?

The Diſpenſer's.

Is a regular account kept of the iſſue, and by whom is it checked?

I do not know of any account which may be kept in the Infirmary.

In what manner are the Medicines obtained?

From Apothecary's Hall, demanded, I believe, by the Phyſician.

Does the detailed account of the expences of the Infirmary include the expences of the Patients under the care of the Surgeons?

It includes all the expence, except the Proviſions of ſuch men as are not on phyſical diet.

By whom are the Nurſes and other Servants of the Infirmary appointed and paid?——All Nurſes are appointed by the Admiralty, and paid by the Hoſpital; the Servants are all Penſioners.

How is the Infirmary ſupplied with Coals?

In the ſame manner as the Hoſpital.

Are the quantities of Coals to be uſed in the Hoſpital and Infirmary fixed, or how are they regulated?

They are fixed; only in the Infirmary there are extra quantities allowed, on the demand of the Diſpenſer, for various ſervices.

What is meant by the charge of £. 405. 9. 6. as Salaries, under the head of "Works," in the detailed Account of Expences for 1805?

Salaries to the Surveyor, his Aſſiſtant, and Labourers of the works (a.)

By whom, and in what manner, are the Duties of the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes collected?

They are collected by the Collectors of the Cuſtoms at the different Ports, and remitted to a general Receiver at the Cuſtom Houſe in London, who, after deducting the expences, pays over the balance to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital quarterly, tranſmitting at the ſame time his account and vouchers for his Diſburſements.

Is there any check upon the collection?

There is no check whatſoever upon the collection.

What rates of commiſſion are allowed on the collection?

Various, from five to two Shillings in the Pound, according to the amount and the difficulty of the collection.

When

Mr. Smith.

When were ſuch allowances fixed?

I cannot ſay; the ſame allowances have been uniformly paid ſince the duties were granted to the Hoſpital.

To what cauſe is the great variation owing which appears in the column under the head of Diſburſements, in the different years in the ſtatement now ſhewn you of the Receipts and Expences on account of the North and South Foreland Lighthouſes?

It is owing to the Oil not having been always brought to account in the year in which it was ſupplied.

Are the notifications of the payments of Prize Money regularly recorded in your office?——They are.

What examination, and by whom do the Prize Liſts and the Agents Accounts undergo, previouſly to receiving from the Agents the amount of the unclaimed Shares?

The notifications are always entered in books kept for that purpoſe, with the time when the unpaid Shares ought to be paid to the Hoſpital. The Agents deliver their accounts, and pay their balances to the Treaſurer; thoſe accounts are then ſent to the Clerk of the Checque, who compares them with the notification, to ſee that they are correct, that the ſum paid in is the amount of the unclaimed Shares, and that the affidavit is according to the preſcribed form; the names of all the Perſons unpaid, with the amount of their reſpective Shares, are entered in books kept for that purpoſe, and the original Accounts are depoſited in the Record-room. When the Agents do not pay in in time, the Solicitor extracts from this Book of Notifications the names of the Defaulters, and proceeds againſt them immediately, according to general inſtructions from the Board of Directors for that purpoſe.

Whoſe duty is it to inveſtigate the Claims made for refunding Prize Money paid into Greenwich Hoſpital?

It is my duty ſince the paſſing of the late act; they were formerly inveſtigated by the Board.

What account is kept of ſuch Payments?

Every application is entered in a book kept for that purpoſe, and the ſums that are found due to the claimant are inſerted againſt his name; a certificate is then made out of the amount due, which is ſent to the Treaſurer for payment, and when the Treaſurer paſſes his account at the end of the year; thoſe certificates are produced by him as his vouchers for the payments. In caſes of Prize Money remitted to ſeamen or their relatives, a bill is made out upon the Collectors of Exciſe or Cuſtoms, (as the caſe may be) which is ſigned by the Treaſurer, and atteſted by the Clerk of the Checque; and theſe Bills, with the receipt of the parties, muſt be produced by the Treaſurer before the amount is allowed in his Accounts.

Does the Surveyor now perform in perſon any, and what duties, in the Hoſpital?

He generally attends the Boards at the Hoſpital as a Director, and he alſo attends in his official capacity as Surveyor, when the Quarterly Accounts are examined; he ſigns all Eſtimates, and whenever there have been any large works in hand, he has attended the meaſurement with me.

Under whoſe ſuperintendance and direction are the common repairs of the Hoſpital conducted?

They are done under the general ſuperintendance and direction of the Surveyor's Aſſiſtant, who performs the whole duties attached to the Office of Clerk of the Works.

Do you receive any fee, gratuity, or perquiſite, beyond the ſalary and allowances made to you by the Hoſpital?——None of any kind.

Ewan Law. *R^d Smith.*
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.
W^m A^y Otway.

ADDITION made the 19th of May 1806, by desire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 15th instant.

(a) The Salaries to these Persons, up to the beginning of the present year, were charged under the head of "Works," but have since that time been brought to account under the head of "Salaries" in consequence of a late regulation to that effect. *Mr. Smith.*

Ewan Law. *Rd Smith.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of RICHARD SMITH, Esq.; taken upon Oath, the 6th June 1806.

STATE the description of Officers belonging to the Hospital, whose Half-Pay is applied in aid of the Hospital Funds?

The Lieutenant Governor, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, two Assistant Surgeons, and one Dispenser's Assistant. The Chaplains of the Hospital are also borne as Chaplains of Deptford and Woolwich Ordinaries, where they do not perform any duty; the emoluments arising from such situations are paid to the Hospital.

Ewan Law. *Rd Smith.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 20.

AN ACCOUNT of the Commission paid to the several Collectors of the LIGHT DUTIES.

Beaumaris, 5*s.*	Clay
Sunderland, 4*s.*	Woodbridge
Ipswich	Harwich
Deal	Queenbro'
Newhaven	St. Ives
Portsmouth	Padstow
Cowes	Bideford
Weymouth	Glouceſter
Plymouth	Chepstow
Falmouth	Lancaster
Penzance	Gweeke
Berwick	Truro
Colchester	Ilfracombe
Maldon	Minehead
Gravesend	Southwold
Ramsgate	Rochester, at 3*s.* 4*d.*
Sandwich	Faversham
Dover	Boston
Shoreham	Lynn
Arundel	Yarmouth, at 3*s.*
Chichester	Hull
Dartmouth	Poole
Barnstaple	Exeter
Swansea	Bristol
Milford	Newcastle at 2*s.*
Chester	Leith
Liverpool	London, overseа
Whitehaven	London Coasters
Glasgow	Bridlington, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Aldbro'	

Rd Smith.

No. 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Groſs Collection for the FORELAND LIGHTS, in each year, from 1790 to 1805, both inclusive; ſhewing the Sums paid for Salaries, and the amount of the other Diſburſements, in each year reſpectively.

YEAR.	Groſs.			Commiſſion.			Salaries.			Diſburſements.			Net.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1790.	6,233	18	7	896	13	7	169	13	0	477	1	4	4,690	10	8
1791.	6,357	12	3	905	12	2	169	13	0	452	5	0	4,830	2	1
1792.	6,919	2	8	1,006	8	0	170	6	0	409	0	7	5,333	8	1
1793.	6,160	12	3	920	5	9	205	13	0	565	7	4	4,469	6	2
1794.	7,176	6	9	1,063	3	9	231	6	0	563	14	2	5,318	2	10
1795.	7,536	10	7	1,070	13	4	240	11	0	1,258	17	1	4,966	9	2
1796.	8,220	9	3	1,185	10	2	234	0	0	1,166	8	0	5,634	11	1
1797.	7,270	0	5	1,053	9	1	236	0	0	685	5	11	5,295	5	5
1798.	7,148	17	9	1,026	9	3	236	0	0	1,157	11	6	4,728	17	0
1799.	7,689	6	3	1,080	10	4	193	15	0	1,055	11	8	5,359	9	3
1800.	8,927	17	5	1,243	19	10	236	0	0	1,351	2	11	6,096	14	8
1801.	10,447	13	0	1,440	5	4	234	0	0	1,210	7	10	7,562	19	10
1802.	9,842	17	9	1,366	18	9	242	0	0	756	16	6	7,477	2	6
1803.	8,265	12	2	1,213	1	2	256	0	0	1,611	13	4	5,184	17	8
1804.	8,961	12	9	1,333	0	7	256	0	0	647	10	5	6,725	1	9
1805.	9,230	4	11	1,408	11	10	256	0	0	1,708	12	2	5,857	0	11

Cha^s Amb^se Stephenſon,
Coll^r Receiver General.

No. 22.

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Expences of Collecting the Duties of the North and South FORELAND LIGHTHOUSES, including the Expence of Repairs, &c. in that Department, for the year 1805.

HEADS OF EXPENCE.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of 2 Superannuated Light-keepers	11	0	0
D° of 3 Light-keepers	165	0	0
D° of 1 Superintendant	30	0	0
D° of the Collector at London, for correſponding with and examining Accounts of the Collectors at the Out-Ports	50	0	0
Carpenters Work	12	4	6
Glazier	5	16	1
Smith	3	7	8
Bricklayer	4	1	9
Maſon	2	12	6
Taxes	44	2	8
Oil	1,409	16	6
Carriage of Coals	6	8	0
Contingencies	2	7	6
For inſpecting the Lighthouſes, keeping the Houſes in Repair, and ſupplying Glaſs Cylinders, Cottons, &c. &c.	180	0	0
Rents of the South Foreland Lighthouſes	37	5	0
Collectors Commiſſion upon the Groſs Receipt	1,408	11	10
£.	3,372	14	0

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

No. 23.

ACCOUNT of NET DUTIES collected for the LIGHTHOUSES, in the year 1805.

PORTS.	Lady Quarter.			Mid^{r} Quarter.			Mich^{s} Quarter.			Chris^{s} Quarter.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
London, overſea	773	3	0	605	5	1	985	14	3	806	19	7	3,171	1	11
D^{o} from Coaſters	71	12	10	88	8	0	92	14	3	68	18	11	321	14	9
Newcaſtle	21	6	6	17	18	7	32	17	5	22	1	6	94	4	0
Sunderland	6	9	8	14	7	11	12	13	0	2	1	9	35	12	4
Hull	15	13	5	24	3	5	13	4	11	31	16	0	84	17	9
Ipſwich	4	16	3	2	6	8	3	6	6	3	19	7	14	9	0
Deal	9	1	9	32	2	7	60	16	0	32	3	6	134	3	10
Newhaven	-	-	-	33	5	9	37	14	10	11	13	10	82	14	5
Portſmouth	59	16	2	138	4	8	198	12	10	202	11	5	599	5	1
Cowes	80	2	11	75	19	10	73	15	11	54	1	11	284	0	7
Weymouth	11	19	7	31	6	4	35	14	2	56	9	5	135	9	6
Plymouth	64	5	2	64	4	6	162	7	1	203	6	5	494	3	2
Falmouth	18	9	8	39	2	2	-	-	-	59	17	8	117	9	6
Penzance	16	15	4	8	12	1	-	-	-	20	15	8	46	3	1
Berwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	7	0	5	7
Colcheſter	-	-	-	0	7	4	-	-	-	0	1	9	0	9	1
Faverſham	-	-	-	1	19	4	-	-	-	0	8	9	2	8	1
Ramſgate	-	-	-	37	0	4	-	-	-	39	16	1	76	16	5
Dover	-	-	-	91	18	7	-	-	-	159	17	9	251	16	4
Shoreham	54	4	6	42	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	16	3
Arundel	-	-	-	18	1	0	-	-	-	34	12	5	52	13	5
Chicheſter	-	-	-	32	3	0	-	-	-	25	14	3	57	17	3
Exeter	-	-	-	84	18	3	-	-	-	70	15	1	155	13	4
Dartmouth	-	-	-	53	16	1	-	-	-	33	5	3	87	1	4
Milford	-	-	-	11	13	7	-	-	-	9	7	6	21	1	1
Liverpool	-	-	-	114	16	4	160	2	8	-	-	-	274	19	0
Whitehaven	-	-	-	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
Glaſgow	-	-	-	2	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	0
Briſtol	-	-	-	100	11	1	-	-	-	74	11	10	175	2	11
Chepſtow	4	5	11	3	0	0	-	-	-	5	0	0	12	5	11
Ilfracombe	-	-	-	4	19	9	-	-	-	1	16	9	6	16	6
Yarmouth	53	18	5	-	-	-	32	17	6	-	-	-	86	15	11
Maldon	0	6	2	-	-	-	0	10	3	-	-	-	0	16	5
Leigh	—			—			—			—			—		
Sandwich	40	8	0	-	-	-	34	7	6	-	-	-	74	15	6
Poole	72	10	6	-	-	-	54	19	0	-	-	-	127	9	6
Swanzey	48	16	4	-	-	-	29	11	2	-	-	-	78	7	6
Cheſter	3	16	4	-	-	-	3	18	1	-	-	-	7	14	5
Leith	22	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0	8
Lynn	43	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	7	10
Clay	1	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
Rye	107	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	16	7

ACCOUNT of NET DUTIES collected for the LIGHTHOUSES—*continued.*

PORTS.	Lady Quarter.	Mid[r] Quarter.	Mich[s] Quarter.	Chris[s] Quarter.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gweeke	3 10 8	- - -	- - -	2 14 4	6 5 0
Padſtow	0 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 13 4
Bideford	0 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 15 9
Beaumaris	17 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 3 0
Whitby	0 8 8	- - -	2 16 9	- - -	3 5 5
Woodbridge	- - -	- - -	0 3 4	0 8 1	0 11 5
Bridlington	—	—	—	—	—
Rocheſter	- - -	- - -	26 15 2	7 11 6	34 6 8
Barnſtaple	—	—	—	—	—
Boſton	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 6	2 4 6
Harwich	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 10	19 4 10
Queenborough	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 3 6	0 3 6
Southampton	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 0 4	203 0 4
Truro	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 9 10	52 9 10
Scilly	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 18 9	14 18 9
Minehead	—	—	—	—	—
Beaumaris	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 7	12 4 7
Lancaſter	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 1	2 8 1
Southwold	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 5 7	0 5 7
Grimſby	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 9	11 2 9

R[d] Smith.

No. 24.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of PRIZE and BOUNTY MONIES, received and refunded by the Hoſpital, under the Act of the 45th Geo. 3d. cap. 72. from the time of paſſing that Act to 31 Dec. 1805, and from that time to the 31ſt May 1806.

RECEIVED.				REFUNDED.			
From the time of paſſing the Act to 31ſt Dec. 1805.		From the 1ſt January to the 31ſt May 1806.		From the time of paſſing the Act to 31ſt Dec. 1805.		From the 1ſt January to the 31ſt May 1806.	
Unclaimed Shares.	Forfeited Shares.	Unclaimed Shares.	Forfeited Shares.	Unclaimed Shares.	Forfeited Shares.	Unclaimed Shares.	Forfeited Shares.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,900 3 0	8,559 10 0	8,082 8 10	2,870 10 0	234 2 1	18 19 1*	999 2 7	—

* Upon proof of the R. having been removed.

R[d] Smith.
4 June 1806.

Appendix, No. 25.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN AT GREENWICH.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH, 24th March 1806. } Appendix, N° 25.—AN ACCOUNT of the preſent ESTABLISHMENT

RANK of OFFICERS.	NAMES.	By whom appointed.	How appointed.	When appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	RECEIPT for the Salary.	By whom paid.	Fees.	Other Emoluments
						£. s.			£. s.
Governor	Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Hood	The King	Patent	20th March 1796		1,036 10			190 7 25 10
His Clerk	John M°Arthur	Governor	Order	1ſt July 1796		106 10			21 11
Lieutenant Governor	John Bourchier	Admiralty	Warrant	25th January 1805		550 0			62 6 22 10
1ſt Captain	Samuel Arden	D°	D°	28th January 1805		380 0			40 13
2d D°	Joſeph Elliſon	D°	D°	D°		380 0			40 13
3 D°	William Browell	D°	D°	D°		380 0			40 13
4 D°	Francis Lynn	D°	D°	17th March 1774		380 0			40 13
1ſt Lieutenant	Charles Beſſon	D°	D°	29th December 1758		220 0			26 3
2 D°	George Spearing	D°	D°	6th May 1780		220 0			26 3
3 D°	William Hunter	D°	D°	28th March 1786		220 0			26 3
4 D°	Peter Van Court	D°	D°	26th May 1790		220 0			26 3
5 D°	Frederick Bedford	D°	D°	2d April 1805		220 0			26 3
6 D°	Joſeph Dewſnap	D°	D°	D°		220 0			26 3
7 D°	Thomas Lynne	D°	D°	D°		220 0			26 3
8 D°	Thomas Williams	D°	D°	D°		220 0			26 3
Treaſurer	Sir John Colpoys, K.B.	The King	Patent	12th February 1805	Till Death or Miſbehaviour.	236 10	The Treaſurer.	None.	1,220 0 53 9 1 0
1ſt Clerk	Edward Bate	Treaſurer	Order	22d June 1795		200 0			21 11
2 D°	Robert Smith	D°	D°	1ſt November 1795		100 0			40 0
3 D°	William Henry Knowlden	D°	D°	1ſt July 1805		80 0			
4 D°	John Inwood Langley	D°	D°	6th Auguſt 1805		None.			
5 D°	William Thomas Hillier	D°	D°	D°					
Deputy at Plymouth	Robert Liddell	D°	D°	D°					
D° at Portſmouth	John Shepperd	D°	D°	D°		None			
D° Sheerneſs	William Henry Maule	D°	D°	D°					
Surveyor	John Yenn	General Court	D°	16th September 1788		250 0			21 10
His Aſſiſtant	George Knight	Surveyor	D°	8th March 1784		150 0			
Phyſician	Robert Robertſon	Admiralty	Warrant	20th March 1790		370 0			40 13 24 0
Secretary	John Dyer	D°	D°	13th September 1804		236 10			40 13
1ſt Clerk	Mitchel Hollinworth	Secretary	Order	D°		140 0			21 11
2 D°	Edward Suter	D°	D°	1ſt July 1803		80 0			
Steward	John Godby	Admiralty	Warrant	2d April 1774		340 0			55 8 25 6
1ſt Clerk	John Samworth	Steward	Order	1ſt January 1799		140 0			
2 D°	William Ball	D°	D°	D°		100 0			
3 D°	Edward William Saward	D°	D°	D°		90 0			
4 D°	Bolton William Corney	D°	D°	D°		80 0			
Surgeon	William Miller	Admiralty	Warrant	23d July 1793		330 0			25 7
1ſt Aſſiſtant	George Rutherford	D°	D°	17th July 1804		160 0			10 1
2 D°	John Grant	D°	D°	D°		160 0			10 1

OYAL HOSPITAL for SEAMEN at GREENWICH.

AR 1804.		DEDUCTIONS.			Net Receipt for 1804.	Net Receipt Annual upon an Average of the Years 1801, 1802, and 1803	Present Salary.	By what Authority eſtabliſhed.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions under Government.	Their Annual Value.
om whence.	TOTAL Receipt.	Taxes.	Deputies.	Other Deductions.						
	£. s. d.		£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.			£. s.
e of a Year's Al- nce of Coals, Can- &c. ding Meetings ne Directors	1,252 7 8	- -	- -	- -	1,252 7 8	1,240 8 4	1,036 10	- - -	Supervifor of the Cheſt at Green- wich, Penſion for Public Services	2,000 0
e of a Year's Al- nce of Coals, &c.	128 1 9	- -	- -	- -	128 1 9	126 15 8	106 10	- - -	None.	
- - - - -										
ding Meetings ne Directors -	634 16 0	- -	- -	- -	1 16	633 0 0	634 2 10	550 0	- - -	Penſion for Wounds - - - Director of the Cheſt at Greenwich	200 0 60 0
- - - - -	420 13 2	- -	- -	- -	1 16	418 17 2	417 15 9	380 0	- - -	Penſion for Wounds - - - Director of the Cheſt at Greenwich	91 5 60 0
- - - - -	420 13 2	- -	- -	- -	1 16	418 17 2	417 15 9	380 0	- - -	Penſion for Wounds - - - - Director of the Cheſt at Greenwich	91 5 60 0
- - - - -	420 13 2	- -	- -	- -	1 16	418 17 2	417 15 9	380 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	420 13 2	- -	- -	- -	0 16	418 17 2	417 15 9	380 0	- - -		
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	Director of the Cheſt at Greenwich	60 0
e of a Year's Al- ance of Coals,	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	D°.	
dles, &c. - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 16	243 19 3	220 0	- - -		
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	Penſion for Wounds - - - -	91 5
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	246 3 10	- -	- -	- -	0 16	245 7 10	243 19 3	220 0	- - -	Penſion for Wounds - - - -	45 12
ng from Balances his Hands - -	1,510 19 3	- -	40 0	0 16	1,470 19 3	1,342 8 0	800 0	- - -	Half Pay as an Admiral - - -	730 0
e of a Year's Al- nce of Coals, &c. ding Meetings irectors - -		None.						General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital.		
e of a Year's Al- nce of Coals, &c.	221 11 9	- -	- -	- -	221 11 9	220 5 8	400 0	- - -	Purſer of the Royal Sovereign Yacht	120 0
ance from the ſurer - -	140 0 0	- -	- -	- -	140 0 0	83 6 8	100 0	- - -	Clerk of the Royal Charlotte Yacht	26 0
- - - - -	80 0 0	- -	- -	- -	80 0 0	72 10 0	80 0	- - -		
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -		
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	Purſer of the San Nicholas - -	56 0
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	Officiating Judge Advocate at Plymouth - - - - - - -	104 0
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	Clerk in the Pay Office, Sheerneſs	160 0
ling Meetings e Directors -	271 10 0	- -	- -	- -	271 10 0	271 16 8	250 0	- - -	Clerk of the Works, Queen's Palace	220 0
- - - - -	150 0 0	- -	- -	- -	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0	- - -	None.	
of a Year's Al- ce of Coals, &c.	434 13 2	- -	- -	- -	434 13 2	435 11 9	370 0	- - -	Examiner of Warrant Officers for Superannuation - - - -	12 0
ling Meetings Directors -									Penſion for Loſſes - - - -	100 0
- - - - -	277 3 2	- -	- -	- -	277 3 2	276 1 9	236 10	- - -	Clerk at the Admiralty in { Peace / War Secretary to the Cheſt at Greenwich	200 0 240 0 60 0
of a Year's Al- e of Coals, &c.										
- - - - -	161 11 9	- -	- -	- -	161 11 9	160 5 8	140 0	- - -	Clerk at the Admiralty in { Peace / War	400 0 480 0
- - - - -	80 0 0	- -	- -	- -	80 0 0	72 10 0	80 0	- - -	None.	
C' upon the at of ſlops paid Navy Board f a Year's Al- e of Coals, &c	420 14 9	- -	- -	- -	420 14 9	396 18 6	340 0	- - -	D°	
- - - - -	140 0 0	- -	- -	- -	140 0 0	110 0 0	140 0	- - -	See Butler's 1ſt Mate.	
- - - - -	100 0 0	- -	- -	- -	100 0 0	85 0 0	100 0	- - -		
- - - - -	90 0 0	- -	- -	- -	90 0 0	75 0 0	90 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	80 0 0	- -	- -	- -	80 0 0	72 10 0	80 0	- - -		
f a Year's Al- ce of Coals, s, &c. - -	355 7 11 170 1 0 170 1 0	- -	- -	- -	355 7 11 170 1 0 170 1 0	353 17 6 170 1 0 168 4 1	330 0 160 0 160 0	- - -	Surgeon to the Cheſt at Greenwich Aſſiſtant Surgeon to D° - - - None.	50 0 30 0

(continued.)

No. 25.—An ACCOUNT of the present ESTABLISHMEN

RANK of OFFICERS.	NAMES.	By whom appointed.	How appointed.	When appointed.	Duration of Interest.	RECEIPT for the Salary.	By whom paid.	Fees.	Other Emolume
						£. s.			£. s.
Clerk of the Check	Richard Smith	Admiralty	Warrant	20th June - 1805	- - -	300 0	- - -	- - -	25 6
1st Clerk	John Marlow Deane	Clerk of the Check	Order	1st July - - 1805	- - -	160 0	- - -	- - -	- -
2 D°	John Errington	- D° -	- D° -	- - D° - -	- - -	100 0	- - -	- - -	- -
3 D°	John Samworth, jun[r]	- D° -	- D° -	- - D° - -	- - -	90 0	- - -	- - -	- -
4 D°	Richard Rowley Watkins	- D° -	- D° -	- - D° - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	- - -	- -
5 D°	William George Smith	- D° -	- D° -	6th August - 1805	- - -	None.	- - -	- - -	- -
6 D°	Cha[s] H[y] Clk St[t] Milne	- D° -	- D° -	- - D° - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- -
1st Chaplain	John Cooke	Admiralty	Warrant	19th November 1772	- - -	200 0	- - -	- - -	25 0 26 3
2 D°	John Maule	- D° -	- D° -	10th April - 1773	- - -	200 0	- - -	- - -	26 3
Auditor	R[t] Hon[ble] Lord Auckland	- D° -	- D° -	8th April - 1771	- - -	136 10	- - -	- - -	40 15 3 0
His Clerk	William Ferguson	Auditor	Order	- - D° - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	- - -	- -
Dispenser	William Wheatley	Admiralty	Warrant	1st May - 1797	- - -	180 0	- - -	- - -	- -
His Assistant	Richard Burke	- D° -	- D° -	17th July - 1804	- - -	160 0	- - -	- - -	- -
Brewer	Stephen Colman Hickman	- D° -	- D° -	15th August - 1777	- - -	140 0	- - -	- - -	- -
1st Matron	Mary Birt	- D° -	- D° -	11th December 1769	- - -	100 0	- - -	- - -	26 12
2 D°	Dinah Brathwaite	- D° -	- D° -	27th December 1797	- - -	110 0	- - -	- - -	26 12
3 D°	Mary Hunt	- D° -	- D° -	27th December 1805	- - -	100 0	- - -	- - -	26 12
Messenger	Thomas Errington	nominated by the Secretary	Order	5th January - 1788	- - -	60 0	The Treasurer.	None.	10 8 18 1
Organist	George A. Jagoe	Admiralty	Warrant	21st October - 1805	- - -	70 0	- - -	- - -	- -
Barber	Henry Cloux	- D° -	- D° -	11th April - 1800	- - -	30 0	- - -	- - -	256 13 9 15
East Cook	Robert Arnold Troke	- D° -	- D° -	9th April - 1782	- - -	60 0	- - -	- - -	10 8
1st Mate	William Rickards	- D° -	- D° -	5th May - 1796	- - -	50 0	- - -	- - -	3 17
2 D°	James Wilmot	- D° -	- D° -	27th March - 1804	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	3 17
West Cook	William Robinson	- D° -	- D° -	5th August - 1803	- - -	60 0	- - -	- - -	10 8
1st Mate	John Ball	- D° -	- D° -	21st January - 1795	- - -	50 0	- - -	- - -	3 17
2 D°	John Dykes	- D° -	- D° -	30th May - 1804	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	3 17
1st Porter	James Webb	- D° -	- D° -	5th August - 1779	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	10 8 8 18 80 3
2 D°	John Smart	- D° -	- D° -	27th March - 1804	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	99 10
Butler	William Saward	- D° -	- D° -	28th February 1772	- - -	50 0	- - -	- - -	355 17 - - 10 8
1st Mate	John Samworth	- D° -	- D° -	15th January - 1782	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	3 17 111 4
2 D°	William Williams	- D° -	- D° -	11th December 1784	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	66 14 3 17
Scullery Man	Mark Anthony Clarke	- D° -	- D° -	26th February 1796	- - -	50 0	- - -	- - -	7 8
1st Mate	David Plumridge	- D° -	- D° -	7th July - 1796	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	3 17
2 D°	Christopher Brockwell	- D° -	- D° -	6th August - 1803	- - -	45 0	- - -	- - -	3 17

ROYAL HOSPITAL for SEAMEN at GREENWICH—*continued.*

YEAR 1804.		DEDUCTIONS.								
om whence.	TOTAL Receipt.	Taxes.	Deputies,	Other Deductions.	Net Receipt for 1804.	Net Receipt Annual upon an Average of the Years 1801, 1802, and 1803.	Present Salary.	By what Authority eſtabliſhed.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions under Government.	Their Annual Value.
	£. s. d.		£. s.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.			£. s.
e of a Year's Al-	325 6 4	- -	- -	- -	325 6 4	287 2 6	500 0	- - -	Purſer of the Princeſs Auguſta Yacht	100 0
nce of Coals, Can-										
&c. - - - - -										
- - - - -	160 0 0	- -	- -	- -	160 0 0	130 0 0	160 0	- - -		
- - - - -	100 0 0	- -	- -	- -	100 0 0	85 0 0	100 0	- - -		
- - - - -	90 0 0	- -	- -	- -	90 0 0	75 0 0	90 0	- - -		
- - - - -	80 0 0	- -	- -	- -	80 0 0	72 10 0	80 0	- - -		
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	80 0	- - -		
ding Meetings										
the Directors -										
- - - - -	251 3 10	- -	- -	- -	251 3 10	250 11 11	200 0	- - -		
e of a Year's Al-	226 3 10	- -	- -	- -	226 3 10	224 15 3	200 0	- - -		
vance of Coals,										
idles, &c. - -										
									A Grant for Life by Patent -	400 0
									Penſions for various foreign Miſ-	
ding Meetings	180 3 2	- -	- -	- -	180 3 2	177 15 1	136 10	- - -	ſions, &c. - - - - - -	2,300 0
the Directors -									Lord Preſident of Trade, &c.	
									Preſident of the Lords Com-	
									miſſioners for Land Taxes.	
									Superviſor of the Cheſt at Green-	
- - - - -	80 0 0	- -	- -	- -	80 0 0	72 10 0	80 0	- - -	wich.	
- - - - -	180 0 0	- -	- -	- -	180 0 0	157 10 0	130 0	- - -		
- - - - -	160 0 0	- -	- -	- -	160 0 0	98 15 0	160 0	- - -		
- - - - -	140 0 0	- -	- -	- -	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0	- - -	None.	
- - - - -	126 12 11	- -	- -	- -	126 12 11	125 2 3	100 0	- - -		
e of a Year's										
owance of Coals,	136 12 11	- -	- -	- -	136 12 11	135 2 3	110 0	- - -		
dles, &c. - -										
- - - - -	126 12 11	- -	- -	- -	126 12 11	125 2 3	100 0	- - -	Penſion as a Captain's Widow -	45 0
llecting the Toll										
he Market -	88 9 10	- -	- -	- -	88 9 10	87 5 8	60 0	- - -		
- - - - -	70 0 0	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0	- - -		
ſhaving the										
ſioners - -		None.								
- - - - -	296 8 3	- -	148 16	- -	147 12 3	170 1 2	30 0	- - -		
- - - - -	70 8 10	- -	- -	- -	70 8 10	69 13 2	60 0	- - -		
- - - - -	53 17 1	- -	- -	- -	53 17 1	53 11 1	50 0	- - -		
e of a Year's Al-										
vance of Coals,	48 17 1	- -	- -	- -	48 17 1	48 11 1	45 0	- - -		
ndles, &c. - -										
- - - - -	70 8 10	- -	- -	- -	70 8 10	69 13 2	60 0	- - -		
- - - - -	53 17 1	- -	- -	- -	53 17 1	53 11 1	50 0	- - -		
- - - - -	48 17 1	- -	- -	- -	48 17 1	48 11 1	45 0	- - -		
p[r] Cent. on										
nes ſold - -										
the Collection	144 10 9	- -	- -	- -	144 10 9	149 17 0	45 0	- - -		
wing the ſeveral										
of the Building										
- - - - -	144 10 9	- -	- -	- -	144 10 9	149 17 0	45 0	- - -		
f 1/12th part of										
on proviſions										
of the Penſion-	416 6 1	- -	- -	- -	416 6 1	301 6 2	50 0	- - -		
. for the benefit										
Boys - - -										
f a year's allow-										
coals, candles, &c										
6f 1/3d of 1/12th	160 1 2	- -	- -	- -	160 1 2	124 1 3	45 0	- - -	See Steward's 1ſt Clerk.	
Profits on Pro-										
bought of the										
ners for the be-										
f the Boys - -										
1/3d of 1/12 h d										
- - - - -	115 11 6	- -	- -	- -	115 11 6	93 17 3	45 0	- - -		
e of a Year's Al-	57 8 1	- -	- -	- -	57 8 1	56 16 8	50 0	- - -		
nce of Coals,	48 17 1	- -	- -	- -	48 17 1	48 11 1	45 0	- - -		
les, &c. - -	48 17 1	- -	- -	- -	48 17 1	48 11 1	45 0	- - -		
- - - - -										

General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

No. 26.

AN ACCOUNT of SALARIES held by Perſons on the Eſtabliſhment of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, which have been augmented ſince 1790, as they ſtood at that Time; their ſeveral Augmentations; and the Authority by which they were increaſed.

OFFICERS, &c.	Salaries in 1790.	Augmentation ſince.	Time when.	By what Authority increaſed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Governor	1,021 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
His Clerk	71 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Apr. 1795	
Lieutenant Governor	421 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		113 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
1ſt Captain	251 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		42 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1797	
		71 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
2d D°	D°	D°	- - -	
3d D°	D°	D°	- - -	
4th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
1ſt Lieutenant	157 15 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		47 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
2d D°	D°	D°	- - -	
3d D°	D°	D°	- - -	
4th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
5th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
6th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
7th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
8th D°	D°	D°	- - -	
Treaſurer	221 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
		563 10 0	23 May 1805	
1ſt Clerk and Deputy	121 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		63 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
		200 0 0	1ſt July 1805	
2d Clerk	50 0 0	30 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
3d D°	50 0 0	20 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
Surveyor	200 0 0	50 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
His Aſſiſtant	90 0 0	60 0 0	D°	
Phyſician	203 15 10	30 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1793	
		15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		51 0 0	1ſt July 1799	
		70 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
Secretary	221 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
1ſt Clerk and Deputy	81 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		43 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
2d Clerk	50 0 0	20 0 0	D°	
		10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
Steward	261 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
		63 10 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
1ſt Clerk	88 15 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		1 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		40 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
2d D°	40 0 0	28 15 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		11 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
3d D°	40 0 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		20 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
4th D°	40 0 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		20 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	

General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital.

An ACCOUNT of SALARIES—*continued.*

OFFICERS, &c.	Salaries in 1790.	Augmentation since.	Time when.	By what Authority increaſed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Surgeon	201 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		53 10 0	1ſt July 1799	
		60 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
*1ſt Aſſiſtant	68 15 0	21 5 0	D°	
		70 0 0	1ſt July 1804	
*2d Aſſiſtant	50 0 0	18 15 0	1ſt July 1793	
		21 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		70 0 0	1ſt July 1804	
Clerk of the Check	235 15 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
		49 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
		200 0 0	1ſt July 1805	
1ſt Clerk	88 15 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		20 0 0	1ſt Apr. 1798	
		1 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		40 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
Clerk of the Check, 2d Clerk	40 0 0	28 15 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		11 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
D° 3d D°	40 0 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		20 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		20 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
D° 4th D°	40 0 0	10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		20 0 0	1ſt July 1800	
		10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
1ſt Chaplain	151 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		33 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
2d D°	D°	D°	- - -	
Auditor	121 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
His Clerk	50 0 0	20 0 0	D°	
		10 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
Diſpenſer	91 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		43 10 0	1ſt July 1799	
		0 4 2	1ſt July 1800	
		30 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1804	
*His Aſſiſtant	40 0 0	28 15 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		21 5 0	1ſt July 1800	
		70 0 0	1ſt July 1804	
Brewer	81 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		43 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
1ſt Matron	61 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		23 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
2d D°	61 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan 1795	
		10 0 0	1ſt July 1797	
		23 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
3d D°	61 5 10	15 0 0	1ſt Jan. 1795	
		23 14 2	1ſt July 1800	
Meſſenger	48 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
Eaſt Cook	48 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
1ſt Mate	38 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
2d D°	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
Weſt Cook	48 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
1ſt Mate	38 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
2d D°	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
1ſt Porter	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
2d D°	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
Butler	43 15 0	6 5 0	D°	
1ſt Mate	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
2d D°	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
Scullerymaid	38 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
1ſt Mate	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
2d D°	33 15 0	11 5 0	D°	
Organiſt	60 0 0	10 0 0	D°	

General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital.

* Upon receiving the Addition of £.70 to their Salaries, they relinquiſhed their Half Pay as Surgeons of the Navy, which now goes in Aid of the Hoſpital.

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

No. 27.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid by GREENWICH HOSPITAL for LAW CHARGES in each Year, from 1796 to 1805 inclusive; distinguishing the Expence of the Hospital from that of the Derwentwater Estate.

	YEAR.	HOSPITAL.	Derwentwater Estate.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1796.	621 3 5	140 16 6
	7.	363 10 6	337 15 0
	8.	545 18 10	320 18 8
	9.	837 9 5	263 1 8
	1800.	749 1 0	367 6 1
	1.	520 4 5	370 5 0
*For 6 months only.	*2.	387 2 6	184 17 9
	3.	1,218 17 8	809 12 5
	4.	906 4 2	521 9 8
	5.	1,219 19 11	2,259 8 9

Rd Smith,
4 June 1806.

Note. Each year in the Derwentwater Account ends the 21st of November.

No. 28.

ACCOUNT of LAW CHARGES disbursed from the 21st November 1804 exclusive, to the 21st November 1805 inclusive, as follows:

		£. s. d.
1804. December 3.	Paid Messrs. Peters in full of their Bill of Law Charges, and Business done for the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital, on account of the Derwentwater Estate, from the 11th May, to and with the 21st of November 1804 - - - - -	207 19 2
1805. May 29th.	Paid Do on account of Law Charges for Greenwich Hospital - -	200 0 0
July 13th.	Paid Do on account of Law Charges for the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital, on account of the Derwentwater Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 0 0
27th.	Paid Messrs. Evereſt and Martyr in full of their Bill of Law Charges, and Business done for the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital, on account of Do, from the 31st March 1804, to and with the 31st March 1805 - - - - - - - - -	448 6 1
August 10th.	Paid Do on account of Law Charges and Business done for Do, on account of Do - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300 0 0
19th.	Paid Messrs. Peters on account of Do done for Do, on account of Do -	600 0 0
November 6th.	Paid Do on account of Do done for Do, on account of Do - - -	300 0 0
11th.	Paid Mr. Robert Bainbridge, in full of his Bill of Business, on account of Do - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 3 6
	£.	2,259 8 9

No. 29.

A BILL of LAW CHARGES and Buſineſs done for the Commiſſioners and Governors of the ROYAL HOSPITAL for Seamen at GREENWICH, in the County of Kent (excluſive of the Derwentwater Eſtate) from the 31ſt day of March to the 1ſt day of October 1805.

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.				
	April 1ſt.	Prize Bill—Attending with Mr. Dyer on Sir William Scott, at his houſe in Doctors Commons; conferring with him on this buſineſs - -	1	1	0
		Chaiſe, and Expences 8*s.* 6*d.* - - - - - - - - - -	1	13	9
		Commiſſioners ag^t Deſborough—Having received a Letter from Defendant, deſiring to confer with us relative to this buſineſs, writing to him in reply, appointing to meet him at the London Coffee-houſe this day at four o'clock - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	6
		Attended accordingly, but Defendant did not - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Commiſſioners ag^t Joſeph—Our Clerk in Court having written to us for names of Commiſſioners, to take anſwer;—writing to Mr. Leigh of Liverpool thereon, and copy - - - - - - - - - -	0	4	6
	2d.	Attending the Board - - - - - - - - - -	0	13	4
	3d.	In Re, Nicholſon, of the Ship Bacchus, of Liverpool—Meſſenger to Town, with parcel to be ſent to Mr. Colquitt - - - - - -	0	5	0
		Writing to him thereon, and copy - - - - - - - -	0	4	6
	6th.	Attending the Board - - - - - - - - - -	0	13	4
1.		Juſtices Clerk's Fees on the examination and oaths of ſix Porters, &c. to their Receipts for ſhewing the Chapel, &c. in March - -	0	12	0
		£.	5	16	10
		Preparing three Affidavits relative to the ages of three Boys about to be admitted into the School - - - - - - - - -	0	10	0
		Oaths - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	0
	9th.	Bulmer and Commiſſioners—Taking inſtructions to draw Contract for Linen Draperies - - - - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Drawing thereof, folio 22 - - - - - - - - - -	1	9	4
		Ingroſſing ſame - - - - - - - - - - -	0	14	8
		Paper and Duty - - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	6
		Copy for Contractors - - - - - - - - - -	0	7	4
		Covenant Bond - - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
		Paper and Duty - - - - - - - - - - -	1	0	6
		In Re, Nicholſon, of the Ship Bacchus—Fair Copy of Queries, and Opinion of Counſel relative to this Cauſe for Mr. Parker, 3 ſheets -	0	10	0
		Writing to him therewith - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	6
		Prize Bill—Searching for, peruſing, and correcting the Draft Clauſe prepared laſt Seſſions for amending the Defect in the Law againſt perſonating, &c. as applied to Corporations, in order to its being introduced into the Bill now before Parliament - - - - -	0	13	4
		Fair Copy thereof for Sir William Scott, folio 18 - - - - -	0	18	0
		The like, for uſe - - - - - - - - - - -	0	18	0
		Prize Bill—This being the day appointed for the ſecond reading of the Bill, attended at the Houſe of Commons accordingly, but the Houſe did not ſit - - - - - - - - - - -	1	6	8
		Coach-hire and Expences - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
	10th.	Prize Bill—Attending the Houſe of Commons this day, when the Bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow -	2	2	0
2.		£.	13	3	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.				
	April 10th.	Coach-hire and Expences	0	8	0
		Sir John Colpoys to Smith—Taking inſtructions for preparing Deputation to adminiſter Oaths to Agents in London, on their rendering their Accounts	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, folio 47	3	2	4
		Ingroſſing ſame	1	11	2
	11th.	Prize Bill—Attending the Houſe of Commons, when the Bill went through a Committee, was ordered to be printed, and recommitted after the receſs	2	2	0
		Coach-hire and Expences	0	8	0
	17th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
		Expences	0	6	6
	18th.	Attending Mr. Dyer ſeveral times; conferring with and adviſing him relative to the propoſals of Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, for liquidating their Prize Accounts for ſeveral Captures made on the Jamaica ſtation	0	13	4
		Attending Mr. Samworth for the particulars of the Schedule to the Lamplighter's Contract, when he promiſed to procure and forward it to us	0	6	8
		Attending Mr. Dyer ſeveral times; conferring with and adviſing him relative to the propoſed Purchaſe by the Hoſpital of the ſcite of the			
3.		North Foreland Lighthouſe	0	13	4
		£.	10	18	0
	19th.	Attending Mr. Roupell, and conſulting him on the form of Receipt to be given to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, when he was of opinion that the form propoſed by us ſhould be inſiſted on	0	13	4
	22d.	Colpoys to Commiſſioners—Attending at the Admiralty, and atteſting execution of the Treaſurer's Security Bond	0	13	4
		Hoare's to Commiſſioners—Attending at the Banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Hoare's in Fleet-ſtreet, in order to have procured their Bonds as Sureties for the Treaſurer executed, but neither of them was in town	0	6	8
		Attending Mr. Glenny, and conferring with him relative to the Receipt to be given him by the Treaſurer on his ſettlement of Donaldſon and Glenny's Prize Accounts, as propoſed by him, and acceded to by the Board, when he gave us the form of Receipt for our conſideration	0	6	8
		Peruſing and conſidering ſame, and making ſeveral additions and alterations to it	0	6	8
		Writing to Mr. Glenny, with Receipt as altered	0	3	6
		Attending Mr. Forbes, Mr. Glenny's Solicitor, on his making certain objections to the form of Receipt as ſettled by us, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
4.		£.	2	16	10
		Golden Vale—The Board having directed us to prepare a Reconveyance of this Eſtate from Meſſrs. Willis and Co. the late Mortgagees, and a Letter of Attorney to be ſent to Jamaica by the next Packet, authorizing the ſale of certain parts of the Eſtate, peruſing and conſidering all the Papers as inſtructions for reconveyance	0	13	4
		Drawing ſame, 4 ſkins	4	0	0
		Fair Copy thereof, for the peruſal of Counſel	1	0	0
		Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk therewith	3	5	6
		Attending him	0	6	8
		Fair Copy thereof, for the peruſal of Meſſrs. Willis and Co's. Solicitor	1	0	0
		Attending them therewith, and afterwards, for ſame	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing two parts	4	0	0
		Parchment and Mortgage Duty	25	10	0
		Attending Meſſrs. Willis and Co's Solicitor with Ingroſſment, in order to their procuring ſame executed by their Client, and twice afterwards for ſame	0	13	4
		Paid their Charge	3	3	0
		Taking inſtructions for Letter of Attorney	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, 4 ſkins	4	0	0
		Fair Copy thereof, for the peruſal of Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell	1	0	0
		Attending them therewith	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts	4	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	10	10	0
		Attending Lord Hood, in order to aſcertain when Lord Bridport would be in town, when his Lordſhip referred us to Admiral Domett for information	0	6	8
5.		£.	64	8	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Attending at Admiral Domett's houſe in Maddox-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, when we learnt that his Lordſhip was expected in town on the laſt day of this month	0	13	4
1805.	Expences	0	3	0
April 23d.	Prize Bill—Attending at the Houſe of Commons ſeveral times in order to procure ſome points of this Bill, when we at length procured two copies	0	13	4
	Peruſing and conſidering the Bill, and making numerous memoranda and obſervations thereon	5	5	0
	Attending Mr. Dyer and Mr. Richd Smith many times, and conferring with them relative to the ſeveral proviſions of the Bill applicable to the intereſts of the Hoſpital	2	2	0
24th.	Attending Mr. Bate ſeveral times, and conſulting and adviſing with him, relative to the Balance due from Meſſrs. Willis and Waterhouſe, on account of Golden Vale Eſtate	0	13	4
	Attending this day with Mr. Bate on Mr. Willis, demanding payment of the Balance, which Mr. Willis acknowledged to be due, but declared his inability to diſcharge at preſent, and promiſed to apply to the Board on the ſubject	1	1	0
	Hoare to Commiſſioners—Attending again at Meſſrs. Hoare's banking-houſe, in order to have procured the Treaſurer's Security Bonds			
6.	executed, but neither of them was in town	0	6	8
	£.	10	17	8
	Attending Mr. Yenn ſeveral times, conferring with and adviſing him relative to the right of the Hoſpital to remove the Lanthorn, &c. at the North Foreland Lighthouſe, and examining Plans, &c.	0	13	4
26th.	Willis to Commiſſioners—Drawing Abſtract of Reconveyance, 4 ſheets	1	6	8
	Fair copy for the Board	0	13	4
	The like entered in Abſtract Book	0	13	4
	Drawing Abſtract of Letter of Attorney, 4 ſheets	1	6	8
	Fair Copy for the Board	0	13	4
	The like entered in Abſtract Book	0	13	4
	Notice to the Officers holding Keys of the Seal of Deeds to be ſealed	0	10	0
27th.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
	Fee on ſealing and atteſting Reconveyance of Golden Vale Eſtate	0	6	8
	Commiſſioners, &c. to Smith.—Fee on ſealing and atteſting Letter of Attorney for the ſale of part of Golden Vale Eſtate	0	6	8
	Writing to Lord Bridport, requeſting to be informed when his Lordſhip would be in town, and copy	0	4	6
30th.	Attending at Lord Bridport's houſe in Harley-ſtreet, in order to have procured his Lordſhip's execution of Letter of Attorney, but he had not yet arrived in town	0	13	4
	Expences	0	4	0
May 1ſt.	Murray and Commiſſioners—Attending at the Checque Office, depoſiting Contract for Shoes			
7.		0	6	8
	£.	9	5	2
	Bulmer and Commiſſioners—Attending and atteſting execution of the Contract for Linen Draperies	0	13	4
	The Board having expreſſed a wiſh to be furniſhed with a number of copies of the Prize Bill, for the uſe of the Directors; attending at the Houſe of Commons this day, for the purpoſe of procuring them, when we were informed that it would be neceſſary for us to make a ſpecial application to the Speaker on the ſubject	0	13	4
	Writing letter to the Speaker thereon, and copy	0	5	0
	Golden Vale—Attending again at Lord Bridport's houſe in Harley-ſtreet, in order to have procured his Lordſhip's execution of Letter of Attorney, but he had not yet arrived in town	0	13	4
	Expences	0	4	0
	Writing to his Lordſhip, requeſting to have immediate information of his arrival, and copy	0	4	6
	Fee on executing Reconveyance (as a Party)	0	6	8
	The like, on executing Letter of Attorney	0	6	8
	Hoare to Commiſſioners—Attending and atteſting execution of the Treaſurer's Security Bond by Mr. H. Hoare	0	13	4
2d.	Attending at the Checque Office, depoſiting the Contract for Linen Draperies	0	6	8
	Prize Bill—Having received a Letter from Sir William Scott, deſiring to ſee Mr. Dyer and us relative to this buſineſs, either on Sunday or Monday next;—attending Mr. Dyer thereon, when he appointed to accompany us on Monday	0	6	8
8.	Writing to Sir Wm Scott in reply, and copy	0	4	6
	£.	4	18	0

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
		Having received a letter from Mr. Forbes, relative to the buſineſs between the Hoſpital and Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny;—writing to him in reply, and copy	0	4	6
	1805.	Attending Mr. Dyer, and conferring with him relative to this buſineſs	0	6	8
	May 3d.	Golden Vale—Drawing Affidavit of due execution of Aſſignment by Mr. Martyr and Mr. Willis, and ingroſſing 2 parts	0	6	8
		Paper and Duty	0	3	6
		Attending at the Manſion Houſe, ſwearing ſame as to execution by Mr. Martyr, and for City ſeal	0	13	4
		Paid Oaths	0	2	8
		Writing to Meſſrs. Strong, Still, and Strong, requeſting that their Clerk might attend and ſwear ſame, as to the execution by Mr. Willis	0	3	6
		Drawing Affidavit of due execution by the Hoſpital, and ingroſſing 2 parts	0	6	8
		Paper and Duty	0	3	6
		Attending with Mr. Bate at the Manſion Houſe, ſwearing ſame	0	13	4
		Paid Oaths	0	2	8
		Paid for Seals to Aſſignment and Duplicate	2	2	0
		Drawing affidavit of due execution of Letter of Attorney by the Hoſpital and Mr. Martyr, and ingroſſing 2 parts	0	6	8
		Paper and Duty	0	3	6
		Attending with Mr. Bate at the Manſion Houſe, ſwearing ſame, and for ſeals	0	13	4
		Paid Oaths	0	2	8
9.		Paid ſeals to Letter of Attorney and Duplicate	2	2	0
		£.	8	17	2
		Paid Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	3	6
		Eaſter Term 1805:			
		Commiſſioners agt Joſeph—Term Fee, Clerk, and Solicitor, on commiſſion to take the anſwer having iſſued	0	10	0
		Dudley to Colpoys—Attending twice at Mr. Dudley's houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, and atteſting execution of Bond	1	6	8
		Coach-hire	0	2	6
		Harris to ſame—Attending and atteſting execution of Bond at Mr. Harris's houſe in Pall-mall	0	13	4
		Having received a Letter from Lord Bridport, informing us that he ſhould not be in town till the middle of this month;—writing to his Lordſhip, informing him that we ſhould ſend the Letter of Attorney to the Town Clerk of Bridport, with inſtructions to wait upon and procure his Lordſhip's execution, and copy	0	4	6
		Writing to the Town Clerk of Bridport, giving him inſtructions, and copy	0	4	6
		Attending at the Bridport Coach-office with parcel	0	6	8
		Paid booking	0	0	2
		Attending Meſſrs. Milligan and Mitchell with Aſſignment	0	6	8
	6th.	Prize Bill—Attending with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith on Sir William Scott a conſiderable time; conferring with him further relative to this buſineſs, when he deſired us to prepare ſome additional clauſes, and taking down minutes of conference as inſtructions	2	2	0
10.		Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	6
		£.	8	7	0
		Attending the Board	0	13	4
		Having received another Letter from Mr. Forbes, relative to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny's buſineſs;—writing to him in reply and copy	0	4	6
		Attending Mr. Dyer, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
	8th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
		Expences	0	6	6
		Attending a Gentleman from Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, relative to this buſineſs and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Peruſing the ſeveral Prize Acts as inſtructions for, and drawing the ſeveral clauſes for which Sir Wm Scott gave inſtructions at our conference with him on Monday laſt, and fair copies thereof	5	5	0
	9th.	The Tenants of the Hoſpital's houſe on Saint Peter's Hill having written to Mr. Dyer, informing him, that the Property Tax in reſpect of their houſes had been demanded of them;—attending Mr. Dyer thereon and adviſing, when he directed us to appeal on the part of the Hoſpital, and get a Certificate in order to the Aſſeſſments being diſcharged	0	6	8
		Attending the Commiſſioners, appealing accordingly, when Certificates were directed to be made out, and preparing and procuring ſame ſigned	1	1	0
11.		£.	9	10	4

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Prize Bill—Attending with Mr. Smith the whole of the day, going through the Bill clauſe by clauſe, and making numerous Alterations			
1805.	in and Obſervations thereon	5	5	0
May 10th.	The like	5	5	0
	Correcting two of the Prints, ſo as to make them fair copies of the Bill as altered	2	2	0
	Having received a Letter from Sir Wm Scott, relative to certain objections which had been made to the Bill by the Prize Agents;—attending Mr. Dyer therewith, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
	Writing to Sir Wm Scott in reply, and copy	0	4	6
11th.	Sir William Scott having deſired us to be with him this morning, attending at his houſe in Doctors Commons accordingly ſeveral hours; conferring with him relative to this buſineſs, when he promiſed to peruſe and conſider the ſeveral Alterations we had made in the Bill, and deſired us to attend him again to-morrow morning	2	2	0
	Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	6
	Attending the Board	0	13	4
12th.	Attending again on Sir William Scott, and conferring with him further relative to this buſineſs, when many additional Alterations were made in the Bill	2	2	0
12.	Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	6
	£	20	13	6
	Morden College to Commiſſioners—Attending Mr. Gibbs, the Solicitor to the College, and conferring with him relative to this Leaſe, when he ſaid he had no doubt but that the Truſtees would ſell the Property in queſtion to the Hoſpital were they in a ſituation to make a good Title	0	6	8
	It having occurred to us, that by the Proviſions of the Land Tax Redemption Acts, the Truſtees would be enabled to ſell the property in queſtion, for the purpoſe of raiſing money to reimburſe the money advanced for the Redemption of the Land Tax; peruſing the Land Tax Redemption Acts accordingly, when we were of opinion that the Truſtees had ſuch a power	0	10	0
	Attending Mr. Young of Chancery-lane, the Secretary to the Commiſſioners for redeeming Land Tax charged on Eſtates, the property of Corporations and Public Bodies, and conferring with him thereon, when he was of opinion that the Truſtees were empowered to ſell	0	13	4
	Writing to Mr. Gibbs thereon, and copy	0	4	6
14th.	Colliſon and Commiſſioners—Taking inſtructions to draw Contract for furniſhing Lamps, Oil, &c. and for lighting the Lamps	0	6	8
	Drawing thereof, folio 29	1	18	8
	Ingroſſing ſame	0	19	4
	Paper and Duty	1	10	6
	Copy for Contractors	0	9	8
	Covenant Bond	0	5	0
13.	Paper and Duty	1	0	6
	£	8	4	10
	Prize Bill—Sir William Scott having furniſhed us with a paper containing Obſervations on the Prize Bill, as applied to foreign Agents, peruſing and conſidering ſame, and making Memoranda and Obſervations thereon (very long)	2	2	0
	Fair Copy thereof, 20 Brief ſheets	3	6	8
15th.	Having this day received a note from Sir William Scott, incloſing a clauſe which had been ſubmitted to him by Mr. Boſwell, of the Navy Pay Office, and deſiring our opinion as to the propriety of introducing it; peruſing and conſidering ſame, when we were of opinion, that according to the preſent form of the Bill, it was utterly unneceſſary	0	10	0
	Attending Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith, conferring with them thereon, when they concurred with us in opinion	0	13	4
	Writing to Sir William Scott thereon, and copy	0	4	6
	Prize Bill—This being the day appointed for the recommitment of this Bill, attending at the Houſe of Commons accordingly, when the new clauſes were brought up, and the further conſideration of the Bill was adjourned to to-morrow ſe'nnight	2	2	0
	Expences	0	7	0
18th.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
	Juſtices Clerk's Fees on ſix Examinations and Oaths of the Porters, &c. to their reſpective Receipts, for ſhewing the Chapel, &c. in April	0	12	0
	Drawing Affidavit of the Parent of a poor Boy about to be put into the School, as to the Boy's age	0	3	4
14.	Oath	0	1	0
	£	10	15	2

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.	The Proprietors of the North Foreland Lighthouſe having offered to ſell their intereſt to the Hoſpital for £.500, attending Mr. Yenn and Mr. Dyer, adviſing thereon; when they directed us to prepare an agreement	0	6	8
	May 21ſt.	Taking inſtructions for ſuch agreement	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, folio 12	0	16	0
		Ingroſſing 2 parts	0	16	0
		Paper and Duty	3	1	0
		Attending Mr. Dyer therewith	0	6	8
		The King ag[t] Barnes for Forgery—Paid Mr. Dyer for his expences in attending this trial	3	2	10
		Attending him thereon, and taking receipt	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Having received a Letter from Sir W[m] Scott, deſiring to ſee us, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Smith, on Wedneſday morning;—writing to him in reply, and copy	0	4	6
		Writing to Meſſrs. Dyer and Smith, informing them thereof	0	7	0
		Prize Bill—Attending at the Houſe of Commons for ſome Prints, as amended on the re-commitment	0	13	4
		Attending Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith therewith	0	6	8
	22d.	Attending with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith at Sir W[m] Scott's, by appointment, going through the Bill with him, and making many obſervations and additions thereto ſeveral hours	2	2	0
15.		Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	7	0
		£.	4	3	0
	23d.	Attending Mr. Dyer, relative to the converſation which had taken place between us and the Solicitor to Morden College, relative to the purchaſe of the Crane, &c and conferring with him thereon, when he directed us to write an official Letter to him on the ſubject	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Having received a Letter from Sir William Scott, incloſing one from Mr. Canning, and deſiring to ſee us to morrow morning;—writing to him in reply, and copy	0	4	6
		Peruſing and conſidering Mr. Canning's Letter, and the ſeveral clauſes in the Bill to which it related, and making memoranda and obſervations thereon	0	13	4
		Attending Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith, and conferring with them thereon; when they promiſed to accompany us to Sir W[m] Scott's to-morrow morning	0	13	4
	24th.	Attending with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith, at Sir W[m] Scott's accordingly, and conferring with him relative to Mr Canning's Letter, when he directed us to re-conſider the clauſes referred to in it, and alter them according to his ſuggeſtions	2	2	0
		Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	0
		Writing to Mr. Melliſh, appointing time to call on him for Execution of Contract for Butcher's Meat	0	3	6
	27th.	Re-peruſing, and conſidering the ſeveral clauſes referred to in Mr. Canning's Letter (ſix in number) and drawing ſix others in lieu of them	5	5	0
16.		Fair Copies thereof	1	6	8
		£.	12	1	0
		Attending at the Houſe of Commons, and afterwards at Sir W[m] Scott's houſe in Doctors Commons, in order to have conferred with Sir W[m] on the ſubject; but we could not meet with him	1	6	8
		Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	0
		Attending Mr. Dyer with the clauſes, and conferring with him thereon, when he undertook to accompany us to Sir W[m] Scott's to-morrow morning, in order to our getting the clauſes finally ſettled	0	6	8
	28th.	Smith and others, and Commiſſioners—Attending and atteſting execution of Contract for Hoſe, and bond by Mr. Rich[d] C. Smith, at Union-Hall	0	13	4
		Collinſon and Commiſſioners—Attending twice at Mr. Collinſon's houſe, in Blackman-ſtreet, to have procured Contract for lighting Lamps, executed; but he was from home	0	6	8
		Melliſh and Commiſſioners—Attending at Contractor's houſe, Shadwell Dock, and afterwards at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, to have procured Contract for Butcher's Meat, executed; but we could not meet with him	0	13	4
		Paid Carriage-hire and Expences	0	5	6
		Smith and Commiſſioners—Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's office, depoſiting Contract for Hoſe	0	6	8
		Attending with Mr. Dyer on Sir William Scott, going through the new clauſes with him, when he ſuggeſted ſundry alterations; and taking down minute of the conference	2	2	0
17.		Fair copy of the clauſes as altered for the Houſe	1	6	8
		£.	8	13	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Attending at Mr. Dorington's Office, fettling and arranging the Bill with the clauſes, &c. for Sir William Scott	0	13	4
	Attending the Committee on the Bill till eleven at night, when the Bill was gone through, the new clauſes brought up, and the Report ordered to be received on Friday	5	5	0
1805.	Chaiſe-hire and Expences, (Mr. Dyer and Self, dinner 18*s.*)	2	5	0
May 29th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
	Expences	0	7	6
	Prize Bill—Attending Sir W^m^ Scott, and conferring with him relative to ſeveral clauſes which had been deferred, when he appointed to meet Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith at Mr. Roſe's to-morrow morning	1	0	0
	Attending at the Houſe of Commons, in order to aſcertain when the Report was to be brought up, and to procure ſome prints	0	13	4
	Attending Mr. Dyer and Mr. Yenn again; conferring with them relative to the right of the Hoſpital to remove the Lanthorn, &c. from the North Foreland Lighthouſe, when we were inſtructed to take the opinion of Counſel upon the ſubject	0	6	8
30th.	Collinſon and Commiſſioners—Attending and atteſting execution of Contract for Oil, and lighting Lamps, &c.	0	13	4
18.	Attending depoſiting ſame at the Clerk of the Checque's office	0	6	8
	£.	12	10	4
31ſt.	Prize Bill—Attending Mr. Dyer, in order to learn the reſult of the conference with Mr. Roſe, when we were directed to prepare a Clauſe, directing the Clerk of the Checque from time to time to furniſh the Officer for Prize Matters in the Navy Pay Office, with an Account of Prize Money paid into the Hoſpital, in order that ſuch Officer may be able to give information to perſons claiming Prize Money	0	6	8
	Filling up a print of the Bill, ſo as to make it a complete copy, as it finally paſſed the Committee, for the Governor	1	1	0
	Fair Copy of the ſix new Clauſes	1	6	8
	Attending his Lordſhip therewith, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
	Attending a Mr. Brennand, who was the repreſentative of a Mr. Mitchell, a perſon entitled to Prize Money, for which Mr. Yeo of Minorca had been appointed Agent, ſeveral times, and conferring with him on a ſuppoſed fraud of the Agents, and taking down the particulars of the caſe	0	13	4
	Attending Mr. Yeo, and his clerk Mr. Merrifield; converſing with them on the ſubject, when they left us the copy of an Affidavit they were about to make, by which all fraud was poſitively denied	0	6	8
19.	£.	4	1	0
June 3d.	Prize Bill—Peruſing and conſidering the Bill, as inſtructions for drawing the clauſe; directing the Accounts of forfeited and unclaimed Shares paid into the Hoſpital, to be returned to the Navy Pay office, for the information of Seamen, &c.	0	13	4
	Drawing ſame, and fair copy	1	11	6
	Attending Mr. Dyer therewith, and conferring with him thereon, when he ſuggeſted various alterations	0	13	4
	Making ſuch alterations accordingly	0	6	8
	Fair copy clauſe as altered	0	8	0
4th.	Melliſh and Commiſſioners—Attending at Shadwell Dock, and atteſting execution of Contract for Butcher's Meat	0	13	4
	Expences	0	5	6
	Attending the Board	0	13	4
5th.	Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's office, depoſiting Contract for Butcher's Meat	0	6	8
	Hoare to Commiſſioners—Attending ſeveral times, in order to have procured Mr. C. Hoare's execution of Bond, when we at length met with him, but declined executing it until he ſhould have ſeen the Treaſurer	0	13	4
	Prize Bill—Attending Sir W^m^ Scott with the new clauſe, conferring with him thereon, and on various other parts of the Bill, when he deſired us to call on Mr. Roſe, and explain the clauſe to him	1	0	0
	Attending Mr. Roſe accordingly, when he approved the clauſe; and explaining to him many other parts of the Bill	1	0	0
20.	Fair copy of the clauſe for the Houſe	0	8	0
	£.	8	13	0

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.				
		Attending the Houſe of Commons, when the Report was brought up, ſeveral new clauſes added, the Bill ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time this day ſe'nnight	2	2	0
		Chaiſe-hire, and Expences 12 *s.*	1	18	0
	June 6th.	Attending Mr. Brennand again, and conferring with him relative to the caſe of the Prize Money for which Mr. Yeo was Agent; when Mr. Brennand promiſed to furniſh us with a ſtatement of the caſe in writing	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Mr. Canning having brought up a clauſe on Wedneſday, of which neither Sir William Scott nor we had any previous intimation, attending Mr. Dyer ſeveral times, and conferring with him thereon, when he undertook to ſee Sir William Scott on the ſubject	0	13	4
	8th.	Attending boatſwain Lamb and Mr. Crouch, a conſtable, relative to one Robert Rogers, a Penſioner, who was charged with a commiſſion of a rape, and had abſconded from the Hoſpital; taking down the deſcription of the offender, in order to his being advertized on Monday, if he ſhould not have been apprehended ſooner	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Fair copy of the new clauſe, directing Accounts of Money paid into the Hoſpital to be forwarded to the Agents, to be tranſmitted			
	21.	to the Navy Pay Office for the Governor	0	8	0
		£.	5	14	8
		Attending his Lordſhip therewith, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
		Attending the Board	0	13	4
		Juſtices Clerk's Fees on ſix Examinations and Oaths of the Porters, &c. to their Receipts for ſhewing the Chapel, &c. in May	0	12	0
		Attending Mr. Brennand again, and converſing with him further relative to Mr. Mitchell's Prize Money	0	6	8
		Attending the Lieutenant Governor ſeveral times, relative to a rape which it was ſuppoſed had been committed by one of the Penſioners on a Girl of 6 years of age, when we were at length ordered to offer a reward of 10 Guineas for the apprehenſion of the offender	0	13	4
		In Re, Captain Nicholſon, of the Ship Bacchus, of Liverpool;—writing again to Mr. Colquitt, to know if he had been able to procure any additional Evidence, and copy	0	4	6
	10th.	The Man charged with the rape, Robert Rogers, having been found, attending the ſeveral Witneſſes, examining them particularly as to the extent of his offence, and taking down memoranda	0	13	4
		Attending with them before the Magiſtrates, taking Examinations of five Witneſſes, when it was proved that he had aſſaulted Eleanor Williams, aged 6 years, on the 2d day of May laſt, in Greenwich Park, with a felonious intent to raviſh her, and he was committed for trial at the next aſſizes	0	13	4
	22.	Juſtices Clerk's Fees	1	4	0
		£.	5	7	2
		Copy of Examinations to lay before the Board, folio 20	0	10	0
		Copies thereof for uſe	0	10	0
		Prize Bill—Attending Mr. Dyer again, relative to the Clauſe brought up by Mr. Canning on Wedneſday laſt; when we appointed to call on Mr. Canning at ten o'clock to-morrow morning	0	6	8
	11th.	Attending with Mr. Dyer on Mr. Canning, at his houſe in Somerſet Place; conferring with him relative to the clauſe which was brought up by him on Wedneſday laſt, when he at length conſented to withdraw it	2	2	0
		Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	3	8
		The King ag[t] Whitroe—Paid Mr. Croſsdell, for his loſs of time in attending this Trial at Maidſtone	3	3	0
		Attending him thereon, taking Receipt	0	6	8
		Searching through the Abſtract Book of Deeds, &c. relating to the Lighthouſe Duties, and peruſing and conſidering Abſtract of Lea. of North Foreland Lighthouſe, as inſtructions to draw Caſe relative to the right of the Hoſpital to remove the Lanthorn, &c.	0	13	4
		Drawing Caſe, 2 ſheets, and fair copy for Counſel	1	0	0
	12th.	Fee to Mr. Wood and Clerk therewith	2	4	6
		Attending him therewith	0	6	8
		Prize Bill—Attending Sir Wm. Scott, at his houſe in Doctors Commons, by appointment, and conferring with him on many points of the Bill, when he ſuggeſted many Amendments to be adopted on the third reading, and inſtructed us to prepare them	2	2	0
	23.	Chaiſe-hire and Expences	1	6	0
		£.	15	14	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
1805.				
June 13th.	Prize Bill—Perusing and considering the several parts of the Bill which were applicable to the Hospital, as Instructions to prepare the several Amendments suggested by Sir William Scott	1	1	0
	Drawing same	2	2	0
	Fair copy for Sir William's perusal	0	10	0
	Attending Mr. Bate, on his suggesting several verbal and other Amendments in several of the Clauses, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
	Perusing and considering the Clauses alluded to by Mr. Bate, and making the Amendments accordingly	0	10	0
14th.	Attending with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Smith on Sir William Scott with the several Amendments, of which, with some trifling alteration, he approved, and conferring with him on various parts of the Bill, and on a Letter he had received from Mr. Boswell, of the Navy Pay Office	1	1	0
	Fair copy of the Amendments, as altered for the House	0	10	0
	Attending Mr. Dorington therewith, and examining the engrossment of the Bill at his Office	2	2	0
	Sir William Scott having proposed to move the third reading of the Bill to-day, attended at the House accordingly, when it was put off to Monday	1	1	0
	Chaise-hire and Expences	1	7	0
15th.	In Re, Captain Nicholson, of the Ship Bacchus, of Liverpool—Writing again to Mr. Colquitt, desiring to be furnished with additional Evidence, and copy	0	4	6
24.	£.	10	15	2
	Attending Mr. Wood several times for the Case and Opinion relative to the Lighthouse, when we at length procured it, and attending Mr. Dyer therewith	0	6	8
	Prize Bill—Writing to Sir William Scott, desiring to know whether he meant to move the third reading on Monday	0	3	6
	Messenger to Town with the Letter	0	1	0
17th.	Having received a Letter from Sir W^m Scott, desiring to see us this morning on the subject of another Letter he had received from Mr. Boswell, attending him accordingly at Doctors Commons, and conferring with him thereon	1	1	0
	Attending afterwards at Mr. Dorington's Office, and examining the Engrossment of the Amendment	0	13	4
	Attending the House of Commons, when the Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords	2	2	0
	Expences	0	11	6
	Paid Fee to the Messengers of the House of Commons	5	5	0
18th.	Attending Mr. Dyer, and conferring with him as to the steps to be taken in the course of the progress of the Bill through the House of Lords, when he undertook to see Lords Hood and Auckland upon the subject	0	6	8
	Fair copy Case and Opinion relative to the Lighthouse for use, 2 sheets	0	6	8
19th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
	Prize Bill—Attending the House of Lords, when the Bill was brought in, and read a first time	2	2	0
25.	£.	13	19	4
	Expences	0	10	0
20th.	Attending at the House of Lords again to-day, in order to ascertain when it would be proceeded with, when we learnt that it was ordered to be printed	1	1	0
	Expences	0	5	0
24th.	Prize Bill—Attending at the House of Lords for some Prints of the Act which had been printed by their Lordships order	0	6	8
	Perusing and considering same, when there appeared to be several material inaccuracies in it	1	1	0
25th.	Attending with Mr. Dorington at the House of Lords; comparing the Print with the Engrossment, when it appeared that the inaccuracies were in the Print, and that the Engrossment was correct	1	1	0
	Expences	0	7	0
26th.	Attending the House of Lords, when the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow	2	2	0
	Carriage-hire and Expences	0	15	6
27th.	Attending the House of Lords when the Bill went through the Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow	5	5	0
26.	Carriage-hire and Expences	0	13	0
	£.	13	7	2

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805. June 28th.	A material alteration having been made in the Franking Clauſe on the third reading of the Bill in the Commons, attending Meſſrs. Dyer and Smith conferring with them thereon, when it was thought right immediately to ſee Sir William Scott upon the ſubject - - -	0	13	4
		Attending Sir William Scott at his houſe in Doctors Commons, conferring with him thereon, when he referred us to Mr. Huſkiſſon, at whoſe inſtance the Alteration was made - - - - - -	1	1	0
		Attending accordingly at the Treaſury, conferring with Mr. Huſkiſſon and Mr. Sturges Bourne upon the ſubject, but it was found impoſſible, in the preſent ſtage of the Bill, to make the ſmalleſt alteration in the Clauſe in queſtion - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	0
		Attending at the Houſe of Lords, when the Bill was read a third time and paſſed - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	2	0
		Chaiſe-hire, and Expences 12*s.* - - - - - - - -	1	18	0
		To innumerable attendances on many perſons, and for extra trouble in the courſe of this buſineſs, not before charged for - - - - -	10	10	0
		Trinity Term 1805.			
		Commiſſioners ag[t] Hooper—Drawing additions to draft ſuggeſtions, folio 15 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	15	0
		Fee to Mr. Chitty to ſettle - - - - - - - - - - -	0	10	6
		Attending him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	4
		Mr. Chitty having required a further ſtatement of Facts, drawing ſame, and fair Copy - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
		Attending him therewith, and afterwards conferring thereon - -	0	6	8
		Further Fee to him - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	7	6
		Copy ſuggeſtion, folio 36 - - - - - - - - - -	0	12	0
		Entering ſuggeſtion on the Roll and Rolls - - - - - -	0	14	9
27.		Paid Entries - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	7	2
		£.	21	7	3
		Warrants and Docquett - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	8
		Copy ſuggeſtion to ſerve on Defendant, folio 36, and Duty - -	0	13	8
		Notice of Enquiry - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	0
		Writing to Meſſrs. Prideaux and Brocking of Dartmouth, requeſting them to ſerve ſame on Defendant - - - - - - - - -	0	3	6
		Drawing ſpecial Writ of Inquiry to be executed at the ſitting of Niſi Prius, fo. 30 - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	0
		Fee to Mr. Chitty to ſettle - - - - - - - - - - -	0	10	6
		Attending him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	4
		Engroſſing Writ of Enquiry, Parchment Duty, Seal, and Fee - -	0	16	0
		Paid Sheriff, returning - - - - - - - - - - -	0	14	0
		Attending - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	4
		Subpœna - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	11	6
		Inſtructions for Brief - - - - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, 5 ſheets - - - - - - - - - - -	1	13	4
		Two fair Copies for Counſel - - - - - - - - - -	1	13	4
		Fee to Mr. Garrow and Clerk therewith - - - - - - -	4	6	6
		Attending him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk therewith - - - - - - - -	3	5	6
		Attending him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Copy and ſervice of Subpœna on Mr. Brown at Deptford - - -	0	6	8
		The like on Mr. Turner of Deptford - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
		Paid Conduct Money - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	2	0
		Paid ſetting down Cauſe - - - - - - - - - - -	0	11	8
28.		Attending - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	4
		£.	19	1	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Attending Meſſrs. Richard and Sam. Smith, the ſubſcribing Witneſſes to the Indenture and Bond, and conferring with them on the caſe, and appointing them to accompany us to Weſtminſter Hall	0	6	8
	Attending Court; Cauſe did not come on	0	13	4
	Attending to get ſame made a Remanit	0	3	4
	Paid aſſociate	0	4	0
	Attending for enquiry, altering Return, and attending to get ſame re-ſealed and paid	0	7	3
	Attending Court, cauſe heard	0	13	4
	Paid Court Fees	3	13	0
	Term Fee	0	5	0
	Commiſſioners ag^t Acton—The like Fees and Payments	29	9	4
	Paid Coach and Expences on both days	0	13	6
	Paid Brown and Turner for loſs of time and Expences	1	7	6
1805.				
June 29th.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
	Juſtices Clerk's Fees on Examinations, and Oaths of ſix Porters, &c. to their receipts for ſhewing the Chapel, &c. in June	0	12	0
	The King ag^t Robert Rogers for a Rape—Paid the Reward for apprehending the priſoner to Crouch the Conſtable and boatſwain Lamb	10	10	0
	Attending them thereon, taking Receipt	0	6	8
July 9th.	Commiſſioners ag^t Willis—Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's Office examining liſt of Agents, when it appeared that Defendant had not accounted for ſundry Prizes for which he and his deceaſed			
29.	partner, Mr. Waterhouſe, had been appointed Agents	0	6	8
	£.	50	4	11
	A like ſearch at the Treaſurer's Office, when many Accounts appeared to be outſtanding	0	6	8
	Drawing Bill, folio 142	3	11	0
	Fair Copy for Counſel to ſettle and ſign	1	3	8
	Drawing out long Inſtructions to accompany Draft, and fair Copy for Counſel	1	1	0
	Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk therewith	5	7	6
	Attending him therewith, and ſeveral times afterwards conferring with him on many points of the caſe	0	13	4
	Engroſſing Bill	2	7	4
	Parchment and Duty	0	18	0
	Commiſſioners ag^t Joſeph—Attachment into Lancaſhire for want of anſwer	0	7	8
	Fee thereon	0	6	8
	Paid for Office Copy Anſwer	2	4	10
	Peruſing ſame, to ſee if Bill fully anſwered	1	1	0
	Abbreviating Bill and Anſwer, ſo. 43	0	7	2
	Fair Copy for the peruſal of Mr. Leigh, ſix Brief ſheets	1	0	0
	Term Fee	0	10	0
	Same ag^t Deſborough—Term Fee, Defendant having obtained order for time	0	10	0
10th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
	Expences	0	4	0
	The King ag^t Rogers—For an aſſault with an intent to commit a rape; writing to the Board, with the depoſitions in this caſe, deſiring Inſtructions, and Copy	0	4	6
	Writing to the Board incloſing the Treaſurer's ſecurity Bond	0	3	6
	Commiſſioners ag^t Hooper—Drawing, and fair copy Report to the			
30.	Board relative to this cauſe	0	5	0
	£.	23	12	10

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
		Same againſt Acton—The like	0	5	0
		Prize Act—Attending at the King's Printers, in order to have procured			
	1805.	ſome of theſe Acts, but they were not yet printed	0	6	8
	July 13th.	The King ag^t Nicholſon—Having received a letter from Mr. Colquitt, informing us that the Bacchus was arrived at Liverpool, and that probably we might be enabled to procure evidence in ſupport of this proſecution at the enſuing Aſſizes—writing to him in reply, and copy	0	4	6
		Peruſing and conſidering the many and very voluminous Documents relative to this buſineſs, as Inſtructions for Indictment	1	1	0
		Drawing ſame, folio 28	1	8	0
		Fair Copy to Counſel, to peruſe and ſettle	0	9	4
		Fee to Mr. Wood and Clerk therewith	3	5	6
		Attending him	0	6	8
		Drawing out long Inſtructions to leave with draft Indictment, and fair Copy	0	15	0
		The King ag^t Rogers—For an aſſault, with an intent to commit a Rape—The Board having ordered that this proſecution ſhould be conducted at the expence of the Hoſpital, taking Inſtructions accordingly	0	6	8
		Peruſing depoſitions, &c. as Inſtructions for Indictment	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, folio 8	0	8	0
31.		Fair Copy thereof for Counſel, to peruſe and ſettle	0	2	8
		£.	9	5	8
		Fair Copy depoſitions to accompany draft of Indictment, folio 23	0	7	8
		Fee to Mr. Knapp therewith, and Clerk	1	3	6
		Attending him	0	6	8
	15th.	Mr. Brennand, the repreſentative of Mr. Mitchell, formerly maſter of the Niger, having tranſmitted to us a long ſtatement of his caſe, relative to his claim for Prize Money due to the Niger, accompanied by a Letter from Sir William Scott; peruſing and conſidering ſame; and alſo the Prize Liſts and other documents, and making memoranda and obſervations thereon	0	13	4
		Attending Mr. Smith therewith, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
		Mr. Bate having received a Letter from Mr. Brennand upon the ſubject, attending him thereon, and adviſing	0	6	8
		Attending Mr. Bate relative to ſeveral ſuits which had lately been commenced againſt Meſſrs. Harvey and others, and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
	18th.	Attending at the Record Room, depoſiting ſome deeds relative to the property of the Hoſpital near the Ship Tavern, ſome time ſince taken out for the peruſal of Mr. Yates's Attorney	0	6	8
		Attending at the King's Printers for new Prize Agency Acts	0	6	8
		Paid for ſix of them	0	19	6
32.		£.	5	4	0
	19th.	Attending Mr. Brennand again, going through his very voluminous papers with him, and taking down various memoranda of enquiries, to be made of Mr. Yeo	0	13	4
		Writing to Mr. Yeo accordingly, and copy	0	4	6
		Drawing, and fair Copy Affidavit to Solicitors Bill	0	3	4
		Attending at Deptford, ſwearing ſame	0	6	8
		Juſtices Clerk's Fees	0	2	0
	20th.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
		Juſtices Clerk's Fees on the examinations and oaths of ſix Porters, &c. to their receipts for ſhewing the Chapel, &c.	0	12	0
		Attending Mr. Merrifield, Mr. Yeo's Clerk, and conferring with him relative to Mr. Brennand's buſineſs, peruſing many explanatory papers, and taking extracts and memoranda therefrom	0	13	4
		The King ag^t Nicholſon—Writing to Mr. Colquitt, preſſing his attention to our Letter of the 13th inſtant, and copy	0	4	6
		Attending Mr. Wood for the draft of this Indictment, but he had not yet ſettled it, and conferring with him on many points of the caſe	0	6	8
	23d.	Attending the General Court at the Admiralty	1	0	0
		Expences	0	5	0
33.		The King ag^t Nicholſon—Attending Mr. Wood for the draft of this Indictment, which we procured	0	6	8
		Peruſing and conſidering ſame, and making various alterations thereon	0	6	8
		£.	5	18	0

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Fair Copy of the Draft, as finally ſettled, fo. 30	0	10	0
	Drawing and fair Copy Retainer to Mr. Wood	0	2	6
	Fee to him, and Clerk, therewith	1	3	6
	Attending him	0	6	8
1805.				
July 24th.	Attending Mr. Dyer ſeveral times, conferring with him on the propoſed perambulation of the Hoſpital's property in Greenwich, and adviſing	0	6	8
	Attending the Committee of the Directors, on the propoſed perambulation, many hours	2	2	0
	Expences	0	12	0
25th.	Mr. Bate having received a Letter from Mr. Brennand, on the ſubject of his diſpute with Mr. Yeo;—attending and conferring with him thereon	0	6	8
26th.	The King ag^{t} Nicholſon—Writing again to Mr. Colquitt on this buſineſs, and copy	0	4	6
	Commiſſioners ag^{t} Joſeph—Meſſenger to Town with Brief, Bill, and anſwer to be ſent to the Liverpool Coach-office, and paid booking	0	5	2
	Writing to Mr. Leigh therewith, and copy	0	4	6
	Redman's Legacy—Attending at Mr. Highmore's, in Haydon-ſquare, the Solicitor employed by the ſeveral charities intereſted in this buſineſs, in order to have aſcertained the ſtate in which it was; but we could not meet with him	0	6	8
34.	Writing Letter to him, and copy	0	4	6
	£.	6	15	4
29th.	Having received a Letter from Mr. Forbes, the Solicitor to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny, intimating the intention of his Client to pay off Bills, which they ſome time ſince delivered to the Hoſpital as a ſecurity for a debt; writing in reply, and copy	0	4	6
30th.	The King ag^{t} Rogers—Attending William Meſſenger Williams, the Father of the injured Child; examining him as to his knowledge of the circumſtances, and taking down his depoſition, and copy	0	13	4
	Attending at Deptford, and ſeveral other places, to find out a child named Elizabeth Cochrane, who was in company with the Child Eleanor Williams at the time the Priſoner committed the aſſault on her	0	13	4
	Attending Mr. Forbes relative to Donaldſon and Glenny's buſineſs, conferring with him at conſiderable length, and drawing out the form of receipt, to be ſigned by the Treaſurer for the money	0	13	4
31ſt.	The King ag^{t} Rogers—Attending taking examination of Elizabeth Cochrane, as to her knowledge of the offence, and copy	0	10	0
	Attending all the witneſſes, appointing time for their going to the Aſſizes	0	6	8
	Attending the Board	1	0	0
	Expences	0	7	0
	Attending Mr. Forbes again, and converſing with him further, relative to Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Glenny's buſineſs	0	6	8
Auguſt 3d.	Leedham and others, and Commiſſioners—Taking inſtructions to draw			
35.	Contract for Butter and Cheeſe	0	6	8
	£.	5	1	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.				
	Auguſt 3d.	Drawing thereof folio, 18	1	4	0
		Engroſſing ſame	0	12	0
		Paper and Duty	1	10	6
		Copy for Contractors	0	6	0
		Covenant Bond	0	5	0
		Paper and Duty	1	0	6
		The King ag^t Rogers—The Father of Elizabeth Cochrane, one of the witneſſes, having expreſſed a diſinclination to his Daughter's attending the Aſſizes;—attending at the Crown-office for a Subpœna	0	6	8
		Paid for ſame	0	12	0
		Copy and ſervice at New Croſs	0	7	8
		Conduct-money	0	1	0
		Engroſſing Indictment	0	5	0
		Parchment	0	2	6
		Taking Inſtructions for Brief	0	6	8
		Drawing ſame, 5 ſheets	1	13	4
		Two fair Copies for Counſel	1	13	4
		Fee to Mr. Pooley with his Brief, and Clerk	4	6	6
		Attending him	0	6	8
		Fee to Mr. Morris with his Brief, and Clerk	4	6	6
		Attending him	0	6	8
		Summer Aſſizes 1805.			
		Paid fees on paſſing Bill of indictment, ſwearing Witneſſes, and to the Officers, &c.	0	15	0
		Paid Court fees	2	11	0
		Attending the trial at Maidſtone, when the Priſoner was convicted, and ſentenced to three years impriſonment, 3 days	6	6	0
		Paid Carriage-hire of Self, Mr. Rutherford, and the other Witneſſes,			
36.		turnpikes, and poſt boys	11	9	2
		£.	40	13	8
		Paid Lodging and Expences of Self and Witneſſes going to, ſtaying at, and returning from Maidſtone	9	2	0
		Paid Mr. Rutherford for his Trouble and Expences	7	4	0
		Aſſize Fee	0	10	0
	6th.	Leedham and others, and Commiſſioners—Attending and atteſting Execution of Contract in the Borough	0	13	4
		Coach-hire	0	3	0
		Attending depoſiting Contract at the Checque Office	0	6	8
	19th.	Bell and Commiſſioners—Taking Inſtructions to draw Contract for Smith's Work	0	6	8
		Drawing thereof, folio 54, and copy, for peruſal of the Contractor and Mr. Knight	3	12	0
		Attending them ſeveral times thereon	0	6	8
	20th.	The King ag^t Nicholſon—Engroſſing Indictment	0	14	0
		Parchment	0	3	0
		Commiſſioners ag^t Teed—Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's Office, ſearching Liſt of Agents, when it appeared that Defendant had not accounted for the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of a Prize for which he had been appointed Agent	0	6	8
		A like ſearch at the Treaſurer's Office, when the Account appeared to be outſtanding	0	6	8
		Warrant and Inſtructions	0	11	8
		Copy Notification	0	2	6
		Drawing Bill, folio 115	2	17	6
		Fair Copy for Counſel to ſettle and ſign	0	19	2
		Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk therewith	4	6	6
37.		Attending him with, and ſeveral times afterwards, for ſame	0	6	8
		£.	32	18	8

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
1805.				
Aug 20th.	Reading over and correcting Draft before ingroſſed	0	10	0
	Ingroſſing Bill	1	18	4
	Parchment and Duty	0	18	0
	Attending at the Exchequer Office to file Bill, and for Subpœna	0	6	8
	Paid for Subpœna	0	7	8
	Paid filing Bill, fiat, &c.	0	7	4
	Writing to Mr. Cleather, of Plymouth, requeſting him to ſerve Subpœna	0	3	6
	Paid his Charge	1	1	0
	Notice to the Board of the Bill having been filed	0	5	0
	The like to the Treaſurer	0	5	0
	Term Fee, Clerk, and Solicitor	0	10	0
	Same ag^t Macnamara—Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's Office, ſearching Liſt of Agents, when it appeared that Defendant had not accounted for the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of the Neptunus, captured by the Vengeance	0	6	8
	A like ſearch at the Treaſurer's Office, when the Accounts appeared to be outſtanding	0	6	8
	Warrant and Inſtructions	0	11	8
	Copy Notification	0	2	6
	Drawing Bill, folio 115	2	17	6
	Fair Copy for Counſel to ſettle and ſign	0	19	2
	Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk therewith	4	6	6
	Attending him with, and ſeveral times afterwards, for ſame	0	6	8
	Reading over and correcting Draft before ingroſſed	0	10	0
	Ingroſſing Bill	1	18	4
	Parchment and Duty	0	18	0
38.	Attending at the Exchequer Office to file Bill, and for Subpœna	0	6	8
	£.	20	2	10
	Paid for Subpœna	0	7	8
	Paid filing Bill, fiat, &c.	0	7	4
	Copy and ſervice of Subpœna at Mr. Hitchin's, in Surrey-ſtreet	0	7	8
	Notice to the Board of the Bill having been filed	0	5	0
	The like to the Treaſurer	0	5	0
	Term Fee Clerk and Solicitor	0	10	0
26th.	Mr. Smith having received a Letter from the Maſter of the Veſtal Frigate, making certain enquiries relative to Prize Money due to him for his ſervice on board the Jalouſe;—attending Mr. Smith, and adviſing him thereon	0	6	8
	Peruſing both the Prize Acts of the preſent War, in order to aſcertain how far the Hoſpital could interfere in the buſineſs, and making memoranda and obſervations thereon	0	13	4
	Writing to Mr. Smith thereon, and copy	0	4	6
	The Board having referred certain Papers relative to a Debt due from Mr. Gibbs, of Jamaica, to the Hoſpital, to us for our peruſal and report, fair Copy thereof, folio 8	0	2	8
	Peruſing and conſidering ſame, and making memoranda and obſervations thereon	0	13	4
39.	Attending at the Treaſurer's Office, for the purpoſe of making certain enquiries relative to the buſineſs, when we learnt that the Debt had then lately been ſatisfied	0	6	8
	£.	4	9	10
	The Board having referred ſome Papers, which they had lately received from Jamaica, relative to a Debt due to the Hoſpital from the Eſtate of a Mr. Galbraith, late of that Iſland, peruſing and conſidering the ſame, and making minutes for report	0	13	4
27th.	Hood and others ag^t Galbraith and others—Copy Caſe, with the opinion of Mr. Redwood, of Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, folio 21	0	10	6
	Copy of Mr. Mitchell's Letter, which accompanied ſame, folio 3	0	1	6
30th.	Charles Hoare, Eſq. to Sir John Colpoys—Copy Bond, folio 20	0	6	8
	Henry Hoare, Eſq. to Sir John Colpoys—Copy Bond, folio 20	0	6	8
31ſt.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
	The King ag^t Rogers—Drawing Report to the Board relative to this Proſecution, and copy	0	5	0
	Drawing Affidavit of the age of a poor Child about to be admitted into the Hoſpital School, and copy	0	3	4
	Oath	0	1	0
40.	The Treaſurer having nominated three perſons, one at Plymouth, one at Portſmouth, and one at Sheerneſs, to be his Deputies under the new Prize Act, for receiving applications and claims for Prize Money, attending Mr. Smith, and conferring with him thereon, when we received Inſtructions to write to them, requeſting them to nominate their Sureties	0	6	8
	£.	3	8	0

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
	1805.				
	Aug. 31ſt.	Writing to Mr. Maule at Sheerneſs accordingly, and copy	0	4	6
		The like to Mr. Liddell at Plymouth	0	4	6
		The like to Mr. Shepheard at Portſmouth	0	4	6
		Peruſing and conſidering the Act of Parliament, as Inſtructions to prepare their Deputations	0	13	4
		Colpoys to Maule—Drawing and Ingroſſing Deputation for Sheerneſs, folio 10	1	0	0
		Paper and Duty	1	0	6
		Same to Liddell—The like for Plymouth	2	0	6
		Same to Shepheard—The like for Portſmouth	2	0	6
	Sept. 2d.	Writing to Mr. Peters, at Newcaſtle, with the Deputations to receive Claims for Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerneſs, requeſting him to procure ſame executed by Sir John Colpoys, and Copy	0	4	6
		Attending in Town with the Deputations to be ſent by the Newcaſtle Mail, and paid booking	0	6	10
		Paid Mr. Peters his Charge for Journey to Haxham, &c. to get ſame executed	8	8	0
		Attending at the Chocque Office, conferring with Mr. Smith on various points relative to the new Prize Act, and adviſing	0	13	4
		Colpoys to Young and another—Peruſing Prize Acts, as inſtructions for preparing the Deputations from the Treaſurer to his ſeveral Deputies in the Colonies abroad	0	13	4
41.		Drawing ſame for Jamaica, 13 ſkins	13	0	0
		£.	30	14	4
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 26 ſkins	13	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	31	4	0
		Same to Theſiger—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Halifax	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 26 ſkins	13	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	31	4	0
		Same to Tyrwhytt—Drawing Deputation for Gibraltar, 7 ſkins	7	0	0
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		Same to Martin and another—Varying the Draft ſo as to make it applicable to Antigua	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		Same to Tapſhire and another—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to St. Kitt's	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		Same to Laing—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Dominica	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		Same to Ferguſon—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Grenada	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		Same to Grant—The like Charges as to Trinidada	24	2	8
		Same to Hunt—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to the Bahama Iſlands	0	6	8
		Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
42.		Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
		£.	264	6	8

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
1805. Sept. 2d.	Same to Stewart—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Bermuda	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Taylor—Varying the Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Malta	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Dalrymple and another—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Barbadoes	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Amſley—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Canada	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Thomaſon—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Tortola	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Iriſh—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Montſerrat	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Colton—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Nevis	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
43.	Same to Salmond—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Curaçoa	0	6	8
	£.	169	5	4
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Goſſit—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Cape Breton	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Tremlet—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Newfoundland	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Wanton—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to New-Brunſwick	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Bolton and another—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Saint Vincent	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
	Same to Edon—Varying Draft, ſo as to make it applicable to Ceylon	0	6	8
	Ingroſſing 2 parts, 14 ſkins	7	0	0
	Parchment and Duty	16	16	0
4th.	Having received a Letter from Mr. Dyer, relative to the intended purchaſe of the North Foreland Lighthouſe, deſiring us to communicate with Sir Francis Hartwell on the ſubject of it;—attending at the Navy Office, conferring with Sir Francis accordingly, when he			
44.	referred us to Mr. Hollingworth	0	13	4
	£.	345	2	8

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
1805. Sep[t] 4th.	Attending Mr. Hollingworth accordingly, when he informed us that he had laid a Letter upon the ſubject before the Board	0	6	8
5th.	Having received the Inſtructions of the Board to prepare an Abſtract of the new Prize Act, to accompany the Deputations to the Colonies; peruſing the Act, and making memoranda of the various parts to be abſtracted as Inſtructions	1	1	0
	Drawing Abſtract	2	2	0
	Fair copy	0	10	0
11th.	Attending the Board	1	0	0
	Coach-hire and Expences	0	7	0
	Re-peruſing and correcting the Abſtract of the new Prize Act, and making many additions thereto	0	10	0
	Fair copy thereof as finally ſettled, for uſe, fo. 28	0	9	5
	The like for the Printer	0	9	5
	Attending and inſtructing him	0	6	8
	Paid him for 2,000 Copies	8	15	0
	Commiſſioners ag[t] Rawford—Attending at the Clerk of the Checque's Office, examining Liſt of Agents, when it appeared that Defendant had not accounted for the S[t] Raphael, captured by the Audacious, and the El Arrogante by the Woolwich	0	6	8
45.	£.	16	3	10
	Attending afterwards, examining the Books in the Treaſurer's Office, when the Accounts appeared to be outſtanding	0	6	8
	Warrant and Retainer	0	11	8
	Fair copy Notification	0	2	6
	Drawing Bill, folio 115	2	17	6
	Fair copy for Counſel to ſettle and ſign	0	19	2
	Fee to Mr. Roupell and Clerk to ſettle and ſign the ſame	4	6	6
	Attending him	0	6	8
	Reading over Draft before ingroſſed	0	10	0
	Ingroſſing Bill	1	18	4
	Parchment and Duty	0	18	0
	Attending at the Exchequer Office to file Bill, and for Subpœna	0	6	8
	Paid filing Bill, fiat, &c.	0	7	4
	Paid for Subpœna	0	7	10
	Service thereof at Mr. Denton's in Clement's Inn	0	10	0
	Having received a Letter from Mr. Denton, informing us that he was no longer Defendant's Agent;—writing to him, requeſting to know his preſent place of reſidence	0	3	6
46.	Mr. Denton having informed us that Defendant reſided at Mevagiſſey in Cornwall, attending at Meſſrs. Sandy's in Crane Court, to enquire the name of an Attorney in that neighbourhood	0	6	8
	£.	14	19	0
	Maule to Colpoys—Taking Inſtructions for preparing ſecurity Bond, on Mr. Maule's appointment as Treaſurer's Deputy at Sheerneſs	0	6	8
	Drawing bond, folio 18	1	4	0
	Ingroſſing Principal's Bond	0	12	0
	Ingroſſing the two Sureties Bonds	1	4	0
	Paper and duty in the whole	3	3	0
	Liddell to Colpoys—Ingroſſing Bond on Mr. Liddell's appointment of Treaſurer's Deputy at Plymouth	1	16	0
	Paper and Duty	3	3	0
	Shepherd to Colpoys—The like on Mr. Shepherd's appointment of Treaſurer's Deputy at Portſmouth	4	19	0
21ſt.	Attending the Board	0	13	4
23d.	Commiſſioners ag[t] Crawford—Writing to Mr. Ball, of Mevagiſſey, requeſting him to ſerve Subpœna on Defendant, and copy	0	4	6
26th.	The Rev[d] John Maule to Colpoys—Writing to Mr. Maule with ſecurity Bond, on the appointment of his ſon to be Treaſurer's Deputy at Sheerneſs, and requeſting him to execute and return it, and copy	0	4	6
	Henry Maule, Eſq. to ſame, the like	0	4	6
	Cooke, Eſq. to ſame, the like	0	4	6
	Liddell, and Sureties to ſame—Writing to Mr. Cleather at Plymouth,			
47.	requeſting him to procure theſe Bonds executed, and copy	0	4	6
	£.	18	3	6

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
1805. Sept 28th.	Shepherd and Mills to Colpoys—Writing to Mr. Collins of Gosport, requesting him to procure these Bonds executed, and copy	0	4	6
	Learmouth and others, and Commissioners—Taking Instructions for preparing Contract for Butcher's Meat	0	6	8
	Drawing same, folio 27	1	16	0
	Fair Copy for the perusal of the Contractors	0	9	0
	Attending them therewith	0	6	8
	Ingrossing same	0	18	0
	Paper Duty	1	11	0
	Copy for Contractors	0	9	0
	£.	6	0	10

Pages of Totals.

Page	1.	5	16	10
	2.	13	3	6
	3.	10	18	0
	4.	2	16	10
	5.	64	8	6
	6.	10	17	8
	7.	9	5	2
	8.	4	18	0
	9.	8	17	2
	10.	8	7	0
	11.	9	10	4
	12.	20	13	6
	13.	8	4	10
48.	14.	10	15	2
	15.	14	3	0
	£.	208	16	4

Page	16.	12	1	0
	17.	8	13	6
	18.	12	10	4
	19.	4	1	0
	20.	8	13	0
	21.	5	14	8
	22.	5	7	2
	23.	15	14	6
	24.	10	15	2
	25.	13	19	4
	26.	13	7	2
	27.	21	7	3
	28.	19	1	6
	29.	50	4	11
	30.	23	12	10
	31.	9	5	8
	32.	5	4	0
	33.	5	18	0
	34.	6	15	4
	35.	5	1	6
	36.	40	13	8
	37.	32	18	8
	38.	20	2	10
	39.	4	9	10
	40.	3	8	0
	41.	30	14	4
	42.	264	6	8
	43.	169	5	4
	44.	145	2	8
49.	45.	16	3	10
	46.	14	19	0
	£.	999	12	8

A BILL of LAW CHARGES—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
1805. Sep^{r} 28th.		Page 47. - - - -	18	3	6
		48. - - - -	203	16	4
		49. - - - -	999	12	8
		£.	1,226	12	6
	C^{t} Commiſſioners ag^{t} Goodall and another—Received Coſts of Defendants		16	1	8
		£.	1,210	10	10

Kent to wit. } JOSEPH MARTYR of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, Gentleman, maketh oath, That the ſeveral ſums of Money charged in the before written Account, as having been diſburſed by him, were really and truly diſburſed for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and that the ſeveral charges in the ſaid Account, for buſineſs done, are, to the beſt of the knowledge of this Deponent, fair and reaſonable, and ſuch as are uſually made in ſuch or the like caſes.

Sworn the 14th day of February 1806, before me, W^{m} PERNELL. } *J^{h} Martyr.*

No. 30.

The Examination of JOSEPH MARTYR, Eſquire, Solicitor to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 14th of June 1806.

Mr. Martyr. BY whom, and in what manner, is the Solicitor or Attorney to Greenwich Hoſpital appointed?

By the Board of Directors, I believe; I underſtand that Mr. Evereſt was appointed Solicitor upon the death of his father in 1769; on the firſt January 1795, I entered into partnerſhip with Mr. Evereſt, and about a year afterwards, to the beſt of my recollection, I was aſſociated with Mr. Evereſt in the Solicitorſhip of the Hoſpital, by order of the Board of Directors.

Have you any Partner in buſineſs beſides Mr. Evereſt?——None whatever.

Is the buſineſs of Greenwich Hoſpital tranſacted by both of you, and if not, which of you tranſacts it?

Previous to ſome time in the year 1803, it was tranſacted by us both jointly, I taking the labouring oar from the time of my appointment; but about that time Mr. Evereſt, from ill health, wiſhing to be relieved from the labours of buſineſs, obtained the permiſſion of the Board to abſent himſelf from attendance, until it ſhould be particularly required by the Board that he ſhould attend; ſince which period, I have conducted the buſineſs alone.

Have you an Office at the Hoſpital?——No.

Where do you reſide, and where is your buſineſs carried on?

At Thornton-row in Greenwich.

Does the buſineſs of Greenwich Hoſpital give you full employment, or have you alſo time for private practice?

I have certainly time for private practice.

Is your private practice extenſive, diſtinguiſhed from the buſineſs of the Hoſpital?——I do not conceive it is what profeſſional men in general term extenſive, and is principally confined to buſineſs in the neighbourhood.

Do

Mr. Martyr.

Do you hold any public office or appointment?

Yes, ſeveral; I am Coroner for the county of Kent, Clerk to the Juſtices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants, Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Taxes, Clerk and Treaſurer to the New Croſs Turnpike Road, to a commiſſion of Sewers in the neighbourhood, and Veſtry Clerk to the pariſh of Greenwich; I do not recollect any other. (a)

In what manner are you paid for the buſineſs done for the Hoſpital?

We make out our Bills for the buſineſs done generally half-yearly, in the ſame way that we would make them out againſt any private Client, and the Bills ſo made out are verified according to a mode, many years ſince preſcribed as I have underſtood by the Board of Directors, and then tranſmitted to the Board, accompanied by a letter, requeſting the payment of them.

Have you any other reward or emolument from the Hoſpital, beſides receiving the amount of the charges contained in your Bills delivered?

None from the Hoſpital; but where ſuits are inſtituted againſt defaulting Prize Agents, and the proceedings are afterwards ſtaid on the payment of the ſums due, and coſts, we receive our coſts from the Defendants, and make no charge to the Hoſpital; and upon each pair of leaſes of any part of the Derwentwater Eſtates, a ſum of half a Guinea, being part of a ſum of two Guineas paid by the Tenants, is paid to the Solicitor; and I have underſtood that has been the cuſtom as long ſince as leaſes have been made. The two Guineas I have underſtood, are divided in this way: Half a Guinea to each of the Receivers, half a Guinea to the Secretary, and half a Guinea to the Solicitor.

Do you receive any fee, perquiſite, or advantage, beyond your charges to the Hoſpital, upon or in conſequence of the contracts made by the Hoſpital?

Never, to the amount of one farthing, in any one inſtance.

Do your Bills when delivered undergo any, and what examination?

I am not preſent in the Board-room and therefore cannot anſwer that queſtion.

Are you required to produce any, and what vouchers, for your diſburſements?——Certainly not.

Have any of the charges in your Bills, ſince you have acted as Solicitor to the Hoſpital, been diſallowed?

None that I remember; I think about the year 1797, an objection was made to ſome charges, in conſequence of which a correſpondence took place between the Board and Mr. Evereſt, the reſult of which was, that the objections were done away, and the Bill paid; I do not recollect any objections at any other period.

Is it uſual for Public Boards, and chartered Companies, to retain Solicitors or Attorneys in their general concerns, at an annual ſalary?

I do not know of any inſtance.

Are the Clerks of many chartered Bodies, who receive an annual ſalary for their ſervices, Attornies, and employed by ſuch Bodies in their Law concerns?

I cannot anſwer this queſtion of my own knowledge.

Are you required to attend all the General Courts, and all the meetings of the Board of Directors?——Yes.

Does the Secretary of the Hoſpital attend at all or any of theſe Meetings?

Either the Secretary or his Deputy attends at all of them, and the Secretary himſelf is very ſeldom abſent.

Is the Bill now produced to you, your Bill of Law Charges, and buſineſs done for the Hoſpital, (excluſive of the Derwentwater Eſtate) from the 31ſt of March 1805 to the 1ſt of October, in the ſame year?——Yes.

Mr. Martyr.

Has this Bill been approved, and paid?

Yes, and I have looked it over ſince, and am perfectly ſatisfied that the charges are fair and correct.

Had you any particular directions from the Hoſpital to attend the Houſes of Parliament during the progreſs of the late Prize Agency Bill, in its ſeveral ſtages?

To the beſt of my recollection, the order I had from the Board was to confer with Sir William Scott on the ſubject of the Prize Bill, and to take his directions as to the buſineſs connected with it; I was from time to time directed by Sir William Scott to attend the Bill in its different ſtages, and I ſhould have conſidered that I had been guilty of a neglect of duty had I not conformed to Sir William Scott's directions on the ſubject.

Has it been the practice for the Solicitor to the Hoſpital, to attend the Houſes of Parliament during ſuch progreſs of all Prize Acts?

It does not occur to me that it has been the caſe with all general Prize Acts; certainly, with reſpect to the Act of the 43d of the King, I did not attend the Houſe. I take it for granted, that the reaſon why we were particularly directed to attend to the laſt Act, was, that moſt material and fundamental alterations were intended to be made in the Prize Law with reſpect to the intereſt of the Hoſpital. I have underſtood from Mr. Evereſt, that, upon more occaſions than one heretofore, he has been reproved by the Board, as for a neglect of duty, in not having attended the proceedings in Parliament in which the Hoſpital was intereſted, even in caſes where he had received no ſpecific directions from the Board on the ſubject.

What was the buſineſs which you performed, in conſequence of the directions you received from Sir William Scott, to attend the laſt Prize Act through and at the Houſe of Commons?

It is impoſſible for me from memory to ſtate every particular that occurred; but I attended the Houſe, and was ready to obey any directions which Sir William Scott might think fit to give me. I have always underſtood that the regular charge of Solicitors for attending Bills in Parliament in their different ſtages is two Guineas for every attendance on the Houſe, when the Houſe is engaged on the Bill, and not in a Committee, or a fee in groſs for ſoliciting the Bill, of twenty-five Guineas, at the option of the Solicitor; and further for attending the Committees of each Houſe on the Bill, a fee of five Guineas for every attendance.

In what manner are perſons appointed and authorized to receive forfeited and unclaimed ſhares of Prize and Bounty Monies abroad on account of the Hoſpital?

By deputations, under the hand and ſeal of the Treaſurer for the time being.

At what places are Deputies for this purpoſe appointed by the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital?

At Jamaica, Halifax, Gibraltar, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, the Bahama Iſlands, Bermuda, Malta, Barbadoes, Canada, Tortola, Montſerat, Nevis, Curaçoa, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, New Brunſwick, St. Vincent's, Ceylon, and now to the Cape of Good Hope.

Are new Deputations made out upon every new appointment of Treaſurer?

Certainly; they are abſolutely neceſſary.

Are the forms of the deputations lately uſed upon the appointment of Sir John Colpoys to the office of Treaſurer, the ſame as have been in uſe upon former occaſions?

The ſame as have always been uſed ſince I have been connected with the Hoſpital, *mutatis mutandis*; I have been informed that the form was ſettled by Mr. Huſſey, when Auditor and ſtanding Counſel to the Hoſpital.

Were

Were new drafts of deputations made by you upon the appointment of Sir John Colpoys, or upon the appointment of his predeceſſor Captain Jervis? *Mr. Martyr.*

With reſpect to all places in which no accounts ariſing from captures made in the American war were outſtanding, one new draft has actually been written and made; and with reſpect to thoſe places where ſuch accounts are and have been outſtanding, although a new draft has not literally been made, I conceive it has ſubſtantially ſo: for the recitals of the different Prize Acts, with reſpect to captures made in the American war, have been made into a draft, and thoſe added to the draft of the other deputations, have formed the draft for the places where ſuch accounts have been open.

Are the Deputies furniſhed with any, and what inſtructions, for their guidance in the performance of their duty?

I believe a letter containing inſtructions is ſent out by the Deputy Treaſurer, who at the ſame time tranſmits the Acts of Parliament, and Abſtracts of them.

Do the Deputies pay any and what fees on their appointment?

None whatever, to my knowledge.

You are requeſted to look at the *Form of Deputation now produced to you, and to ſay whether it appears to you in any, and in what reſpect, inſufficient for the purpoſe intended? *Appendix, N° 31.

No objection occurs to me at the moment to it, if it be accompanied with ample inſtructions.

What would be a reaſonable charge for drawing and engroſſing ſuch a deputation?

For drawing and engroſſing the original, thirty Shillings, and for engroſſing the duplicate ten Shillings.

What would be the Stamp Duty upon ſuch an inſtrument?

I believe thirty Shillings upon the original and thirty Shillings on the duplicate.

Would there be any objection to ſhortening the deputations of the Treaſurer for adminiſtering oaths, in the ſame manner as the deputations about which you have been already queſtioned; that is, by merely referring to the Acts of Parliament, inſtead of reciting the clauſes at length?

If the deputations can be ſhortened in one caſe, I ſhould think they might in the other.

Is it uſual for you to commence ſuits againſt Prize Agents who appear not to have accounted for unclaimed and forfeited ſhares of Prize and Bounty Monies, without firſt applying to them by letter upon the ſubject?——Yes.

Is there any general order for your ſo proceeding, or is it left to your diſcretion in what caſes you ſhall take legal ſteps in the firſt inſtance?

There is a general order for proceeding in all caſes of default, paſſed, I believe, about the year 1781, and which order I have been informed was made after the moſt mature deliberation. The mode in which this order is executed is as follows:

The Solicitor, about once in three months, examines a book kept at the Clerk of the Checque's office, in which the different notifications of diſtribution are entered, and upon the face of which it alſo appears when the accounts ſhould be rendered, and the balances paid. If the account ſhould have been ſettled, and the money paid, it is ſo ſtated upon the face of the book; and if the account is outſtanding, no minute nor memorandum is made againſt it. In caſes where the accounts appear by the book to be outſtanding, the Solicitor extracts the particulars of them upon a ſheet of paper, with which he attends the Deputy Treaſurer, and aſcertains, by the inſpection of the books in his office, whether the accounts are really outſtanding or not; and upon the reſult of that enquiry the Solicitor either proceeds againſt the ſuppoſed defaulters, or forbears proceeding.

In

Mr. Martyr.

In the caſes of the Commiſſioners againſt Halliday, and the Commiſſioners againſt Goodall and others, was any application made to the Defendants before the ſuits were inſtituted?

No; the particulars of thoſe caſes were extracted from the books, in the way I have ſtated in my anſwer to the laſt queſtion.

What was the expence to the Hoſpital of the proceedings in each of thoſe caſes?——About thirteen Guineas in each caſe.

Might not that expence have been ſaved to the Hoſpital if thoſe Defendants had been applied to by letter in the firſt inſtance?

Certainly, the expence might have been ſpared by a previous application to the parties; but ſuch an application would have been in direct oppoſition to the general order which, as I have before ſtated, was the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation. Such expences to the Hoſpital very ſeldom occur.

What have been the events of the following ſuits, which appear, from your Law Charges for the year ending 25th March 1805, to have been inſtituted by the Commiſſioners in the courſe of that year:

Commiſſioners againſt Steward and another,
Same - againſt A. Akers,
Same - againſt Tucker,
Same - againſt Deſborough?

With reſpect to the ſuit againſt Steward, I am inclined to think the Defendant's abſence from England was the cauſe of its not being proceeded with: with reſpect to Akers, the ſuit is pending, and attended with conſiderable difficulties: the other ſuits are alſo ſtill pending.

Do any of the Tradeſmen who enter into contracts with the Hoſpital, attend at the Hoſpital, or at your office at Greenwich, for the purpoſe of executing their contracts?——I do not remember any inſtances of it.

Is there any objection to the Contractors being required to attend at your office, or at the office of the Clerk of the Checque, for this purpoſe?

I ſhould think not.

Ewan Law. *Jh. Martyr.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

ADDITION made the 17th of June 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 14th inſtant.

(a) I am alſo Clerk to the Court of Requeſts for the recovery of Small Debts within the Hundreds of Blackheath, Little and Leſs Neſs, Bromley and Beckenham, and Ruxley, in the county of Kent; and in the Hundred of Wallington, in the county of Surry.

Ewan Law. *Jh. Martyr.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.

The further Examination of JOSEPH MARTYR, Eſquire; taken upon Oath, the 17th of June 1806.

WERE new deputations to Receivers of unclaimed and forfeited ſhares made out immediately after the appointment of Sir John Colpoys to the office of Treaſurer?

No; I received directions, as a matter of courſe, to prepare the deputations ſhortly after the appointment; but having about that time been given to underſtand that a new Prize Act, altering materially the Law with reſpect to the Hoſpital, was about to be brought before Parliament, and knowing that in conſequence of ſuch new Act, freſh deputations would in all probability be neceſſary, I forbore to execute the orders above-mentioned, and the preparing of the deputations was delayed until after the Act had paſſed.

According

According to the preſent form of Deputations, the appointments are ſtated to be made by the nomination, and at the requeſt of the Commiſſioners and Governors, are the Deputies, in fact, nominated by the Board, or by the Treaſurer? *Mr. Martyr.*

I believe they are nominated by the Treaſurer.

Are you aware of any other objection to theſe Deputations being made by the Board of Directors at the nomination and requeſt of the Treaſurer, except that, according to the Prize Acts at preſent in force, the Deputies are to be appointed by the Treaſurer?

It is a matter I have had no opportunity of conſidering, but, upon the ſpur of the moment, I ſee no objection.

Does the Treaſurer take any ſecurity from the Deputies appointed by him?

Under the general Deputations appointing perſons abroad to receive forfeited and unclaimed ſhares of Prize Money, I never knew but one inſtance in which ſecurity was taken, and that was upon the appointment of Mr. Robert Hibbert to be the Deputy in the Iſland of Jamaica. With reſpect to the Deputations to perſons in the United Kingdom, to receive the applications of Seamen for monies which have been paid into the Hoſpital, to which they may be entitled, and which Deputations are become neceſſary in conſequence of the paſſing of the late Prize Acts, the Treaſurer does take ſecurity, becauſe he impreſts money to them to anſwer the claims of the Seamen. The Treaſurer takes ſecurity from his Deputy at the Hoſpital.

Has it ever occurred, in your recollection, that a Treaſurer has been called upon to make good any default of his Deputies?

Certainly not, in my recollection.

Ewan Law. *J^h Martyr.*
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.

No. 31.

FORM of DEPUTATION, as ſubmitted to the Solicitor upon his examination.

KNOW all Men by theſe Preſents, That I Treaſurer and Receiver General of the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by virtue and in purſuance of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament hereinafter mentioned, that is to ſay; An Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, chapter the ; An Act paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of the ſame reign, chapter the ; and another Act paſſed in the forty-third year of the ſame reign, chapter the ; [*referring in the ſame manner to any other Acts which bear on the ſubject*] and by virtue of all other powers and authorities me thereunto enabling, at the nomination and requeſt of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, have hereby deputed and appointed, and do hereby depute and appoint my true and lawful Attorney, Agent, and Deputy, for me, and in my place and ſtead to tranſact, do, and perform within all and every ſuch act and acts, matters and things, as he lawfully may or can do as my Attorney, Agent, and Deputy. Hereby giving and granting unto my ſaid Attorney, Agent, and Deputy, all ſuch power and authority in the premiſes as I lawfully may or can give him. In witneſs whereof I the ſaid have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal the day of in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and

FORM of DEPUTATION as altered after the Solicitor had been examined.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come: I [*A. B.* &c. &c.] Treaſurer and Receiver General of the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, ſend greeting. Whereas by the ſeveral Acts of Parliament hereinafter

hereinafter mentioned [*referring to them in the manner already pointed out*] certain powers and authorities are given to, and veſted in me, as ſuch Treaſurer and Receiver as aforeſaid, for doing certain acts, and cauſing certain acts to be done, touching and concerning the unclaimed and forfeited ſhares and balances of Prize and Bounty Money mentioned in the ſaid Acts of Parliament, and thereby appropriated to the ſaid Royal Hoſpital, and touching and concerning the receiving, demanding, and enforcing the payment of ſuch ſhares and balances of Prize and Bounty Money for the uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, which ſaid powers and authorities are to be executed and exerciſed by me as ſuch Treaſurer and Receiver as aforeſaid, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons as I ſhall depute for that purpoſe:—Now know all Men by theſe Preſents, That I the ſaid [*A B.*] by virtue and in purſuance of the ſaid Acts of Parliament, and of all other powers and authorities me thereunto enabling, at the nomination and requeſt of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, have hereby deputed, &c. &c. [*as in the Form already ſet forth.*]

No. 32.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital at Salter's Hall, on Wedneſday, the 27th of March 1805:

Lord Auckland ſtated to the Board, That the Right honourable Sir William Scott, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, being about to prepare a Bill to be brought before Parliament for regulating the diſtribution of Prize Money, had expreſſed a deſire that the Secretary and Solicitor might be inſtructed to confer with him upon the beſt means of ſecuring and promoting the intereſts of the Hoſpital.

The Secretary and Solicitors were thereupon directed to attend Sir William Scott, and afford him every information and aſſiſtance in their power for effecting the object above-mentioned.

(A Copy.)

John Dyer.

No. 33.

AN ACCOUNT of the number of PENSIONERS and NURSES maintained in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, in each year, from the 1st January 1790 to the 31st December 1805; shewing the Cost of one Pensioner and one Nurse in each year.

Year.	Number of Pensioners.	Cost of One Pensioner.	Number of Nurses.	Cost of One Nurse.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1790.	2,350	19 4 8½	142	21 19 9¼
1791.	2,350	19 11 5½	142	22 4 9¾
1792.	2,350	19 10 1	142	23 5 1½
1793.	2,350	19 18 9	142	23 5 3½
1794.	2,350	20 13 5¾	142	22 14 6½
1795.	2,350	20 10 8	142	23 4 8½
1796.	2,350	22 7 9	142	24 11 10¾
1797.	2,350	22 16 7¾	142	22 11 10
1798.	2,350	21 17 11¼	142	25 12 6
1799.	2,410	24 7 11½	144	24 0 8¼
1800.	2,410	28 12 7¾	144	28 0 6¾
1801.	2,410	27 12 3¾	144	28 14 4½
1802.	2,410	25 16 0	144	30 18 4¾
1803.	2,410	25 9 2	144	29 9 9
1804.	2,410	27 6 1¾	144	29 15 7
1805.	2,410	27 10 9¾	144	29 15 8¾

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

J. Godby, Steward.

Appendix,

AN ACCOUNT of the CONTRACTS in force on the 1ſt of March 1806, for ſupplying

Date of Contract.	For what Term.	Whether by Public Advertiſement or otherwiſe.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.
21ſt June 1788.	Till determined, by ſix months notice.	Transferred by the Executors of the former Contractor, with the permiſſion of the Board.	William Limbrey - - - - - - -
2d May 1789.	- - Dº - -	Agreement with the Board.	William Sims - - - - - - - -
18th Sept. 1790.	Till determined, by 6 months notice.	Public Advertiſement.	George Bird - - - - - - - -
1ſt June 1793.	Till determined, by 3 months notice.	Transferred, by permiſſion of the Board, to the Widow and Son of the former Contractor.	Mercy Ranoe and Joſeph Rhodes, taylors - -

No. 34.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH with PROVISIONS and other Articles.

ARTICLES to be supplied, or WORK performed.	Prices contracted for. £.	s.	d.	Additions thereto.
Washing Sheets - - - - - per pair - - -	0	0	1¾	£. 15 per cent. upon the amount of his Bills.
Drawers - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1¼	
Long Table Cloths - - - each - - - -	0	0	1½	
Short D° - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1	
Shirts - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1¼	
Blankets - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¾	
Coverlets - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¾	
Flannel Waiſtcoats - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1½	
Canvas Frocks - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1	
Neckcloths - - - - - per dozen - - -	0	0	2¼	
Caps - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¼	
Towels - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¼	
Pillowbeers - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¼	
Napkins - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	2¼	
Boys Shirts - - - - each - - - -	0	0	0¾	
Necks - - - - - per dozen - - -	0	0	1½	
Caps - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1½	
Towels - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1½	
Pillowbeers - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1½	
Napkins - - - - - D° - - - -	0	0	1½	
and upon the amount of the Bills per cent. - - -	5	0	0	
Baking Bread at per ſack (of 380lbs.) - - - - -	0	4	2	0 0 6
Iſſuing Flour - D° (280lbs) - - - - -	0	4	2	0 0 6
Note.—The Houſe, Bakehouſe, and Ovens, &c. are the Hoſpital's, and kept in repair by them.				and £. 10. per cent.
Candles, common, per dozen leſs than the market price - - -	0	0	8	
Moulds, an addition per lb. of - - - - - -	0	0	1	
Making a ſuit of Clothes - - - - - - - -	0	6	0	0 0 6
Coat - - - - - - - - -	0	2	3	0 0 1
Waiſtcoat - - - - - - - - -	0	1	1	0 0 1
Pair of Breeches - - - - - - - -	0	2	8	0 0 4
Sewing Lace on a Boatſwain's Coat - - - - -	0	0	6	
Boatſwain's Mate's D° - - - - - -	0	0	4	
Making a Coat out of old Clothing - - - - - -	0	2	4	
Waiſtcoat - D° - - - - - - -	0	1	1	
Breeches - D° - - - - - - - -	0	1	1	
Great Coat - D° - - - - - - -	0	1	1	
a Canvas Frock - - - - - - - -	0	0	8	
Baize Drawers - - - - - - - -	0	0	5	
Banyan - - - - - - - - -	0	1	1	
Yellow Frock - - - - - - - -	0	1	3	
D° Waiſtcoat - - - - - - - -	0	1	0	
D° Sleeves - - - - - - - -	0	0	4	
Great Coat - - - - - - - -	0	1	1	
Watch Coat - - - - - - - -	0	1	6	
Mending a Great Coat - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Coat - - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Waiſtcoat - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Pair of Breeches - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Banyan - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Frock - - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Pair of Drawers - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	
Altering a Coat - - - - - - - - -	0	0	5	
Waiſtcoat - - - - - - - -	0	0	5	
Pair of Breeches - - - - - - - -	0	0	3	

An ACCOUNT of the CONTRACTS

Date of Contract.	For what Term.	Whether by Public Advertiſement or otherwiſe.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.
			Mercy Ranoe and Joſeph Rhodes, taylors - -
18 June 1796.	Till determined by 6 months notice.	Agreement with the Board having been employed to ſuperintend the Alteration.	George Robinſon - - - - - - -
2 Feb. 1800.	Till determined by 3 months notice.	Public Advertiſement.	William Morley - - - - - - -
7 June 1800.	Till determined by 3 months notice.	Public Advertiſement.	Sarah Puryer - - - - - - -
27 Jan. 1802.	Till determined by 6 months notice.	D°	John Perring and Philip Perring - - - -
6 Feb. 1802.	Till determined by 3 months notice.	D°	Launcelot Loat and Thoˢ Fentiman - - -
29 Jan. 1803.	Till determined by 1 month's notice.	D°	J. Nattraſs and J. Lance - - - - -
D°	Till determined by 3 months notice.	D°	Joſeph and Samuel Simms - - - - -
14 April 1804.	D°	D°	Thomas D. Alderſon - - - - - -
10 Oct. 1804.	30 June 1807.	D°	Robᵗ, John, Edwᵈ, and Hannah Swaine - - -
12 Dec. 1804.	Till the quantity is ſupplied.	Public Advertiſement.	J. Lambert and C. F. Burder - - - - -
D°	Till determined by 3 months notice.	D°	Willᵐ and Richardſon Borradaill - - - -

ree on the 1st of March 1806—*continued.*

ARTICLES to be supplied, or WORK performed.	Prices Contracted for.	Additions thereto.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sewing Lace on a Coat made from old ſtuff	0 0 4	
on a Hat	0 0 3	
Red Cuffs and Collar to a Banyan	0 0 3	
Cutting up old Clothing into patches, per day	0 0 8	
Making Boys Clothes, a ſuit	0 5 3	0 0 9
D° out of old ſtuff, and keeping their Clothes in Repair, each boy per annum	0 3 0	
To ſupply for the uſe of the 3 Lighthouſes, Glaſs Cylinders, Cottons, Leather Skins, extra Lamps, poliſhing Powder, &c. &c.; to do all neceſſary Repairs to the Lamps, Reflectors, Plate Glaſs, and Lanterns; to inſpect the quality of the Oil provided for the Lamps; and to viſit the Lighthouſes at leaſt twice in each Winter, per annum	180 0 0	
To ſupply Hair Brooms each	0 1 7	
Pecked Fives D°	0 0 6	
Stair Bruſhes D°	0 0 5	
Duſt D° D°	0 0 5	
Small Clamps D°	0 0 7½	
Middling D° D°	0 0 10	
Double D° D°	0 1 5	
Small Houſe Bruſhes D°	0 1 1	
Large D° D°	0 1 5	
Painted Hearth Bruſhes D°	0 0 10½	
Mahogany Clothes Bruſhes D°	0 1 5	
Painted D° D°	0 1 5	
Turkſheads D°	0 2 6	
To ſupply Matting, half yard wide, per yard	0 0 10	
Mats, 2 yards by 1¼ yards each	0 6 0	
Haſſocks 1 ft. 6 in. length, 1 ft. 4 in. diameter	0 2 6	
D° - 0. 9. - D° - 1. 4. - D°	0 1 6	
To ſupply Long Ells of 24½ yards, per piece	1 7 0	
Serges - 19½ - - - D°	1 8 0	
To ſupply Lime per hundred, of 25 buſhels	0 9 6	
To ſupply beſt Wheaten Flour, per ſack under the average London market price	0 1 6	
To ſupply Flock Beds	0 11 0	
Bed Ticks	0 4 0	
Feather Bolſters	0 7 11	
Bolſter Ticks	0 2 5	
Feather Pillows	0 3 5	
Pillow Ticks	0 1 5	
8/4 Blankets	0 8 9	
8/4 Coverlets	0 6 6	
Flocks	0 0 3	
Boys Beds and Pillows	0 8 0	
7/4 Blankets	0 7 3	
Rugs	0 10 6	
To ſupply all articles of Pewter, per pound	0 1 2¾	
To receive back the old, per pound	0 0 11	
To ſupply blue Wiltſhire Cloth, per yard	0 6 11	
To ſupply 350 yards broad Gold Lace, per yard	0 4 7½	
900 yards narrow D°	0 2 6	
To ſupply Men's Hats each	0 3 0	
Boys D° D°	0 2 0	
To ſew Lace upon Hats	0 0 4	

An ACCOUNT of the CONTRACTS

Date of Contract.	For what Term.	Whether by Public Advertiſement or otherwiſe.	CONTRACTORS NAMES.
12 Dec. 1804.	Till determined by 3 months notice.	Public Advertiſement.	Richd, Joſh, and Thos Smith, and Thos Pooley -
16 March 1805.	2 years.	Do	George Murray - - - - - -
Do	Till determined by 3 months notice.	Do	Thos Ball Collinſon - - - - -
22 March 1805.	Do	Do	Joſeph Bulmer - - - - - - -
29 June 1805.	1 year.	Public Advertiſement.	Wm Leadham, John Slone, and John Croſley -
21 Sept. 1805.	Do	Do	Alexr S. Learmouth, John Learmouth, Alexr Learmouth and Martin Lindſay - - - - -

Note.—The fluctation in the Prices of Labour and Materials having cauſed the Terms of their Contracts, the Board thought it moſt eligible, and on the time by His Majeſty's Board of Works; ſubject to a deduction of £. 5. per

28th March 1806.

rce on the 1ſt of March 1806—*continued.*

ARTICLES to be ſupplied, or WORK performed.	Prices Contracted for.	Additions thereto.
	£. s. d.	
To ſupply blue Yarn knit Hoſe	0 2 2	
Boys - D° worſted D°	0 2 1	
D° grey, D° - D°	0 1 11	
To ſupply Shoes per pair	0 5 9	
D° extra - D°	0 7 9	
Boys Shoes - D°	0 3 8	
To light Lamps in doors with 3 Spouts	3 5 0	
To burn Beſt Spermaceti 2 - D° per	2 12 6	
all night Oil 1 - D° annum	1 10 0	
D° till 12 o'clock 2 - D° per half	1 10 0	
at night 1 - D° year	0 18 0	
Night and 2 - D° per	3 3 0	
day 1 - D° year	2 2 0	
All night - Out door 3 - D° per	2 2 0	
All night - good viſcous year	1 16 6	
All night - Oil 2 - D° year		
To ſupply 7/8 ſhirting per yard	0 1 4¾	
9/8 - D° - D°	0 1 9	
3/4 Ruſſia ſheeting	0 1 8	
Sileſia Linen for Neckcloths	0 2 2	
Linen for Caps and Pillow-caſes	0 1 5½	
D° for Table Cloths	0 1 11	
Blue D° for Frocks	0 1 1½	
Ruſſia Drab for D°	0 2 1	
Towelling	0 0 7½	
To ſupply Canvas for Bed bottoms	0 1 5	
Wigan Stripe for Boys Shirts	0 1 3	
To ſupply Suffolk Butter per pound	0 0 11½	
Glouceſter Cheeſe - D°	0 0 7	
To ſupply Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal - per cwt.	3 0 8	

peated applications from the Artificers of the Hoſpital, for augmentations to th Auguſt 1804, Reſolved, to allow them the Prices as regulated from time to ent. for prompt Payment.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

No. 35.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN GODBY, Steward of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 9th day of April 1806.

Mr. Godby.

HOW long have you been in the ſervice of Greenwich Hoſpital, and what ſituations have you held in it?

About thirty-two years, and during the whole of that time as Steward.

In what ſituation was you at the time you was appointed Steward of the Hoſpital?

I was with my Father, who was in the Woollen Manufactory, and had been ſo for eight or nine years.

Are the printed Regulations of the years 1775 and 1776, now ſhewn you, thoſe by which the Hoſpital is at preſent governed?

Yes, but occaſional directions have been given by order of the Board of Directors, on which we act.

At what period of the year are the Contracts for Proviſions uſually made, and by whom?

They are always made by the Board of Directors, at different times of the year, when the old Contracts expire; there is no fixed period for making ſuch Contracts.

In what manner are Contracts entered into?——By public advertiſement.

When, and in what manner, is notice given to the Contractors, to deliver the ſeveral articles of proviſions for the uſe of the Hoſpital?

It is given by the Steward, for the meat, on the morning of the previous day; we bake our own bread, and brew our own beer.

How do you aſcertain the quantity of meat neceſſary to be ſupplied for the following day?

The Butler ſends me an account (a) in general verbally, of the number that he wants proviſions for, aſcertained by the number at the table on the preceding day; the remainder of the number of men muſtered are paid money in lieu of proviſions.

At what times, and in what manner, are the Penſioners muſtered?

There is no actual muſter; but the number of men victualled is taken from the number borne on the Hoſpital books, deducting thoſe who are abſent with leave.

How is it aſcertained when men abſent themſelves without leave?

The Boatſwains report to their Officers the names of the men who do not ſleep in their cabins, and theſe Reports are ſent to my Office, on which I check them of their proviſions until they appear; if they abſent themſelves only one night, they are checked of their proviſions for the following day.

What becomes of the proviſions of the men who may be checked, or abſent themſelves without leave?

If their proviſions are delivered, the Butler keeps them till the next day, and leſſens his demand for the following day, or he takes men from the Chalk-off Liſt, to ſupply the places of thoſe abſent.

Explain the nature of the Chalk-off Liſt.

The Chalk-off Liſt contains the names of the men on the Table Liſt, who receive money in lieu of their proviſions; one-third of the men on the Table Liſt, are conſtantly allowed to receive money in lieu of proviſions, and are changed every day, ſo that the men are victualled two Meat-days, and receive a compenſation in money for the third. (b)

Do

Mr. Godby.

Do the men on the Chalk-off Liſt receive a fixed ſum for their whole ration of proviſions for the day, or are they allowed to take up any part of the ration?

All the men receive their broth and beer; I do not know whether they are permitted to take up any other part of their ration, it is managed by the Butler; for whatever the men do not take up, they are paid by the Butler 4-5ths of the value, according to the Contract prices paid by the Hoſpital, which is arranged by the Steward.

By whom are the proviſions inſpected, and compared with the Bill of Particulars upon their receipt?

By the Steward, and Clerk of the Checque occaſionally, and in their abſence by their Clerks; and in caſes of complaint, a report is made to the Captain and Lieutenant of the day, and a ſurvey is immediately held.

What account of the quantity is taken at the time, and by whom?

By the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, or their Clerks.

In the abſence of the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, at the receipt of Proviſions, does a Clerk from both Offices conſtantly attend, and take ſeparate accounts of the quantities?

I do not know that they conſtantly do; we have the quantities from the Butler, and we go to ſee that we have thoſe quantities, and that the quality is good. The Clerk of the Checque has a return from the Butler of the quantity, as well as the Steward; and if neither he or his Clerk attends, he muſt take the quantity from the Butler's account.

Do the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, or their Clerks, always ſee the meat weighed; and is any minute or account taken and recorded by the perſons attending the receipt of proviſions, of the quantity actually received?

A Clerk from one or other of the Offices always ſees the meat weighed, and that it correſponds with the quantity demanded; but there is no ſeparate account taken at the time, beyond what appears in the Steward's book. The other articles of proviſions are received by a Clerk from each Office, and a ſeparate account taken of them at the time, which is entered in the books.

To whom are the proviſions charged, when received from the Contractors?

The cheeſe and butter are placed in charge of the Butler, who accounts to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, for its expenditure. The meat upon receipt is cut up into four pound pieces, and put into the coppers in the preſence of a Boatſwain and Mate, who are on duty for that particular purpoſe. The flour is charged to the Baker; malt and hops to the Brewer; the ſalt, peaſe, &c. are in charge of the Cook of the Kitchen.

At what periods, and in what manner, are the Contractors paid for the proviſions and ſtores ſupplied?

The Contractors are paid ſome quarterly, and others upon making their demand. The Contractors account, when ſent in, is examined by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, who ſign the account, and lay it before the Board of Directors, who order an impreſt upon it, reſerving five per cent. in order to induce the Contractor to ſign the Treaſurer's books; after the General Court, many of the payments for ſmall articles are made by me upon the Contractors ſending in their Bills, which are examined by me, and the Clerk of the Checque.

Do the accounts of the Contractors undergo any other or further examination than you have deſcribed, at the time of their final ſettlement?——No.

In whoſe charge are the different ſtores of the Hoſpital?——The Steward's.

Upon what authority are they iſſued?

There are fixed quantities of articles for the different wards; and, after the firſt iſſue, others are ſupplied upon thoſe worn out being returned; and Officers have certain fixed allowances annually.

What account is kept of the expenditure or iſſue of ſtores?

A ledger, in which all the receipts and iſſues are entered.

By

Mr. Godby.

By whom is ſuch account examined?

The account is made up by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, and laid before the Board of Directors annually, with a ſtate of the actual remains, and the difference is adjuſted by the Board.

Do you preſerve in your office an account of the market prices of all commodities uſed in the Hoſpital, an account of which, by the 6th article of your Inſtructions, is required in every quarter to be laid before the Directors?

No, it has not been cuſtomary.

In what manner is the Hoſpital ſupplied with coals?

They are obtained by means of the Receivers of the Hoſpital Eſtates in the North, who contract for them on the ſpot, and ſhip them on account of the Hoſpital.

What was the quantity of coals ſupplied for the Hoſpital laſt year, and what was the coſt per chaldron when delivered?

The quantity was 1,407 chaldrons, and the coſt, including every expence, was £. 2. 11. 8¼. per chaldron.

Is the quantity of coals uſed in the different wards limited?——Yes.

Does any perſon to whom coals and candles are allowed receive money in lieu?——Yes, any Officer that does not expend his allowance of coals or candles, is paid for the reſidue according to the price of the year; and if his conſumption ſhould exceed his allowance, he is ſupplied from the Hoſpital at the prices which they coſt.

Are the proviſions and neceſſaries, and other articles ſupplied to the Infirmary, provided by the Contractors who ſerve the Hoſpital, or purchaſed by you?

Some; as the meat, for inſtance, is ſupplied by contract, and others are purchaſed by me, on demands from the Phyſician and Surgeon.

In what manner are malt and hops, and other articles not contracted for, provided for the Hoſpital?——Malt and hops are always contracted for.

In whoſe charge is the beer when brewed?——In the Brewer's.

What check is kept upon the expenditure of beer?

He accounts for it by the number of men muſtered, at two quarts to a man.

Is the quantity of candles and oil to be uſed in the Hoſpital fixed by any regulation?——The oil is included in the contract for lighting the lamps; the quantity of candles uſed is fixed.

It appears that the average expence of each Penſioner in the year 1805 was £. 27. 10. 0.: How is that account made up?

It is made up as follows:

Proviſions - - - - - -	£. 20	0	0
Weekly money - - - - -	2	12	0
Cloathing, linen, bedding, and waſhing	4	18	0
	£. 27	10	0

Do the Penſioners, lent to work on board His Majeſty's ſhips, receive any allowance from ſuch ſhips beyond their proviſions?

They receive Nine-pence a day, and are allowed their proviſions on board the ſhips, and Sixpence a day in lieu of their proviſions in the Hoſpital beſides their weekly money.

Do you, or any of the Clerks in your office, receive any fees, gratuities, or rewards whatſoever, beyond the ſalaries and allowances made to you by the Hoſpital?——Fees I have none, gratuities none, except preſents of wine, &c.; ten Pounds a year would cover the whole (c); and on the appointment of Clerks, I have, in two inſtances, taken about one year's ſalary.

Ewan Law. *John Godby.*
John Ford.
Wm Ap Otway.

Mr. Godby.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS made the 15th day of April 1806, by desire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 9th instant.

(a) The quantity of meat does not vary from day to day, but remains fixed for some months, until a considerable number of lent Pensioners are returned to the House; when there are any small variations in the number of men to be victualled, they are, if an excess, put upon the Chalk-off List; and if a diminution, a number of men is taken from the Chalk-off List, so as to consume the exact quantity of meat provided.

(b) This rule is only adhered to when all the Pensioners are at home; but when any considerable numbers are lent to fit out King's ships, the number on the Chalk-off List is varied at the discretion of the Steward.

(c) It may exceed £. 10, but certainly does not amount to £. 20.

Ewan Law. *John Godby.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN GODBY, Steward of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 15th day of April 1806.

IN your evidence of the 9th instant, you state that you are in the practice of receiving presents of wine, &c.; from whom do you receive such presents?
From some of the Contractors.

What number of Clerks are employed in your office?——Four.

Have you sufficient occupation for all these persons?——Full.

How can John Samworth, your first Clerk, perform the duty of Butler's first Mate, for both of which situations he appears to be borne and paid on the Hospital books?——There are very few equal to Mr. Samworth in application and abilities in figures; the greater part of the duty of Butler's Mate he performs out of office hours.

Are you, or any other civil Officer, Members of the Council?
The Council are appointed by warrant from the Admiralty; and the civil Officers now in it are the Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary, Physician, Chaplains, and Steward.

By whose direction, and in what manner, are the expences of the Charity School paid?——They are paid by me as they arise.

Are the accounts of the expences of the Charity School blended with those of the Pensioners?——No, they form a separate account.

Ewan Law. *John Godby.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 36.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN SAMWORTH, First Clerk to the Steward of Greenwich Hospital; taken upon Oath, the 11th day of April 1806.

Mr. Samworth.

WHAT situations do you hold in Greenwich Hospital, and how long have you held them?
I am Steward's first Clerk, which I have held about seven years; and I am also Butler's first Mate, which I have held about twenty years; I have been a Clerk in the Steward's office thirty-four years; I also officiate at the Council for the Governor's Clerk, which occupies me about two hours in the week (a).

Mr. Samworth. What duties belonging to thoſe ſituations do you perform in perſon?

With reſpect to the Steward's firſt Clerk, I have the cuſtody of the ſtores and caſh; I am concerned in the receiving and iſſuing of all ſtores and proviſions relating to the houſehold, under the direction of the Steward, and I have the paying of all caſh. With reſpect to my ſituation of Butler's firſt Mate, I generally attend almoſt every morning, to ſee whether any thing is wanting at the Butler's office, and the Butler commonly ſays, If any thing is wanting I know where to find you; and if he is ill or abſent, then of courſe the duty devolves upon me.

Do the duties of the Butler frequently devolve upon you by the abſence or illneſs of the Principal?——No.

Have you, in general, attended on the part of the Steward at the receipt of proviſions and ſtores?

I do frequently attend the receipt of ſtores, and conſtantly the receipt of meat; when I do not attend the receipt of ſtores, one of the other Clerks in the Steward's office does attend.

Has the Clerk of the Checque, or one of his Clerks, always attended the receipt of proviſions and ſtores?

They do, except in the delivery of ſome trifling articles.

Are the articles delivered by Contractors actually weighed or counted in the preſence of the Clerks who attend the receipt, and do they take account thereof at the time?——All are, except the flour, which is delivered to the Baker with an invoice from the Contractor; and on the Baker's bringing ſuch invoice to our office, he is charged with the amount of the invoice, and the Contractor is allowed for that quantity.

Are ſeparate accounts taken at the time by the Steward's and Clerk of the Checque's Clerks, or do they copy from each other?

Separate accounts are taken of the proviſions; with reſpect to the ſtores, the Clerk of the Checque, or his Clerks, are not always preſent at the Steward's office when they come in, but being entered in the Steward's office, and the bills of parcels put upon a file, they compare the larger articles with the bills of parcels; but this is not done at all times with the trifling articles, and in ſuch caſes they take the accounts from the books or bills of parcels.

In what manner are the Contractors paid, and what examination do their accounts undergo?——When a Contractor has delivered in a quantity of goods to any amount, he applies to the Steward for a bill for an impreſt which, being examined and attested by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, is laid before the Board of Directors, who order the Treaſurer to pay the amount within about £. 5 per cent. which is reſerved, as I underſtand, for the purpoſe of obliging the Contractor to come and ſign the books at the end of the ſix months accounts.

Have you ever known a charge to be made againſt a Contractor, on account of any deficiency in the articles, after a bill has been made out by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, and paid by the Board, with the reſervation you have mentioned?——No, I do not remember any ſuch circumſtance.

In what manner is money advanced to the Steward for defraying the current Houſehold Expences of the Hoſpital?

He applies to the Board almoſt every Board-day, for an impreſt for ſuch a ſum as appears to him he may want before the following Board-day.

At what times does he render accounts of his diſburſements, and by whom are they examined?

Soon after the end of the month an account of his diſburſements is ſent to the Clerk of the Checque, with his ſeveral Bills and Receipts, as vouchers for examination. At the end of every quarter, on a certain day fixed by the Board of Directors, ſuch books are laid before them, and are examined by them with the vouchers, and two Directors put their initials to each voucher.

How

Mr. Samworth.

How are the ſupplies of the different articles of proviſions regulated?

All articles of proviſions are demanded by the Steward. The quantity of meat does not vary daily, it is fixed according to the number of Penſioners in the Hoſpital, and continues at that quantity until a conſiderable variation in the number renders it neceſſary either to reduce or increaſe it, of which the Butler gives notice to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque. The bread is demanded of the Baker by the Butler, and the beer is ſerved out by the Butler. (b)

Are the ſupplies of proviſions for the boys made diſtinct from the general ſupply to the Hoſpital?

Not, except the meat. They are ſupplied with bread, beer, butter, and cheeſe, from the general ſtock, and are charged with the amount at the end of the year.

Are the accounts of the expences of the Charity School blended with thoſe of the Penſioners, or kept perfectly diſtinct?

They are kept perfectly diſtinct, except the repairs of the Building.(c)

In the Account ſhewing the expence of the Charity School for 1805, the ſum of £. 668. 0. 9½. is charged for Schoolmaſter's ſalary and diſburſements; what charges are included in that ſum, beſides the ſalary of the Maſter?

Salaries to the two Aſſiſtants, Books, Stationary of all ſorts, Mathematical Inſtruments, and Books of Navigation.

Are all articles of Stores in charge of the Steward?

All on the Houſehold Account.

Is a regular Account kept of the Expenditure, and in what manner is it checked?

A regular Ledger is kept of the receipts and iſſues, which is balanced every year; the actual remains are then taken, and the ſurpluſſes or deficiencies which may appear in the Book Account are ſtated to the Board of Directors, who give directions for their adjuſtment.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS made this 12th of April 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him on the 11th inſtant.

(a) The duty which I perform at the Council occupies me two hours in the week in office hours; the other part of the duty I perform at my own houſe, out of office hours, and it occupies me about an hour and a half every evening.

(b) The key of the cock is kept by a particular labourer at the Brewhouſe, who regularly attends the iſſue of the beer.

(c) Of late the Repairs of the Building have been charged to the Charity Fund.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN SAMWORTH, Firſt Clerk to the Steward of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 19th day of April 1806.

IN what manner, and by whom, is the Account of the Payments of Money to the Penſioners in lieu of their proviſions, kept, and by whom, and in what manner is ſuch Account checked?

Money is advanced to the Butler by the Steward, as he applies for it, for the purpoſe of paying the Penſioners for the proviſions not iſſued to them.

Mr. Samworth.

them. At the end of each month, the Steward and Clerk of the Checque aſcertain what quantity of proviſions the Butler has paid for, by contraſting the quantities of proviſions which all the Penſioners entitled to proviſions would have conſumed, had they been ſupplied in kind, with the quantities of the ſeveral articles of proviſions which have been actually conſumed. The Steward and Clerk of the Checque being at the receipt of the meat, and there being no remains at the end of the month, the quantity conſumed is the quantity ſupplied. With regard to the butter and cheeſe, they come at the quantity conſumed by adding to the ſtock in hand, which the Butler ſaid he had on the laſt day of the preceding month, the quantity received within the month, and ſubtracting the quantity remaining at the end of the month. The Butler gives an Account to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque of the quantity of bread daily conſumed. The quantity of bread ſhews alſo the quantity of beer conſumed, as every man who has a loaf has alſo two quarts of beer daily; the quantity of the different articles conſumed being thus aſcertained, it is deducted from the quantity which would have been iſſued to the whole number muſtered, if they had all received their proviſions in kind, and the difference is conſidered as the quantity purchaſed from the Penſioners; and the Butler is allowed for that quantity in his Accounts at four-fifths of the Contract Prices, being the rate at which the Penſioners are paid. Notice of the prices which the Penſioners will be allowed for their proviſions is ſtuck up in the Halls.

In what manner are the Baker's Accounts of the expenditure of bread checked?

An Account of his actual remains of flour is taken every month by the Steward or Clerk of the Checque; he is charged with the amount of all invoices of flour delivered, and he has credit for the bread which the Butler acknowledges to have received from him, at the rate of 380 lbs. of bread to the ſack of flour, but the average quantity of bread produced from a ſack of flour is only about 375 lbs. The deficiency at the end of the month, if it does not exceed the difference between the 375 and 380 lbs. is allowed to him.

In what manner are the Brewer's Accounts of the expenditure of Beer checked?

The remains at the Brewhouſe are taken at the end of every month, to which is added the quantity brewed, from which the remains at the end of the month being deducted, leaves the quantity expended, which is accounted for by the Butler's daily returns of the iſſues to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, together with the Beer ſupplied the Officers, which they pay for, and the quantity deficient is ſet off as waſte.

In what manner are the Butler's accounts of the expenditure of butter and cheeſe checked?

He reports his remains to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque monthly, to which is added the quantity received; and the quantity which he reports as his remains at the end of the month, being deducted, leaves the quantity expended. No actual ſurvey is taken of his remains by the Steward, or Clerk of the Checque; but whatever he gives in as his remains, is charged againſt him in the following month.

Do you receive any fees, gratuities, or emoluments, in money or kind, beyond the ſalaries and allowances made to you by the Hoſpital?

I receive an allowance from the Butler, of a part of his one-twelfth of the ſavings of proviſions, which amounted laſt year to £. 124; but when the profits on lent Penſioners ceaſe to be applied to the charity ſtock, which I apprehend will ſoon be the caſe, that ſum will be leſſened one half; I receive an allowance from the Governor's Clerk, of £. 50 a year, for officiating for him; and I receive in preſents and money, from £. 25 to £. 30 a year, out of which I pay £. 8 to a Clerk junior to me in the office, and the reſt ſerves as a remuneration for the loſſes, in paying from £. 45,000 to £. 50,000, in the courſe of the year, in twenty thouſand different ſums.

From

From whom do you receive the fees to which you allude? *Mr. Samworth.*
From Tradeſmen, for whom I make out Bills.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN SAMWORTH, firſt Clerk to the Steward of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 15th day of April 1806.

IN what manner are the proviſions and neceſſaries for the Infirmary obtained?

With reſpect to the bread, it is I believe demanded immediately from the Baker by the Infirmary Cook, who leaves with him a note, which is given to the Butler, and the Butler reports monthly to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque the quantity iſſued. The meat for the people on Infirmary Diet is weighed at one of the kitchens, at the ſame time as the Penſioners meat is weighed. The number on Infirmary Diet includes all the Patients under the care of the Phyſician, and thoſe under the care of the Surgeons, who may be judged fit objects for it; but the greater part of the Patients under the care of the Surgeons are victualled in the ſame manner as the well Penſioners, and their proviſions are ſet apart at the time of weighing, and ſent to the Infirmary, as well as the meat for thoſe on the Infirmary Diet. The beer for the men on the Infirmary Diet is ſupplied by the Brewer's man, at the Infirmary, to which place the beer is conveyed in a pipe from the Brewhouſe, which is included in the Butler's monthly account of Beer iſſued. All neceſſaries conſidered as food, are placed in charge of the Infirmary Cook, and the other articles of neceſſaries, ſuch as wine, ſugar, and ſago, are in charge of the Diſpenſer.

Who attends at the receipt of the neceſſaries?

I do not know, but I imagine the Diſpenſer and the Cook. The Phyſician's demand for groceries is brought to the Steward, and he gives an order on the Tradeſman for the ſame. The wine and ſpirits are purchaſed and paid for by the Diſpenſer, and are charged by him among his other diſburſements.

In what manner are the medicines obtained?

They are obtained from Apothecaries Hall; the Bills are made out quarterly, and are ſigned by the Phyſician, and laid before the Court of Directors, and are paid upon their order by the Steward.

Does the detailed account of the expences of the Infirmary, include the expence of the Patients under the care of the Surgeons?

It does, and alſo the iſſues made to Penſioners not in the Infirmary.

By whom are the Nurſes, and other Servants of the Infirmary, appointed and paid?

They are appointed by the Phyſician and Surgeon, in their reſpective departments, and are paid by the Steward, but are always ſelected from the Nurſes in the Houſe.

How is the Infirmary ſupplied with coals?

The coals for the Infirmary are a part of the general ſupply for the Hoſpital; but are kept ſeparate.

Is the quantity of coals to be uſed in the Infirmary fixed, or how is it regulated?

It is in a great meaſure, at the regulation of the Phyſician and Surgeon.

Why was not the value of the beer included in the account of the expences of the Infirmary?——It ſhould have been included.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN SAMWORTH, firſt Clerk to the Steward of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 28th of May 1806.

Mr. Samworth. IS there any regulation of the Directors with reſpect to the proportion, or the number of Penſioners to be daily chalked off?

There is none that I could ever find, and I have every reaſon to believe there is none. The cuſtom of chalking off aroſe from the 15th Article in the Bye Laws, page 98, which prohibits the Penſioners, who have any ſpare proviſions, from ſelling them to any other perſon than the Steward, or ſuch perſon as he ſhall appoint. It was not practicable to carry this regulation into effect, if the proviſions were actually iſſued to the Penſioners, and then purchaſing back again; it therefore became neceſſary to leſſen the ſupply, and to pay a compenſation in money to thoſe men who had not proviſions iſſued to them. The number to be daily chalked off was limited to one-third of the whole, becauſe it has been found, that the allowance of meat for two men would only make broth of a proper quality for three; but there is no regulation of the Court of Directors to this effect, to the beſt of my knowledge.

Is the number to be placed on the Butler's Liſt limited?

There is no limitation; but the practice is, when the lent Penſioners are all at home, not to admit any on the Butler's Liſt while there are any vacancies at the tables.

What number of men have been on the Butler's Liſt, on the firſt day of each month, from January laſt.

From the mode in which the Butler's accounts are kept, I have not been able to aſcertain the numbers correctly; but as near as I have been able to aſcertain them, the numbers were as follow:

On 1ſt January 1806	660
— February	670
— March	664
— April	680
— May	660.

Are the men on the Butler's Liſt allowed to ſleep out of the Hoſpital?

No, not more than the other men; the number who have now permiſſion to ſleep out of the Hoſpital, I believe, is under twenty.

Are the men on the Butler's Liſt allowed ſoup, or any other articles of proviſions?——I cannot ſay poſitively. (d)

What has been the average of the monthly payments to each man on the Butler's Liſt, during the laſt quarter?——I do not recollect (e)

Are you aware of any inconvenience that would ariſe from aboliſhing the Chalk-off Liſt, and increaſing the number on the Butler's Liſt?

I cannot conceive that there would be any.

Can you ſtate any objection to allowing the Penſioners, on a fixed day, to make their option of having their proviſions in kind, or receiving money in lieu for the whole allowance, for the enſuing week?

The objection which appears to me is, that if the men had their option weekly to be on the Butler's Liſt, or to receive all their proviſions, I have no doubt but that nine-tenths of them at leaſt would prefer being on the Butler's Liſt.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

ADDITIONS made the 29th of May 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, to the Evidence given by him, on the 28th inſtant.

(d) I can now give a poſitive anſwer to that queſtion; the men on the Butler's Liſt are allowed their proportion of peaſe ſoup on Banyan-days, if they chooſe to take it; but no broth on other days. If any peaſe ſoup

soup is left after the men on the Butler's Liſt are ſerved, it is carried to the gate, and given to the poor. *Mr. Samworth.*

(e) Having referred to the accounts, I find that the average amount of the payments to the men on the Butler's Liſt, during the laſt quarter, have been as follows:

In February	£. 1	1	2¾
March	1	3	7¼
April	1	2	8¾

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. JOHN SAMWORTH; taken upon Oath, the 29th of May 1806.

WHEN, and by what order was it fixed, that the Penſioners ſhould be paid for their proviſions at four-fifths of the contract rates?

I do not know when it took place, nor by what order; but I apprehend it was nearly as early as the adoption of the practice of chalking off the Penſioners.

Ewan Law. *John Samworth.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 37.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM SAWORD, Butler of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 10th day of April 1806.

WHAT ſituations have you held in the Hoſpital, and how long have you been Butler? *Mr. Saword.*

I have been Butler thirty-two years, and was before that time ten years in the Clerk of the Checque's Office.

What duties do you perform, as Butler of Greenwich Hoſpital?

I attend to the iſſuing of proviſions, and the payment of money to the Penſioners in lieu of proviſions. The butter, cheeſe, and ſalt, are in my charge, and I attend the weighing of the butter and cheeſe at the time of receipt.

By what rule are you governed in making your demands for meat?

The quantity of meat to be ſupplied daily is fixed by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, and continues at that rate until there is occaſion to alter it.

What is done with the meat provided for the Penſioners, if any remain, after the ſupply of the tables?

I take it in my charge, and it is generally kept till the next day, and ſerved out.

Why was the daily expence of meat increaſed on the 6th of February laſt, from 860 lbs. to 972 lbs. and continued to the preſent time?

Becauſe the Chalk-off Liſt was decreaſed, and the number victualled increaſed, that the broth might be made better.

Deſcribe the ſeveral diſtinctions in the manner of victualling the Penſioners, or of allowing them money in lieu of their proviſions?

The Firſt Claſs of Men are borne on books called Hall Books, and receive all their proviſions, except cheeſe, for which they are paid money in lieu. The Second Claſs receive money in lieu of their whole ration

of

Mr. Saward.

of proviſions, except their peaſe on Wedneſdays and Fridays, the Banyan-days, when they come in and take their ſhare; theſe men are borne on a ſeparate liſt, called the Butler's Liſt, and are admitted at the diſcretion of the Butler, without any limitation as to number; but I previouſly inform myſelf of their characters, and in general confine the indulgence to men who have families. The Third Claſs are people who are in the helpleſs Wards, and who have their bread and beer daily, and their meat on two days in the week out of the five meat-days. For the meat on the other three days, and for their butter and cheeſe, they are paid money in lieu. The Fourth Claſs are thoſe on the Chalk-off Liſt; their numbers vary daily, and are fixed by the Butler; theſe men have money in lieu of their meat, and cheeſe only. The men are paid for their proviſions at four-fifths of the Contract Prices; cheeſe is only ſerved out to the men in the Surgeon's Infirmary, and to the Yellow Coats, or the men in diſgrace. The men who are lent to fit out ſhips of war are allowed Sixpence a day in lieu of their proviſions.

What was the origin of the Chalk-off Liſt, and what is its utility?

I ſhould ſuppoſe it muſt be to indulge the men to give them money in lieu of ſo much meat, and to aſſiſt the Boy's Charity by giving them the ſavings thereby made to the Hoſpital; the men are chalked off in turn, as nearly as can be, and the number to be chalked off is fixed by the Butler every morning by ten o'clock, and the men paid their money by eleven o'clock on the ſame day. It is called Chalked-off, becauſe the Butler marks the tables with chalk, which ſignifies that the men at ſuch tables are to have money in lieu of their meat.

Is there any reſtriction upon the men's receiving and ſelling their proviſions?

None that I know of.

May the Penſioners on the Chalk-off Liſt receive money in lieu of their beer?

No.

Are the men in general deſirous of receiving money in lieu of their proviſions?

Very much ſo.

Do the men who take up their proviſions, generally eat them in the Halls of the Hoſpital allotted to that uſe?——No; they generally carry them away.

What number of Penſioners can dine in the Halls of the Hoſpital?

Thirteen hundred and fifty-two.

Is any Account taken daily of the men who actually receive their proviſions, and by whom?——No.

How are you informed of the Penſioners who abſent themſelves without leave, and who ought to be checked of their proviſions?

By the Boatſwain's reporting them to the Captain of the week, and applying to the Clerk of the Checque for a note to the Butler to ſtop his proviſions.

At what times do you pay the Penſioners for their proviſions?

Thoſe on the Butler's Liſt once in eight days, or at the end of the month, at their option. Thoſe on the Helpleſs Liſt every ſeven days. Thoſe on the Chalk-off Liſt daily. The men lent to King's ſhips are paid their allowance for proviſions by the Steward, the firſt Thurſday in the month.

In what manner do you obtain money for that purpoſe?—From the Steward.

To whom do you render your Accounts?——To the Steward.

What number of Mates are employed under you?——Two.

Have you ſufficient occupation for theſe perſons?——Quite ſufficient.

How then can John Samworth, your firſt Mate, perform the duty of Steward's firſt Clerk, for both of which ſituations he appears to be borne and paid on the Hoſpital Books?

He does not attend my Office only when I particularly deſire it.

Do

Do you or your Mates receive any allowance of provisions from the Hospital? *Mr. Saword.*
None.

Do you receive any fees, gratuities, or emoluments, in money, or kind beyond the salary and allowances made to you by the Hospital?
Never a farthing in my life-time.

Ewan Law.
John Ford. *Wm Saword.*
Wm Ay Otway.

The further Examination of Mr. William Saword, Butler of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 12th day of April 1806.

WHAT Account do you keep of the Expenditure of the Money which you receive from the Steward?
I keep no Money Account, but the names of the men to whom payments are made are recorded in my Office, from which I could calculate the monies that I pay; but I rely on the Steward's and Clerk of the Checque's books.

Do you take any account of the balance remaining in your hands at the end of the month, and compare it with the balance which appears against you in the Steward's and Clerk of the Checque's books?
No; I take it entirely as it stands in their books.

Do you keep the money, issued to you for paying the Pensioners for the provisions, separate from your private cash?——No.

Is it then to be understood that you do not know, at the end of the month, whether you have paid more or less to the Pensioners than you should have done?——It is.

What allowance have you from the profits on the saving of provisions?
One-twelfth.

When was that rate established?——I suppose about seventy years ago.

Do you give any, and what part of that advantage, to other persons?
Yes, I do, to my first and second Mates. To my first Mate about £. 120. a year, and to my second about £. 50.

As it appears that Mr. Samworth does little or no business in your department, why do you give him so large a part of your profits?
Because it has been usual to do so by my predecessors.

Ewan Law.
John Ford. *Wm Saword.*
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 38.

AT a meeting of the Directors, at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, January the 9th 1724-5:

The Steward, according to order, delivered to the Board his opinion, what prices it might be proper to allow the Pensioners for such of their provisions as they might have to spare, to prevent their selling the same; and proposed the following Rates: viz.

Bread, each Loaf	- - £.	- - -	¾
Beef and Mutton	- -	- - -	1¾
Butter - -	at per pound	- - -	3
Cheeſe - -	- -	- - -	2¼
			8
That thoſe Proviſions coſt the Hoſpital		- - -	10¼
And ſo the difference or profit would be, which is 27½ per cent.		- -	2¼

He likewiſe, according to order, delivered his opinion, what method of ſerving out the diet to thoſe in the Infirmary would be moſt likely to prevent, for the future, the preſent ill practice of ſelling their victuals, with the inconveniencies attending thereon; which was, for the proviſions to be iſſued out every day to the Nurſes, and dreſt altogether, as the Phyſicians ſhall think moſt proper, and then ſerved out to the people under the inſpection of the Boatſwain and his Mate, who may ſee the men have their due, or what they can eat; and if ought remains, it may be taken care of for the next day, when ſo much leſs be iſſued to the Nurſes in conſideration of it.

The Board, thinking the two aforeſaid propoſitions to be reaſonable, do recommend it to the Governor and Council of the Houſe, to take the moſt effectual methods for putting the ſame in practice, and to oblige the Penſioners to conform themſelves thereto.

No. 39.

At a Council, 14th July 1725.

Preſent,

The Hon^ble Sir John Jennings, Governor.

Lieu^t Governor Soanes.	Rev^d Mr. Stubbs.
Capt^n Chamberlaine.	Mr. Bell.
Lieu^t Conſtable.	Mr. Rider.
Lieu^t Power.	

THE Council took into conſideration a Minute of the Board of Directors, recommended to them the 9th January laſt, relating to the buying of the Penſioners of this Hoſpital ſuch part of their proviſions as they might have at any time to ſpare; and the Council, reflecting upon the inconveniencies which attend the preſent manner of ſelling ſuch proviſions, in occaſioning a reſort of looſe, vagabond, and diſorderly people; and believing that if a way could be found to buy the ſaid proviſions at reaſonable rates, within the Houſe, it would not only be for the good and reputation of the Hoſpital, in preventing the aforeſaid inconveniences for the future, but of great eaſe, and real benefit to the Penſioners themſelves; they thereupon came to the following Reſolutions: viz.

Firſt, That no Penſioner of this Houſe do preſume, after the firſt of Auguſt next, to ſell any part of his proviſions out of the Houſe, upon penalty of ſuch puniſhment as the Council ſhall think proper to inflict.

Secondly, That whoever ſhall have any ſpare proviſions to diſpoſe of, do apply himſelf to the Steward of the Houſe, or to ſuch perſon as he ſhall appoint, who ſhall pay him for his ſaid proviſions according to the Rates hereunder mentioned, which, it is not doubted, will give full ſatisfaction to every body concerned, ſince thoſe Rates ſomewhat exceed what they have been uſed to get, one time with another, for ſuch proviſions: viz.

In

In the Houſe Diet.			In the Infirmary. Bread, Fleſh, as above.		
		d.			*d.*
Bread, each Loaf	- -	0¾			
Beef and Mutton	-	1¼	Tripe	- -	2
Butter - -	per lb.	3	Butter	- -	5
Cheeſe - -	-	2½	Currants	per lb.	4
			Sugar	- -	4
			Rice	- -	2
			Eggs for 7	- -	3
			Milk, each quart	-	0¾

Thirdly, That the Steward do pay the men for ſuch proviſions as aforeſaid, out of the money in his hands for the ſupport of the Charity Children; and in regard to the low eſtate of their ſtock, he is to apply the advantages ariſing by the purchaſe of the ſaid proviſions to the credit of that Stock, for the better ſupport of thoſe Children.

No. 40.

At a Council, 4th Auguſt 1725.

Preſent,

Lieu[t] Gov[r] Soanes.	Rev[d] Mr. Stubbs.
Capt[n] Chamberlaine.	Doctor Morton.
Lieu[t] Conſtable.	Mr. Bell.
Lieu[t] Power.	Mr. Rider.

THE Penſioners of this Houſe are to take notice, that they are not to ſell their allowance of proviſions, or any part thereof, to one another, nor to any body whatever but to the Steward, or the perſon appointed by him to purchaſe the ſame; and that the offenders herein, as well as ſuch who ſhall be ſeen to carry any part of their own proviſions out of the Houſe, except ſuch as are known to have families, and to carry the ſame to them, are to be mulcted, at the direction of the Council.

No. 41.

Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich,
15th April 1806.

METHOD of diſcovering the quantity of Proviſions paid for by the Butler.

December 1805.

The following are the quantities of Proviſions which would have been expended, if all the Penſioners and Nurſes (the only perſons entitled to Proviſions, and whoſe allowance is the ſame) had been ſupplied with them in kind;

viz.	Bread. lbs.	Meat. lbs.	Cheeſe. lbs.	Butter. lbs.	Beer.
Deduct the quantity which the Nurſes allowance would have amounted to, becauſe they are paid by the Butler the full value, and not four-fifths, as the Penſioners are, viz.	59,318	44,017	18,654¾	956 5/16	—
	4,464	3,312	1,404	72	—
(a) Difference	54,854	40,705	17,250¾	884 5/16	—

From this difference ſubtract the quantities expended, which are thus aſcertained:

To Stock 30th Nov[r]	0	0	307 1/16	194 4/16	—
Add what was received in December	33,937	20,072	907 8/16	603 8/16	—
	33,937	20,072	1,214 12/16	797 12/16	—
Deduct Stock 31ſt Dec[r], which ſhews	0	0	291 14/16	161 7/16	—
The quantities expended	33,937	20,072	922 14/16	6	—
but not all by the Penſioners, becauſe the Boys were ſupplied with	0	0	534 2/16		—
Quantity expended by the Penſioners only	33,937	20,072	388 12/16		—
which being deducted from the difference (a)	54,854	40,705	17,250 12/16		—
Leaves the quantities paid for at four-fifths	20,917	20,633	16,862	365	—

Now, as every Penſioner who is not on the Butler's Liſt, is ſupplied with two quarts of beer as well as a pound of bread per day, half the number of pounds of bread ſhews the gallons of beer ſupplied.

Hence the quantities bought of the Penſioners, and their amount at the contract and buying prices, were as follows:

	lbs.	Contract Price.	£.	s.	d.	Buying Price.	£.	s.	d.
Bread	20,917 a.	2¼d. per lb.	196	1	11¼	1¾d.	152	10	4¾
Meat	20,633 a.	£.2. 19. 6. per C[t]	548	1	3½	5d.	429	17	1
Cheeſe	16,862 a.	7d. per lb.	491	16	2	5¾d.	403	19	8½
Butter	365 a.	11½d. per lb.	17	9	9½	9d.	13	13	9
Beer	Galls. 10,458½ a.	4¼d. per G[a]	185	4	0½	3½d.	152	10	4¾
			1,438	13	2½		1,152	11	4
		Profits on ditto					286	1	10½
						£.	1,438	13	2½

		Paid to Nurſes for			£.	s.	d.
		lb.		d.			
Bread	- -	4,464	-	a. $2\frac{1}{4}$	- -	41	17 0
Meat	- -	3,312	-	a. $6\frac{1}{4}$	- -	86	5 0
Cheeſe	- -	1,404	-	a. 7	- -	40	19 0
Butter	- -	72	-	a. $11\frac{1}{2}$	- -	3	9 0
		Galls.					
Beer	- -	2,232	-	a. $4\frac{1}{4}$	- -	39	10 6
					£. 212	0	6

It is evident that the truth of this calculation depends upon the juſtneſs of the number ſtated to be muſtered (that is, entitled to proviſions); for ſhould that number, by miſtake or deſign, be aſſumed too large, the Butler gets credit for having paid more than he really has; if too ſmall, he loſes at the ſame rate.

But the number muſtered can be proved by counting the names on the Muſter (or Pay-book) ſeparate copies of which are kept by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, and to which the Butler has no acceſs; and ſuch proof is occaſionally reſorted to.

It is alſo evident, that, if the quantities ſtated to have been expended are not proveable and certain, the quantities which appear by the calculation to have been bought may not be juſt. With reſpect to the meat there can be no doubt, becauſe the quantity expended is the quantity received each day by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque; but the quantity of bread conſumed (or expended) and the beer (which depends upon the bread) and the butter and cheeſe, are not quite ſo ſatisfactorily and unequivocally obtained. The account of bread, which the Butler renders to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, at the end of each month, purports to be the quantities which have been received by him of the Baker, and iſſued forthwith to the Penſioners. If the Butler ſtates the quantity ſo received and iſſued to be greater than it really was, he injures himſelf, becauſe he will appear to have paid for leſs than he did pay for; he is therefore not likely to err on that ſide; and if he ſtates it leſs, it will appear to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque, in checking the Baker's account, that he (the Baker) has not made ſo much as he is expected to produce from the quantity of flour expended.

With regard to the butter and cheeſe, the Steward and Clerk of the Checque are preſent at the receipts of theſe articles, and take an account of their weight with the Butler. To ſuch receipts they add the ſtock in hand on the laſt day of the preceding month, and, deducting the ſtock on the laſt day of the month in queſtion, conſider the difference as the quantity expended. They do not examine, but take the Butler's word for the ſtock in hand on the laſt day of the month, but then they carry forward that ſtock againſt him in the enſuing month's account.

John Samworth.

No. 42.

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Profits on Provifions bought of the Penfioners in the year 1805, and alfo of Savings arifing from Penfioners lent to affift in fitting His Majefty's Ships.

Provifions for which the Penfioners receive Money in lieu.		Contract Price.	Sums that the Provifions would coft at thofe Prices.	Prices paid the Penfioners in lieu thereof.	Sums paid.	AMOUNT of PROFITS.
Quality.	Quantity.					
January.	lbs.	d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread - - -	21,380	3 per lb.	267 5 0	2¼ per lb.	200 8 9	66 16 3
Flefh - - -	22,825	s. 62 per cwt.	631 15 3	5½ —	523 1 5½	108 13 9½
Cheefe - - -	17,558	d. 7½ lb.	548 13 9	6 —	438 19 0	109 14 9
Butter - - -	399	s. 1 —	19 19 0	9 —	14 19 3	4 19 9
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,346	d. 4¼ per gall.	183 4 2½	3½ gallon.	150 17 7	32 6 7½
Savings by 11,232 men for a day, lent to feveral of H. M. Ships, who are paid 6d. a day in lieu of their Provifions; the value thereof at an average, being 11d. the remaining Sum is paid to Charity Fund - - - - - - - - - - -						234 0 0
February.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	19,169	3 lb.	239 12 3	2¼ lb.	179 14 2¼	59 18 0¾
Flefh - - -	17,794	s. 62 per cwt.	492 10 3	5¾ —	407 15 7	84 14 8
Cheefe - - -	15,779	d. 7½ lb.	493 1 10½	6 —	394 9 6	98 12 4½
Butter - - -	377	s. 1 —	18 17 0	9 —	14 2 9	4 14 3
Beer - - - -	Gallons. 9,584½	d. 4¼ gall.	169 14 6	3½ gallon.	139 15 5¼	29 19 0¾
Savings by 11,497, for a day, at 5d. each - - - - - - - -						239 10 5
March.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	20,761	3 lb.	259 10 3	2¼ lb.	194 12 8¼	64 17 6¾
Flefh - - -	20,521	s. 62 per Cwt.	567 19 10	5½ lb.	470 5 5½	97 14 4½
Cheefe - - -	17,026	d. 7½ lb.	532 1 3	6 —	425 13 0	106 8 3
Butter - - -	494	s. 1 —	24 14 0	9 —	18 10 6	6 3 6
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,380½	d. 4¼ gall.	183 16 5	3½ gall[s]	151 7 7¼	32 8 9¼
Savings by 14,710, for a day, at 5d. each - - - - - - - -						306 9 2
				Carried forward - - £.		1,689 1 7

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Profits on Provifions, &c.—*continued.*

Provifions for which the Penfioners receive Money in lieu.		Contract Price.	Sums that the Provifions would coft at thofe Prices.	Prices paid the Penfioners in lieu thereof.	Sums paid.	AMOUNT of PROFITS.
Quality.	Quantity.					
				Brought forward - £.		1,688 1 7
April.	lbs.	d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread - - -	20,150	3 per lb.	251 17 6	2¼ per lb.	188 18 1½	62 19 4½
Fleſh - - -	23,073	s. 62 per cwt.	638 12 6½	5¼ —	528 15 1½	109 17 5
Cheeſe - - -	15,901	d. 7½ lb.	496 18 1½	6 —	397 10 6	99 7 7½
Butter - - -	331	s. 1 lb.	16 11 0	9 —	12 8 3	4 2 9
Beer - - -	Gallons. 9,743	4¼ gall.	172 10 7¾	3½ gall[n]	142 1 8½	30 8 11¼
Savings by 14,187, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - - -						295 11 3
May.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	20,365	3 lb.	254 11 3	2¼ per lb.	190 18 5¼	63 12 9½
Fleſh - - -	18,639	s. 62 per cwt.	515 18 0	5¼ —	427 2 10½	88 15 1¼
Cheeſe - - -	17,570	d. 7 lb.	549 1 3	6 —	439 5 0	109 16 3
Butter - - -	466	s. 1 —	23 6 0	9 —	17 9 6	5 16 6
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,182½	d. 4¼ gall.	180 6 3	3½ gall[n]	148 9 10¾	31 16 4¼
Savings by 14,762, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - - -						307 10 10
June.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	19,558	3 lb.	244 9 6	2¼ per lb.	183 7 1½	61 2 4½
Fleſh - - -	20,459	s. 62 per cwt.	566 5 6	5¼ —	468 17 0¾	97 8 5¼
Cheeſe - - -	15,235	d. 7½ lb.	476 1 10½	6 —	380 17 6	95 4 4½
Butter - - -	377	s. 1 —	18 17 0	9 —	14 2 9	4 14 3
Beer - - -	Gallons. 9,449	d. 4¼ per gall.	167 6 6¼	3½ gall[n]	137 15 11½	29 10 6¾
Savings by 14,651, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - - -						305 4 7
July.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	19,643	2½ per lb.	204 12 3½	2 —	163 13 10	40 18 5½
Fleſh - - -	18,493	s. 62 per cwt.	511 17 2¼	5¼ —	423 15 11¼	88 1 2¾
Cheeſe - - -	16,466	d. 7 lb.	480 5 2	5¾ —	394 9 11½	85 15 2½
Butter - - -	475	d. 11½ lb.	22 15 2½	9 —	17 16 3	4 18 11½
Beer - - -	Gallons. 9,821½	d. 4¼ gall.	173 18 5¼	3½ gall[n]	143 4 7¼	30 13 10
Savings by 15,905, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - - -						331 7 1
Auguſt.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	19,701	2¼ lb.	205 4 4½	2 lb.	164 3 6	41 0 10½
Fleſh - - -	19,319	s. 62 cwt.	534 14 5¼	5¼ —	442 14 6½	91 19 10¾
Cheeſe - - -	16,847	d. 7 lb.	491 7 5	5¾ —	403 12 6¾	87 14 10¾
Butter - - -	389	11½ lb.	18 12 9¾	9 —	14 11 9	4 1 0¾
Beer - - -	Gallons. 9,850½	4¼ gall.	174 8 8½	3½ gall.	143 13 0¾	30 15 7¼
Savings by 14,984, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - - -						312 3 4
				Carried forward - - .		4,640 11 11

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Profits on Provifions, &c.—*continued.*

Provifions for which the Penfioners receive Money in lieu.		Contract Price.	Sums that the Provifions would coft at thofe Prices.	Prices paid the Penfioners in lieu thereof.	Sums paid.	AMOUNT of PROFITS.
Quality.	Quantity.					
				Brought forward - £.		4,610 11 11
September.	lbs.	d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread - - -	19,435	2½ lb.	202 8 11½	2 lb.	161 19 2	40 9 9½
Flefh - - -	21,593	s. 62 per cwt.	597 14 11	5½ —	494 18 2	102 16 9
Cheefe - - -	15,875	d. 7 lb.	463 0 5	5¾ —	380 6 9½	82 13 7¾
Butter - - -	362	11½ —	17 6 11	9 —	13 11 6	3 15 5
Beer - - -	Gallons. 9,395½	4¼ per G.	166 7 6¾	3½ gall.	137 0 4½	29 7 2¼
Savings by 13,247, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - -						275 19 7
October.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	20,832	2½ lb.	195 6 0	1¾ lb.	151 18 0	43 8 0
Flefh - - -	22,752	s. d. 59 6 per cwt.	604 7 0	5 —	474 0 0	130 7 0
Cheefe - - -	17,321	d. 7 lb.	505 3 11	5¾ —	414 19 7¾	90 4 3¼
Butter - - -	387	11½ —	18 10 10½	9 —	14 10 3	4 0 7½
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,086	4¼	178 12 1½	3½ —	147 1 9	31 10 4½
Savings by 13,041, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - -						271 13 9
November.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	20,277	2¼ lb.	190 1 11¼	1¾ lb.	147 17 0¼	42 4 10¾
Flefh - - -	19,555	s. d. 59 6 cwt.	519 8 7	5 —	407 7 11	112 0 8
Cheefe - - -	17,094	d. 7 lb.	498 11 6	5¾ —	409 10 10	89 0 7¼
Butter - - -	492	11½ lb.	23 11 6	9 —	18 9 0	5 2 6
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,138¾	4¼ gall.	179 10 8¾	3½ gall.	147 17 0¾	31 13 7¾
Savings by 13,422, for a Day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - -						279 12 6
December.	lbs.	d.		d.		
Bread - - -	20,917	2¼ lb.	196 1 11¼	1¾ lb.	152 10 4¾	43 11 6½
Flefh - - -	20,633	s. d. 59 6 cwt.	548 1 3¼	5 —	429 17 1	118 4 2¼
Cheefe - - -	16,862	d. 7 lb.	491 16 2	5¾ —	403 19 8¼	87 16 5½
Butter - - -	365	11½ —	17 9 9½	9 —	13 13 9	3 16 0½
Beer - - -	Gallons. 10,458½	4¼ gall.	185 4 0¼	3¾ gall.	152 10 4¼	32 13 7¾
Savings by 13,642, for a day, at 5*d.* each - - - - - - - - -						284 4 2
				TOTAL - - £.		6,876 19 2

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

Note.—This branch of the Charity Revenue commenced in the year 1725, in order to accommodate the Penfioners, who had been accuftomed to difpofe of their Provifions for lefs than half their value; and, by the General Inftructions, no Penfioner is to fell any part of his Provifions, except to the Steward, or to fome perfon deputed by him for that purpofe.

No. 43.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital at that place, on Saturday the 3d Auguſt 1776:

The Board, taking notice of many inconveniencies which attend the practice of the Penſioners ſelling their proviſions, and alſo of their being chalked, and money given them in lieu of their meat and cheeſe, upon their admiſſion into the Hoſpital; on account whereof inſtead of having the allowance of meat according to the eſtabliſhment five days, they have it in their turn only three days in the week, and improper uſes are made of the money received by them in lieu.

Reſolved,

That the Council be deſired to report their opinion to this Board on Saturday next, if the aboliſhing the practice above-mentioned will be attended with any, and what inconvenience.

No. 44.

AT a Council held in the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, the 9th Auguſt 1776:

Preſent,

Captain Buller, Lieutenant Governor.

Captain Allwright,	Captain Lynn,
Lieut. Gordon,	Lieut. Moyle,
Lieut. Beſſon,	Lieut. Kerr,
Lieut. Anſell,	D^r^ Hoſſack,
Mr. Godby,	

A Minute of the Board of Directors of the 3d inſt. was laid before the Council by the Lieut. Governor, ſetting forth, that the Board, taking notice of many inconveniencies which attend the practice of the Penſioners ſelling their proviſions; and alſo, that of their being chalked, and money given them in lieu of their meat upon their admiſſion into the Hoſpital, on account whereof, inſtead of having the allowance of meat according to the eſtabliſhment five days, they have it in their turn only three days in the week, and improper uſes are made of the money ſo received by them in lieu; and deſiring the Council to report their opinion to them on Saturday next, If the aboliſhing the cuſtom of chalking, and giving ſuch money in lieu, which appears ſo prejudicial, and productive of many irregularities, will be attended with any, and what impropriety or inconvenience?

The Council, having taken the ſame into mature conſideration, are unanimouſly of opinion, That the Money Liſt and Butler's Liſt (ſince the great increaſe of Penſioners) is now become neceſſary and expedient, having no place at preſent to accommodate them at the tables, where only 1,250 can commodiouſly dine, beſides which, it contributes to the eaſe and ſatisfaction of thoſe who have families, by dining with them, and alſo from the confinement of attending twice a day in the Hall for their proviſions.

That the chalking off the Penſioners, and giving them money in lieu of meat and cheeſe to all indiſcriminately on their admiſſion into the Hoſpital, and continuing that practice ever after is not only contrary to the Eſtabliſhment, but injurious to the health and morals of the Penſioners, and is attended with many inconveniencies, improprieties, and irregularities, and the Council are therefore unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid cuſtom ought to be aboliſhed, to prevent their making improper uſes of the money ſo received by them in lieu; And,

The Council beg leave to recommend to the conſideration of the Board, that, in order to prevent the Penſioners from ſelling their beef, there be allowed three

mutton-days in a week inſtead of two, and only two beef-days inſtead of three, the mutton being ſeldom or never complained of, and the beef very frequently; and, for the ſame reaſon, the people in the Helpleſs Wards to be allowed two mutton-days, two veal-days, and only one beef-day in a week; the Phyſician being of opinion that they cannot eat their beef, and therefore are obliged to ſell it; and farther, that every patient in the Infirmary, while under cure, be ſtruck off the Money Liſt, or Butler's Liſt, at the diſcretion of the Phyſician or Surgeon.

Adjourned.

(A Copy.)

By order of the Council.

Dan[l] *Ball.*

No. 45.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at that place, on Saturday the 10th Auguſt 1776:

A Minute of the Council of the 9th inſt. was read on the ſubject of the practice of the Penſioners ſelling their proviſions, and of their being chalked off, and allowed money in lieu of their meat and cheeſe, giving it as their opinion that the Money Liſt and Butler's Liſt ſhould be continued, but the cuſtom of chalking off ſhould be aboliſhed; and recommending to the conſideration of the Board, in order to prevent the Penſioners from ſelling their beef, that there be allowed three mutton days in a week inſtead of two, and only two beef-days inſtead of three; that the Penſioners allowance in the Helpleſs Wards be changed to two mutton-days, two veal-days, and only one beef-day in the week, and that every Patient in the Infirmary, while under cure, be ſtruck off the Money Liſt, or Butler's Liſt, at the diſcretion of the Phyſician or Surgeon in their reſpective departments.

Ordered,

That the Steward do inform the Board at their next Meeting in what manner the Penſioners in the Helpleſs Wards are victualled, what the expence of making the alteration propoſed by the Council will probably be, and whether there is any, and what order ſubſiſting, with reſpect to thoſe Penſioners being ſtruck off the Money Liſt who are under cure in the Infirmary.

No. 46.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at Salter's Hall, on Wedneſday the 14th Auguſt 1776:

A letter of this date from Mr. Ball, in the abſence of the Steward, was read, repreſenting the manner the Penſioners in the Helpleſs Wards are victualled, the expence which will probably attend the making an alteration in their diet, and the method uſed with reſpect to the Penſioners when under cure in the Infirmary.

No. 47.

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Expence of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, for the year 1805.

		£.	s.	d.
Salaries and other Allowances to Officers, &c.	Governor's Salary	1,036	10	0
	Salaries to other Officers	9,858	10	0¾
	Nurfes and Servants	2,834	18	0
	fuperannuated Officers	140	0	0
	Officers, &c. in lieu of Stores	316	17	11¾
	for Houfe Rent	68	15	8
	Feftival Dinners	130	3	3
	Vicar of Greenwich, in lieu of Tythes	10	10	0
Labourers Wages, &c.	Weekly Money to the Penfioners	6,222	13	8½
	Labourers Wages	1,363	5	2
	Sweeping Chimnies	54	10	3
Clothing, Bedding, and Waſhing.	Waſhing	1,381	9	9½
	Linen of all kinds, making Thread, &c.	1,520	9	4½
	Hats	448	3	10
	Hofe	798	4	0
	Shoes	753	13	7
	Blue Cloth	971	1	11¾
	Long Ells, Serge, &c.	1,161	5	10
	Taylor's Bill	515	8	0
	Gold Lace	197	4	7
	Buttons	80	5	6
	Bedding	398	14	6
	Scouring Clothes	149	12	2¼
Victualling.	Butter	313	19	3
	Cheefe	153	6	8¼
	Bread	4,970	13	8
	Flefh	6,169	12	0¾
	Peafe	550	16	2
	Oatmeal	193	16	8¼
	Salt	230	0	0¼
	Bran	6	6	0
	Bethlem Hofpital	16	8	8
	Hoxton Madhoufe	279	6	1
	Bread and Wine for the Communions	16	0	6
	Pot-herbs	91	3	4
	Infirmary Diet	1,597	18	9½
	Paid in lieu of Proviſions	27,944	7	8½
	Checks of Proviſions paid to Charity Fund	334	3	7½
	Brewing Charge—Malt, Hops, Labourers Wages, and other Expences	5,126	14	10¼
Coals, Candles, Lamps, Bruſhes, &c.	Mops	210	17	6
	Bruſhes	60	13	11
	Birch Brooms	39	15	0
	Turnery Ware	112	2	3¼
	Cooper's Work	35	16	0
	Pewter	23	13	8¼
	Lanterns and Lamps	924	13	5½
	Candles	491	19	0½
	Matting	214	16	2
	Scouring Pewter	56	10	0
	Smiths Work	135	1	10
	Braziers Work	142	16	5
	Seacoal	2,344	12	10¾
	Charcoal and Small Coal	42	11	3
	Billet Wood	22	14	0
	Sand and Fullers Earth	40	4	0
	Wheel-barrows	14	5	7
	Contingencies	109	6	3
	Carried forward £.	83,429	0	7¾

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Expence of Greenwich Hofpital—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	83,429	0	7¾
Medical and Funeral Expence.	Difpenfer's Difburfements	594	0	3¼
	Medicines	725	9	1
	Truffes and Inftruments	174	11	1
	Burials	97	4	8
Taxes.	Window Tax	332	6	2
	Parifh Tax	284	10	10
		85,637	2	9
Works.	Mafon	194	12	0
	Plumber	371	16	4
	Carpenter and Joiner	456	15	11
	Smith	345	0	6
	Bricklayer	205	14	0
	Glazier	124	5	5
	Plaifterer	45	13	10
	Woollen Draper	1	12	3
	Engine-maker	38	19	6
	Back-maker	23	17	8
	Labourers Wages	419	18	1
	Salaries	405	9	6
	Painter	239	19	10
	Slater	18	1	3
	Lime	11	3	3
		2,902	19	4
Contingencies.	Directors Attendances	259	15	0
	Treafurer's Deputy, for Contingent and Expences	25	0	0
	Secretary's Deputy's Difburfements	184	17	7
	Clerk of the Checque's firft Clerk for Prize bufinefs	20	0	0
	Stationary	481	12	8
	Meffengers Difburfements	14	13	0
	Treafurer's Deputy for Poftage	160	15	3
	Law Charges	1,219	19	11
	Fees and Expences declaring the Accounts in the Exchequer	20	6	0
		2,386	19	5
	Out-Penfioners of the Hofpital	15,053	4	11
	An Annuity or Rent Charge upon the Derwentwater Eftate, payable to Earl Newburgh	2,500	0	0
	Poors Rates, Water Rents, and other fmall Taxes	116	16	10
	Invefted in the purchafe of £. 3 per Cent. Confols	91,803	15	0
	Prize Money refunded to various Claimants	8,943	2	9¾
	£.	209,344	1	0¾

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Check.

J. Godby, Steward.

No. 48.

Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich,
11th April 1806.

A RETURN to the Precept of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, which requires "An Account of the Particulars, conſtituting the ſum of £. 5,126. 14. 10¾. ſtated as the Brewing Charge for the year 1805, in the Account of the Expence of Greenwich Hoſpital for that year."

	£.	s.	d.
Malt	5,606	11	8
* Hops	38	7	8
Labourers Wages	281	8	0
Brewers Diſburſements (on oath)	23	14	2
Copperſmith's Bill	41	2	7
Leathern Pipe	6	10	8
Bavins	4	15	10
Horſes	113	2	6
	£. 6,115	13	1

Deducting

	£.	s.	d.			
Caſh received of Officers, and others, on the Eſtabliſhment, for Beer and Ale ſupplied them	555	5	6			
of the Charity, for Beer, ſupplied the Boys	315	11	4¾			
for Yeſt	78	17	4			
for Grains	39	4	0			
				988	18	2¾
				£. 5,126	14	10¾

R^d Smith. *J. Godby.*

* A quantity of Hops, nearly ſufficient to laſt through 1805, was purchaſed by Contract in November 1803.

No. 49.

The Examination of Mr. STEPHEN COLLMAN HICKMAN, Brewer to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 18th day of April 1806.

Mr. Hickman.

HOW long have you held the office of Brewer?——Twenty-nine years.

In what ſituation where you, when you were appointed to that office?
I was by profeſſion a Brewer, but had left buſineſs.

Who attends at the receipt of malt and hops?
The Clerk of the Checque, the Steward, and myſelf.

Are the malt and hops kept under your charge?
I am charged with them; but the ſtorehouſes are under three locks, of which the Clerk of the Checque, the Steward, and myſelf, have ſeparate keys.

Mr. Hickman.

In what manner, and by whoſe direction, are the ale and beer iſſued, and what account is kept of it?

The beer when brewed, and the quantity aſcertained by the Clerk of the Checque and Steward, is put into ſtore vats, from which pipes convey it into the Dinner Halls and Infirmary, where the beer is iſſued. An account of the quantity iſſued is taken by the Butler, and reported to the Steward and Clerk of the Checque; when all the pots placed on the tables by the Butler are filled, the cocks are locked up immediately after the iſſue: the ſame is done by the ale on Feſtival Days.

In what manner, at what periods, and by whom are the remains of ale and beer, and of the malt and hops in your charge, taken?

Once a month, a ſurvey of the remains of thoſe articles is taken by the Steward and Clerk of the Checque.

What is your proportion of malt and hops, in brewing ale and table-beer?

From fifty quarters of malt, we brew ninety-ſix barrels of ale, and afterwards from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty barrels of table-beer. (a) When we brew table-beer only, we allow ſix barrels to eight buſhels of malt. (b)

Do the Steward and Clerk of the Checque aſcertain that the ale and beer brewed correſpond with the quantities of malt you have ſtated?

Yes, they do in the wort.

Do the Steward and Clerk of the Checque aſcertain the quantity of beer produced at each brewing, after it has done working?——No.

Do you keep any account of the quantity of beer iſſued daily?——No.

Ewan Law.
John Ford. *Step^h Collman Hickman.*
W^m Ay Otway.

Alterations made the 22d of May 1806, by deſire of this Examinant, in the Evidence given by him on the 18th of April 1806.

(a) Since I was examined here on the 18th of laſt month, I find from reference to my books, that I only make from 90 to 100 barrels of table-beer under thoſe circumſtances.

(b) During the four ſummer months, namely, June, July, Auguſt, and September, I am required by the Board to brew only five barrels and a half of table-beer from eight buſhels of malt.

Ewan Law.
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed. *Step^h Collman Hickman.*
W^m Ay Otway.

No. 50.

Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich,
11th April 1806.

A Return to the Precept of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, which requires "An Account of the number of Patients for a day victualled in the Infirmary in the year 1805;" and alſo, "An Account, if any ſuch be kept, of the number on the different Diets, full, half, and low."

The

The number of Patients victualled in the Infirmary on what is called the Infirmary or Phyſical Diet, were, for a day in the year 1805, ſeventy-two. Their Diet as follows:

	per day.				
	Bread. lb.	Beer. quart.	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday - -	1	1	A pint of milk pottage.	3/4lb. roaſt veal.	A pint of milk pottage.
Monday - -	1	1	- D° -	1lb. rice pudding, 1oz. of butter 1oz. of ſugar, and two eggs.	Rice Milk.
Tueſday - -	1	1	- D° -	3/4lb. boiled mutton with barley broth.	As Sunday.
Wedneſday -	1	1	- D° -	- As Monday -	As Monday.
Thurſday - -	1	1	- D° -	3/4lb. roaſt mutton	As Sunday.
Friday - -	1	1	- D° -	- As Monday -	As Monday.
Saturday - -	1	1	- D° -	- As Tueſday -	As Sunday.

In ſome few inſtances the milk and eggs are, by the directions of the Phyſician and Surgeon, given to the Patients undreſſed.

R^d Smith. *J. Godby.*

The Patients under the care of the Phyſician are all victualled in this manner, and ſome who are under the care of the Surgeon; but the reſt of his Patients, about 80 in number at an average, are continued on the ſame diet as the Penſioners in general.

No. 51.

Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich,
11th April 1806.

A RETURN to the Precept of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, which requires "A detailed Account of the Expences of the Infirmary, excluſive of Medicines, for the year 1805."

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and allowances for coals, candles, &c. of the Phyſician, Surgeon, his two Aſſiſtants, Diſpenſer, his Aſſiſtant, and Matron - - - - - - - -	1,619	9	11
15 Nurſes, wages, victualling, &c. - - - - - - - -	569	10	3
8 Boatſwains, and 7 Mates, for ſuperintending the Sick, looking after the Baths, &c.	121	10	0
15 Helpers to the Nurſes, 4 Helpers in the Surgery, and one to carry out Medicines	111	12	0
A Cook and two Aſſiſtants Wages - - - - - - - -	30	0	0
Perſons for nightly watch by the Sick - - - - - - - -	124	11	0
Seacoal - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	895	15	7
Candles - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	81	2	9
Mops and Bruſhes - - - - - - - - - -	38	19	10½
Bedding - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40	16	0
Banyans, Drawers, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	102	0	0
Linen - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	182	17	0
Waſhing, Linen, and Bedding - - - - - - - - -	69	0	0
Copper and Pewter Utenſils - - - - - - - - -	47	0	0
Matting - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	26	13	4
Bread and Flour - - - - - - - - - - - -	327	12	5½
Butcher's Meat - - - - - - - - - - - -	305	5	7¼
Milk - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	409	6	11
Butter and Eggs - - - - - - - - - - - -	174	18	8½
Oatmeal and Salt - - - - - - - - - - - -	59	18	8
Sugar, Rice, Sago, Barley - - - - - - - - - -	320	16	5¼
Carried over - - -	£.5,658	16	6

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over - -	5,658	16	6
Potherbs - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5	0	0
Dispenser's Disbursements, on oath.	Wine - - - - - - - - - - - -	418	0	2
	Spirits - - - - - - - - - - - -	124	2	10
	Flannel, Asses Milk, Lemons, Juniper, and Phials - - - -	167	19	0
	Treacle, Vinegar, Calico, Mephitic Water, Urinals, Radish, Eggs, Corks, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - -	90	10	6½
	TOTAL -	£. 6,464	9	0½

J. Godby.

Note.—In the detailed Account of Expence for 1805, the sum of £. 206. 12. 3. which should have been included in the Dispenser's Disbursements, was added by mistake to the article "Medicines."

R^d Smith.

No. 52.

The Examination of JOHN BOURCHIER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital; taken upon Oath, the 22d of May 1806.

Mr. Bourchier. IS it a part of your duty, or that of any Military Officer of the Hospital, to visit the Infirmary, and take cognizance of any thing that may be found amiss?——I have never understood so; it is under the direction of the Medical Gentlemen solely.

Are the Physician, Surgeon, and their Assistants, allowed to carry on private practice?——They do carry it on, and I know of no regulation to the contrary.

Are you aware of any inconveniences having resulted from their carrying on private practice?——None.

Do the Nurses in the Hospital perform their duty in person, or are they allowed to hire others to do it for them?

Many of them have substitutes, which was a practice before I came to the Hospital, and I never could learn the reason for it.

Are the substitutes allowed to act under any authority?

Not to my knowledge.

Under whose general superintendance is the School placed?

The Military Officers have no charge of it; it is under the direction of a Master, Guardian, and two Mates, under the superintendance of the Directors.

Are any Buildings now carrying on in the Hospital, which require the superintendance of a Surveyor?

No new buildings; but the different Wards of the Hospital are repairing; no Repairs are undertaken but upon an Estimate delivered to the Board by the Surveyor.

Has any inconvenience attended the practice of Nurses appointing substitutes to act for them?

I have heard of none; I think it an irregular measure.

Ewan Law. *John Bourchier.*
John Ford.
W^m Mackworth Praed.
W^m Ay Otway.

No. 53.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Out-Penſioners of Greenwich Hoſpital, and the Amount of their Penſions in each year, from 1781 to 1790, both inclusive.

Year.	Number of Out-Penſioners.	Yearly Penſion.			Amount paid.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1781.	628	7	0	0	3,188	7	9
1782.	810	7	0	0	2,819	0	7
1783.	1,230	7	0	0	4,259	8	4
1784.	1,331	7	0	0	6,343	12	0
1785.	1,339	7	0	0	6,959	0	9
1786.	1,281	7	0	0	7,149	1	9
1787.	1,242	7	0	0	5,801	4	1
1788.	1,189	7	0	0	7,242	2	0
1789.	1,149	7	0	0	5,737	2	10
1790.	989	7	0	0	5,538	8	2

Note.—The Out-Penſion was eſtabliſhed at £. 7. per annum on Lady Day 1763, and has continued at that Sum.

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

E. Bate, Dep^y Treas^r.

No. 54.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Out-Penſioners of Greenwich Hoſpital, from 1ſt January 1790 to 31ſt December 1805, ſtating the Rates of Penſions, granted in each year.

Year.	Number of Out-Penſioners.	Rate of Penſions per Annum.		
		£.	s.	d.
1790.	989	7	0	0
1791.	940	D°		
1792.	900	D°		
1793.	1,420	D°		
1794.	1,719	D°		
1795.	1,835	D°		
1796.	2,011	D°		
1797.	2,163	D°		
1798.	2,331	D°		
1799.	2,550	D°		
1800.	2,811	D°		
1801.	3,086	D°		
1802.	3,365	D°		
1803.	3,280	D°		
1804.	3,160	D°		
1805.	3,234	D°		

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

E. Bate, Dep^y Treas^r.

No. 55.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Boys, and their Nurſes, borne on the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, in each year, from 1ſt January 1790 to 31ſt December 1805; ſhewing the Coſt of one Boy, and one Nurſe, in each year.

Year.	Number of Boys.	Coſt of One Boy.	Number of Nurſes.	Coſt of One Nurſe.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1790.	150	18 1 3¼	5	27 18 6½
1791.	150	18 4 10¾	5	28 3 7
1792.	150	17 13 3½	5	29 3 10¾
1793.	150	17 19 9¾	5	29 4 0¾
1794.	150	18 1 6	5	28 13 3¾
1795.	150	18 8 7¼	5	29 3 5¾
1796.	150	18 17 8¾	5	30 10 8
1797.	150	18 17 6¾	5	28 10 7¼
1798.	150	18 19 0	5	31 2 1½
1799.	150	22 16 7	5	29 10 3¾
1800.	170	25 1 7¼	5	33 10 2¼
1801.	170	24 17 1¾	5	34 4 0
1802.	170	23 5 11½	5	36 8 0¼
1803.	170	23 4 8	5	34 19 4½
1804.	200	24 6 3¼	6	36 9 2½
1805.	200	25 4 11½	6	36 9 4¼

J. Godby.

No. 56.

An ACCOUNT of the Perſonal Property belonging to the Eſtabliſhment of the Charity Boys at the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, from 1790 to 1805 incluſive, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of December in each year; deſcribing the Securities in which it is inveſted.

Year.	South Sea Stock.	Old South Sea Annuities.	New South Sea Annuities.	£. 3. per-Cent. Reduced.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
31ſt Dec[r] 1790.	9,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1791.	9,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1792.	6,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1793.	8,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1794.	9,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1795.	11,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1796.	13,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1797.	14,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1798.	15,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1799.	16,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1800.	18,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1801.	19,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1802.	19,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1803.	21,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1804.	26,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—
— 1805.	26,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0

R[d] Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

Appendix,

Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 24th March 1806. } AN ACCOUNT of the Revenue and Expenditure of from 1790 to

REVENUE.

Years.	Interest of Money.	Shewing the Painted Hall. &c.	Profits on Provisions bought.	Sale of Old Stores, &c.	Checks and Mulcts of Pensioners.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1790.	555 0 0	584 0 8¾	2,057 7 9¾	47 19 4½	196 19 2	3,441 7 1
1791.	555 0 0	547 1 1½	2,092 0 5	82 9 4	167 5 2	3,443 16 0½
1792.	*3,685 0 0	554 7 1¾	2,869 3 11	76 19 2½	195 10 8	7,381 4 2½
1793.	476 5 0	537 6 11¼	3,114 4 8½	45 12 8½	253 12 3	4,427 1 7¼
1794.	528 15 0	489 2 7½	3,230 17 4¼	47 15 9¾	364 9 8½	4,661 0 5¾
1795.	572 10 0	450 4 6	4,252 12 9	95 18 1¼	197 12 9¼	5,568 18 1¾
1796.	660 0 0	488 17 6¾	3,679 6 9	104 11 10½	156 3 11½	5,089 0 1½
1797.	721 5 0	448 18 3	3,053 11 2¼	116 3 7½	142 16 10	4,482 14 10¾
1798.	747 10 0	473 9 3	3,082 3 1	72 8 0	157 15 1	4,538 5 5
1799.	731 5 0	466 12 9¾	3,419 12 1½	280 1 1	155 6 1	5,052 17 1½
1800.	886 5 0	455 1 10½	4,739 18 1	42 4 10¼	318 1 10	6,441 11 7¾
1801.	896 5 0	482 8 3¾	3,728 16 8	252 2 0¼	227 14 2¾	5,587 6 2¾
1802.	905 0 0	580 13 3½	4,051 9 3¼	128 16 7½	362 9 4½	6,028 8 6¾
1803.	922 10 0	473 1 2¼	5,268 1 8¾	272 16 1¾	406 10 3	7,342 19 3¾
1804.	958 15 0	480 19 3	6,405 10 6½	266 3 7¾	540 2 2½	8,651 10 7¾
1805.	1,136 7 10	545 18 1½	6,876 19 2	109 4 9	334 3 7½	9,002 13 6
					TOTAL - - £.	91,135 14 11¾

* £. 3,182. 13. 3. of this Sum is the produce of £. 3,000 S° Sea Stock, sold to pay a Debt due to the House for Stores.

No. 57.

the CHARITY SCHOOL of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, 1805 inclusive.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENCE.	Years.	Amount.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1790.	3,700 0 1¾
Cloathing, Victuals, Neceſſaries of all kinds for 150 Boys borne on the Eſtabliſhment; and alſo for Nurſes, Helpers, and all other Expences, including the Money inveſted in the Public Funds - - - -	1791.	2,930 8 11
	1792.	7,354 17 11
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1793.	4,350 6 9¼
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1794.	4,450 1 3½
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1795.	5,540 8 2¾
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1796.	5,021 14 5
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1797.	4,911 2 3½
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1798.	4,761 15 5
Ditto for 170 Boys borne on the Eſtabliſhment - - - - -	1799.	4,205 18 9
	1800.	6,596 15 8
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1801.	5,553 15 1
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1802.	6,340 8 4
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1803.	5,948 13 6¾
Ditto for 200 Boys borne on the Eſtabliſhment - - - - -	1804.	9,367 9 4½
	1805.	8,847 15 5¼
	TOTAL - - - £.	89,881 6 6¾

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Expences of the CHARITY SCHOOL of the ROYAL HOSPITAL, in 1805.

HEADS OF EXPENCE.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
Fleſh	538	0	1¼
Bread	450	2	4
Flour	54	17	10¾
Beer	315	13	2½
Ale	4	17	7½
Butter	88	4	2¾
Cheeſe	258	15	4½
Peaſe	15	7	11½
Oatmeal	17	2	2½
Salt	13	17	1½
Sea Coal	159	13	8¼
Charcoal	6	18	8
Candles	35	18	3
Blue Cloth	386	6	6
Long Ells	83	6	0
Serge	138	19	0
Shoes	537	4	4
Hammocks	29	15	9
Pewter	15	16	9½
Copper, Braſs, and Iron Wares	9	2	6
Turnery Wares	39	18	9½
Linen	212	12	11¾
Bedding	144	0	11½
Gowns and Coats for the Nurſes	11	7	4
Schoolmaſter's Salary, and Diſburſements	668	0	9½
Wages and Allowances to Helpers, Nurſes, &c.	293	9	6
Matrons and Guardians Diſburſements	39	13	7
Leather Breeches	102	2	0
Taylor's Work	188	8	1¾
Hats	68	13	0
Hoſe	71	1	0
Buttons	8	16	6
Waſhing	105	1	7½
Butler's $\frac{1}{12}$ profits on Proviſions bought	572	9	5
Grocery	90	11	5¼
Cheſts	32	13	7
Plaiſterer's Bill	16	11	9½
Smith's d°	10	1	11
Carpenter's d°	99	19	1
Glazier's d°	4	15	11
Coopers d°	4	13	6
Stationary	12	0	0
Bonds and Indentures	60	11	9
Correſpondents Allowance	26	5	0
Milk	52	3	7½
Potatoes	24	14	8
Superannuation to the late Schoolmaſter*	25	8	8¼
Caſh paid to the Claimants of deceaſed Penſioners	16	15	0
Bats and Balls	11	7	10
Serving the Schoolmaſter with Water	1	4	0
Barber's Allowance	42	15	0
Caſh paid for the purchaſe of £. 4,500. 3 per-Cent. Reduced	2,629	7	6
TOTAL £.	8,847	15	5½

* Now deceaſed.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

No. 58.

THE names of ſuch Perſons on the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, as have not been employed in His Majeſty's Navy.

NAMES.	QUALITY.
Will^m H^y Knowlden	Clerks in the Treaſurer's Office.
John Inwood Langley	
Will^m Tho^s Hillyer	
John Shepherd	Treaſurer's Deputies.
Will^m H^y Maule	
John Yenn	Surveyor.
George Knight	His Aſſiſtant.
John Dyer	Secretary.
Mitchel Hollinworth	His 1ſt Clerk
Edward Suter	2d d°
John Godby	Steward.
John Samworth (1)	His 1ſt Clerk.
Will^m Ball	2 - d°
Bolton W^m Corney	4 - d°
John Marlow Deane	Clerk of the Checque's 1ſt Clerk.
John Errington	d° - - 2 - d°
John Samworth (2)	d° - - 3 - d°
Rich^d Rowley Watkins	d° - - 4 - d°
Cha^s H^y Cl^k St^t Milne	d° - - 6 - d°
John Cooke	1ſt Chaplain.
John Maule	2 - d°
R^t Hon^ble Lord Auckland	Auditor.
Will^m Ferguſon	His Clerk.
Will^m Wheatley	Diſpenſer.
Step^n Col^s Hickman	Brewer.
Tho^s Errington	Meſſenger.
George A. Jagoe	Organiſt.
Henry Cloux	Barber.
John Ball	Cook's 1ſt Mate, Weſt Kitchen.
John Samworth (1)	Butler's 1ſt Mate.

R^d Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

No. 59.

The Examination of Mr. HENRY CLOUX, Barber of Greenwich Hoſpital; taken upon Oath, the 14th day of April 1806.

Mr. Cloux.

HOW long have you held the ſituation of Barber of Greenwich Hoſpital?
Six years.

What ſituation was you in, previouſly to your appointment?
I was valet to Lord Spencer.

What countryman are you?——I am a Swiſs.

Do you perform any part of the duties of your ſituation in perſon?
Yes, I ſuperintend the ſhaving of the Penſioners, for which I employ ſix people.

What

Mr. Cloux. What was the amount of your ſalary and emoluments in the laſt year?
About £. 282.

How did your emoluments ariſe?
I have £. 30. a year ſalary, and a Halfpenny a week for each Penſioner not abſent on Government duty, and a Penny a week for each Boy.

How many Deputies did you employ laſt year, and what was the amount of your Payments to them?——Sometimes five, ſometimes ſix; and my Payments to them amounted to about £. 150.

Ewan Law. *Henry Cloux.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 60.

AN Account of the Livings belonging to the Corporation of Greenwich Hoſpital, viz.

The Rectory of Simonburn, valued at £. 2,000 per annum; Doctor James Scott, Rector, preſented 4th April 1771, by the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Hoſpital, and it is ſuppoſed that he has not ſerved in His Majeſty's Navy.

The two next turns of preſentation to the Vicarage or perpetual Curacy of Alſton, valued at £. 80, or £. 85 per annum. The preſent Incumbent is named Benjamin Jackſon, but as he was not preſented in the Hoſpital's turn, the date is not known, nor whether he has ſerved in the Navy.

The Livings of the two Chaplains of the Hoſpital have been already ſtated in the Account of the Eſtabliſhment tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners on the 25 ultimo.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.

No. 61.

The Examination of Admiral Sir JOHN COLPOYS, K. B. Treaſurer of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; taken upon Oath, the 18th day of April 1806.

Sir J. Colpoys. HOW long have you been one of the Governors and Directors of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich?——About two years.

Were you one of the Committee of Directors who took a general Survey of the Eſtates belonging to the Hoſpital in the laſt Autumn?——I was.

Did the Committee examine into the value, and other circumſtances, of the Living of Simonburn?
No particular Survey was taken; we enquired of Dr. Scott, the preſent Rector, what the value was, and he informed us, that his Tythe of Lamb and Wool for the laſt year was £. 1,645, or £. 1,647, and that the whole Living was at preſent above £. 3,000; but that when the intended Incloſure, for which an Act of Parliament has been paſſed, took place, he had not a doubt of its being worth £. 5,000 a year.

What do you underſtand is the extent of the Pariſh of Simonburn?
About thirty miles from North to South. The Mother Church is at Simonburn; there is a Chapel of Eaſe at Bellingham, about eighteen miles from Simonburn, but no Parſonage Houſe annexed to it; there is another Chapel of Eaſe in the Pariſh, at ſome diſtance from Simonburn, but which we did not viſit.

Ewan Law. *Jn° Colpoys.*
John Ford.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 62.

The Examination of JOHN BACON, Eſquire, F. S. A. Senior Clerk in the Firſt Fruits Office; taken upon Oath, the 22d of May 1806.

AT how many years purchaſe is the perpetual Advowſon of a Rectory uſually eſtimated? *Mr. Bacon.*

The value of Livings is ſo precarious according to different ſituations, and the circumſtances of each Living, that I can give no certain valuation. I have frequently ſold Livings at twelve years purchaſe, and in ſome caſes of good-conditioned Livings, at fourteen years purchaſe.

Is a Living of a large annual value as marketable, and worth as many years purchaſe, as a Living of ſmall value?——Yes, at the preſent time.

Ewan Law. *Jn° Bacon.*
John Ford.
Wm Mackworth Praed.
Wm Ay Otway.

No. 63.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums voted by Parliament for the ſervice of Greenwich Hoſpital, ſince the year 1770; diſtinguiſhing the Sums voted in each year.

1775 - - - -	£. 6,000	0	0
1776 - - - -	5,000	0	0
1777 - - - -	4,000	0	0
1778 - - - -	4,000	0	0
	£. 19,000	0	0

Rd Smith.

24th May 1806.

No. 64.

Simonburn, June the 17th 1806.

Gentlemen,

I SEND you incloſed a full, and I truſt, ſatisfactory Anſwer to the ſeveral Queries you propoſed to me, as well as to thoſe which I received from Meſſrs. Walton and Foſter.

If there are any other points in which I can give you uſeful information, I ſhall be extremely ready to obey your commands.

I am Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient,

And moſt humble Servant.

James Scott.

Queries anſwered, relating to the Rectory of Simonburn.

Qy 1ſt.—How many Chapels of eaſe, or places of worſhip, are there in the pariſh of Simonburn?—Who repairs them?—Who performs the duty of thoſe places; and how are they paid?

Ansr.—There were formerly five Chapels of eaſe, but three of them have long ago been ruinated; at preſent there are two only, one at

Bellingham, and the other at Falſtone; the latter is endowed with lands, which, upon the incloſure of Thorneyburn Common, may be eſtimated at £. 150 per annum. An officiating Curate is provided by the Rector for the former. There are beſides ſeveral conventicles in the pariſh; in the higher parts of which the people are almoſt entirely of the Kirk of Scotland. The Chapels of eaſe are repaired by the inhabitants.

Qy 2d.—Into how many diſtricts is the Living divided?

Ans^r.—The *Living* is not *divided* at all; but, for the convenience of laying aſſeſſments, there is an arbitrary diviſion of the *pariſh* into three diſtricts, viz. Simonburn, Bellingham, and Falſtone.

Qy 3d.—What Tythes is the Rector entitled to receive in kind; and what moduſes or compoſitions are paid to him in lieu of other Tythes?

Ans^r.—All Vicarial Tythes, except the Tythe of Agiſtment, are paid to the Rector, except from one farm, which having belonged to a former Rector, he took care to cover it with a *modus for all Tythes*. There is a pretended modus for hay claimed by every ancient farm in the pariſh, called the Haypeng, and there is a number of moduſes for corn, which cover all the farms in the diſtricts of Bellingham and Falſtone, and many of thoſe in the diſtrict of Simonburn.

Qy 4th.—What have been the points litigated between the Rector and his Pariſhioners, and how were thoſe points determined?

Ans^r.—The predeceſſor of the preſent Rector of Simonburn having been moſt uncommonly negligent of his rights, laid the preſent incumbent under the neceſſary, but hateful obligation, of inſtituting a variety of ſuits, which have generally turned out in favour of the Rector.

Qy 5th.—A ſuit having been commenced, and carried on for ſome conſiderable time, but which was not brought to legal iſſue; what was the nature of that ſuit, and how was it compromiſed?

Ans^r.—The principal ſuits which the preſent Rector inſtituted, and carried on for above twenty years, were for the Tythe of Agiſtment, in which he expended near ten thouſand Pounds, and experienced every kind and degree of inſult and oppreſſion. From theſe he might in a great meaſure have been protected by the countenance of the Patrons of the Living, to procure which, he preſented a memorial to the Commiſſioners and Governors of Greenwich Hoſpital; but he was left to fight the battle ſingle and alone; in conſequence of which, he was obliged at laſt to yield, and give up during his incumbency the very valuable tythe for which he had been ſo long contending; but he did not quit the field till he had ſecured it to his ſucceſſor; having had two decrees, and ſeveral ſubmiſſions in court, and his opponents conſenting to pay his coſts in the laſt ſuit, amounting to above £. 2,300, which they would not have done if they had even the ſhadow of a right on their ſide.

Qy 6th.—Of what extent is the pariſh of Simonburn, and what is the population of it?

Ans^r.—I have always been given to underſtand, that the pariſh of Simonburn is thirty-ſix miles long, and about twelve or fourteen miles broad upon an average, and that it is one hundred and three miles round; but this I ſpeak from information ſolely, having never been within twenty miles of the boundary of my pariſh. The population I cannot aſcertain.

Qy 7th.—What is the value of the Living of Simonburn, under the ſeveral heads of Glebe, Tythes, &c.?

Ans^r.—There are about fifty acres of glebe land a mile from the houſe, and thirty acres cloſe to it, which, with the houſe and gardens, may be worth about £. 120 per annum. The corn tythe, when drawn, would yield upwards of £. 600 per annum; when let, not more than £. 440. I reckon the tythes of potatoes and turnips to be worth above £. 200 per annum; of calves and geeſe £. 200; of hay from commons which have been incloſed, about £. 40; of gardens and other ſmall tythes £. 40; Eaſter offerings, about £. 80 per annum. The tythes of lamb and

and wool, if drawn, would be very valuable; as they were let laſt year, they produced £. 1,646. 5s. The Tythe of Agiſtment is the moſt valuable, and cannot, I think, be worth ſo little as £. 2,000 per annum.

*Q*y 8th.—What increaſe of value may be expected from any late incloſures of commons, and what rights have been relinquiſhed by the Rector?

*Ans*r.—There was an Act of Parliament paſſed in the year 1803-4, for incloſing commons in the pariſh of Simonburn, containing 3,000 acres; and another Act in the year 1805, for incloſing other commons of the ſame extent. As theſe commons were at a very great diſtance from the rectory houſe, and there were no roads to them, but eſpecially as they were all of them ſurrounded by ancient lands, covered with moduſes for corn and hay, the Rector of Simonburn, thought it would be moſt for the advantage of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, to conſider the Living as a Rectory impropriate; and to give up the tythes of corn and hay for an equivalent in land, reſerving all other tythes to be paid to the Church. This accordingly was done, as the two Acts of Parliament will ſhew. No diviſion has yet taken place, nor any allotments of courſe been made; but there is a general rumour in the pariſh, that it is intended to allot to the Rector a very ſmall portion of land, as it is alledged that the tythes of corn and hay accruing from the commons are of very ſmall value. To be ſure, they are of little value at preſent, but no one can ſay what they may be worth hereafter; and they are relinquiſhed in toto; the perpetuity is given up, and I ſhould think the Rector has a right to the uſual quantity of land (the quality of it being taken into conſideration) viz. two-fifteenths; this would amount to 800 acres, and would conſiderably increaſe the value of the Living. I very ſtrongly ſuſpect, that the rumour is well grounded, and it behoves the Patrons of the Living, who have ſufficient power and authority, to ſee that juſtice is done to the Church. This is more eſpecially neceſſary, as there are two other commons in the pariſh of exceeding good land, containing upwards of eighteen thouſand acres, and theſe, it is reported, will very ſhortly be incloſed.

James Scott.

Simonburn, June the 17th 1806.

No. 65.

Royal Hoſpital Greenwich, 27th April 1806.

Sir,

DURING the time I have had the honour of being Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital, I have had occaſion to obſerve the great reſponſibility which neceſſarily attaches to me, in conſequence of the large Balances which from time to time remain in my hands, to meet the current Expences of this Eſtabliſhment; and as it has been uſual for my predeceſſors, as well as myſelf, to place the ſame in the hands of private Bankers for the convenience of the Treaſurer and the Hoſpital, this reſponſibility is of courſe conſiderably increaſed. I therefore ſubmit to the conſideration of the Directors, whether it may not be attended with advantage to the Hoſpital, that the ſeveral ſums of money which now is, or may hereafter come into my hands, be paid into the Bank of England; that a ſum not exceeding £. 10,000 be permitted to remain in the hands of the Caſhiers of the Bank to meet the demands of the Hoſpital, and the ſurplus from time to time inveſted in the Public Funds, without waiting the directions of the Board; by this arrangement the reſponſibility of the Treaſurer will be conſiderably leſſened, and the ſecurity and revenue of the Hoſpital materially increaſed.

I ſhall forbear making any obſervations on the inadequacy of my preſent Salary to the reſponſibility which has and muſt continue to attach to my ſituation, confiding in the candour and liberality of the Commiſſioners and Governors, whenever the Directors may think fit to bring my caſe before them for conſideration.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,

John Dyer, Eſq^{r}. *Jn*° *Colpoys.*

No. 66.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at that place, on Saturday the 27th April 1805;—

A Letter of this date from the Treaſurer was read, ſubmitting whether, for the reaſons therein mentioned, it may not be for the advantage of the Hoſpital, that the ſeveral ſums of money which now are, or may hereafter come into his hands, be paid into the Bank of England; that a ſum not exceeding £. 10,000 be ſuffered to remain there to meet the demands of the Hoſpital, and the ſurplus from time to time inveſted in the Public Funds, without waiting the directions of the Board; the conſideration whereof was poſtponed until the next meeting.

No. 67.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at Salters Hall, on Wedneſday the 8th of May 1805;—

The Board reſumed the conſideration of the Treaſurer's Letter of the 27th of laſt month, ſubmitting, whether it may not be for the advantage of the Hoſpital that the Money which now is, or may hereafter come into his hands, be paid into the Bank of England; and, after ſome time ſpent therein,

Reſolved,

That the Treaſurer be directed to pay into the Bank of England ſuch ſums of money as now are, or may from time to time come into his hands, on account of the Hoſpital; taking care that when the ſame ſhall exceed £. 10,000, to inveſt the ſurplus, without loſs of time, in the purchaſe of Stock in the Three per-Cent. Conſolidated Bank Annuities, laying the Receipts for the ſame before the Board at the next Meeting after ſuch Inveſtment ſhall be made.

That he be directed not to draw upon the Caſhiers of the Bank for any part of the money belonging to the Hoſpital under any pretence whatever, but for the purpoſe of carrying on the ſervice thereof; that care be taken to inſert in the Drafts drawn by him or his Deputy, the particular ſervice for which the ſame is given; and to diſtinguiſh in his monthly Caſh Accounts, the ſums which may remain in the Bank, and alſo in his own hands, for paying the Out-Penſioners; and,

That his above-mentioned Letter be laid before the next General Court; and at the ſame time ſubmitted, as great advantage is likely to ariſe from the meaſure above-mentioned, whether it may not be reaſonable to increaſe the Salary of the Treaſurer, that it may bear a due proportion to the truſt repoſed in him, and the duties appertaining to his office.

No. 68.

AT a General Court of the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, which was held at the Admiralty Office, on Tueſday the 23d July 1805;—

A Memorial from the Directors of the ſaid Hoſpital was read, repreſenting, amongſt other things,

That having received a Letter from the Treaſurer, of the 27th May laſt, ſtating the great reſponſibility to which he is ſubject from the large ſums of money from time to time remaining in his hands on account of the Hoſpital, and ſubmitting whether it might not be attended with advantage thereto, and ſecurity to himſelf, if the ſame was paid into the Bank of England; and after leaving a floating Balance of £. 10,000 to anſwer the current ſervices of the Hoſpital, to inveſt the ſurplus from time to time in Government Securities without waiting the directions of the Board, his ſuggeſtion has been adopted, by which meaſure the Revenue of the Hoſpital will be conſiderably increaſed.

But,

But, as the preſent Salary of the Treaſurer is very inadequate to the truſt and reſponſibility neceſſarily repoſed in, and the great ſecurity required of him for the due performance of his duty (and which will ſtill be neceſſary, notwithſtanding the meaſure above-mentioned) it is ſubmitted, whether it may not be reaſonable to grant him ſuch additional Salary as may be conſidered to bear a due proportion to the duties of his Office, and the truſt and reſponſibility appertaining thereto.

The Court directed the Salary of the Treaſurer to be increaſed to £. 800 per annum, to commence from the day on which the Balance of the Hoſpital's Money remaining in his hands was paid into the Bank of England.

No. 69.

An ACCOUNT of the different Officers and Perſons to whom apartments are allotted, according to the Eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital.

Governor:
* His Clerk.
Lieutenant Governor.
Four Captains.
Eight Lieutenants.
Treaſurer:
His 1st Clerk.
Phyſician.
Secretary:
His 1st Clerk.
Steward:
His 1st Clerk.
Surgeon:
His 1st Aſſiſtant.
* Clerk of the Checque:
His 1st Clerk.
2 Chaplains.
Auditor.
Diſpenſer.
His Aſſiſtant.
Brewer.
Three Matrons.
* Meſſenger.
Barber.
Two Cooks.
Four Cooks Mates.
Two Porters.
* Butler.
* His two Mates.
Sculleryman.
His two Mates.
Turncock.
Brewer's Foreman.

* Theſe Perſons having relinquiſhed their apartments, by deſire of the Commiſſioners and Governors, to make room for additional Penſioners, are allowed houſe rent in lieu thereof.

Rd Smith,
Clerk of the Checque.